

"The conduct of the resident zamindars of this district continues generally to be satisfactory. One of the absentee zamindars, Raja Sitiesh Chandra Panday, of Pakour, however, gave trouble. The Raja's men were guilty of serious rioting at Gaziapara, a village in Kaliachak thana. This case arose in respect of the possession of a newly-formed diara, which was claimed by the Raja on one side, and by one Arzuman Khan, another zamindar, on the other. A part of the said village was devastated by the Raja's men, who, it is said, set fire to houses, and thereby caused great damage to the unfortunate raiyats. In this case 17 persons were sent up for trial, of whom 13 were discharged and the remaining 4 convicted by the Magistrate. They were, however, acquitted on appeal."

The zamindar of Handwai continues to neglect the interests of his raiyats.

Sonthal Parganas.

There have been complaints of oppression against his peons, some of which have ended in conviction. He is heavily in debt. The Raja of Hetampur also has lands in the Dumka and Jamtara subdivisions. He is represented by his amla, who are no credit to him. He has neglected to keep up the roads in his estate, though he has promised to repair them since the close of the year. In Jamtara the only other large zamindar is the zamindar of Pahia. He has a large income, which he hoards. He does almost nothing for the public good.

The ghatwals of the Deoghur subdivision are most of them deeply in debt. The high priest of Deoghur might be a person of importance, if he were a man of high character, but he is not, and has no influence. The Raja of Pakour is perhaps the best among a batch of men who, as a whole, deserve little praise. He is not ordinarily oppressive to his tenants, and is well disposed to Government and helps Government officers at times. None of the zamindars of Rajmahal have shown any public spirit. There have been disputes between Mr. Grant's Manager at Sahibganj and the raiyats. The latter are said to have accepted land at a rent of four annas a bigha on condition of sowing indigo on it, but to have disregarded this condition. The dispute does not seem to have been yet settled. Mr. Grant's estate in this district is ordinarily well managed, and I have received no complaints from them.

XXXVII.—GENERAL REMARKS.

127. Nil.

RESOLUTION REVIEWING THE REPORTS ON THE WORKING
OF THE PURI LODGING-HOUSE ACT IN BENGAL
DURING 1894-95.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT—MUNICIPAL.

Darjeeling, the 9th October 1895.

RESOLUTION No. 663T.—M.

READ—

The reports from Commissioners of Divisions on the working of the Puri Lodging-house Act [IV (B.C.) of 1871, amended by Act II (B.C.) of 1879] during the year 1894-95, in the various places in their Divisions to which it has been extended.

READ again—

The Resolution reviewing the Commissioners' reports on the working of the Lodging-house Act during the year 1893-94.

1. *Extension of the Act.*—The Puri Lodging-house Act IV of 1871, as amended by Act II of 1879 and I of 1884, was in force in the towns and areas mentioned in the margin. No report was received from Jajpur during the year under review, as the machinery of the Act could not be put into motion till the 1st April 1895. The Pandas, who for the first time realised that they would suffer pecuniary loss by the proposed enforcement of the Act, protested against the measure. Their memorials were duly considered; but as no valid reasons were adduced by them against the measure, the orders extending the Act to the Jajpur town were allowed to stand.

- In the Burdwan Division—
 1. Garhbeta.
 2. Dantun.
 3. Ulubaria.
- In the Presidency Division—
 4. Nadia.
- In the Chittagong Division—
 5. Sitakund.
- In the Patna Division—
 6. Gaya.
- In the Bhagalpur Division—
 7. Deoghar.
- In the Orissa Division—
 8. The "Chattis" on the Jagannath road in the district of Cuttack.
 9. Chandbali.
 10. The "Chattis" on the Jagannath road in the district of Balasore.
 11. Puri town.
 12. The "Chattis" on the Jagannath road in the district of Puri.
 13. Jajpur.

2. *Licensed lodging-houses.*—The number of licensed lodging-houses declined from 2,234 in 1893-94 to 1,721 in 1894-95, the reason being that fewer pilgrims visited the principal shrines during the year. In Gaya, although the number of licenses

fell from 421 to 320, the number of pilgrims for whose accommodation they were taken rose from 13,212 to 15,636. This is attributed to the enforcement of the rule that no lodging-house can be licensed unless fees are paid for the full number of pilgrims it can accommodate. In the town of Puri, however, licenses were issued for a smaller number of pilgrims than the lodging-houses could accommodate. As this practice may lead to fraud by giving the owners of these houses opportunities to take in more lodgers than they have licensed space for, the Lieutenant-Governor desires the officers who work the Act to decline to receive fees for partial accommodation.

3. *Income.*—The total income of the year was Rs. 36,352 against Rs. 47,361 in 1893-94; the opening balance was Rs. 31,864 and the closing balance Rs. 29,954. The fees realised for licenses for the reception of pilgrims decreased from Rs. 34,868 in 1893-94 to Rs. 24,541 in the year under report. This falling off was most marked in Sitakund and Puri, and was mainly due to the year being regarded as inauspicious for pilgrimages. For similar reasons the fees for certifying houses to be fit to accommodate pilgrims showed a decrease from Rs. 1,576 to Rs. 1,202. The receipts from other fees, however, rose from Rs. 1,171 to Rs. 2,856, and those under "Miscellaneous" increased from Rs. 243 to Rs. 2,661, the increase in the former case being due to the rent of roadside lands in Balasore being credited to "other fees," while similar receipts in Cuttack are shown as Miscellaneous. These rents should in future be treated as miscellaneous receipts.

4. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure of the year was Rs. 38,262 against Rs. 32,201 in 1893-94. The largest item of expenditure (Rs. 10,247) was again under the head of Contributions. Of this amount Rs. 5,018 were contributed by the Lodging-house Fund of Puri to the local municipality for sanitary

and medical purposes, and Rs. 1,460 by the Deoghar Lodging-house Fund for the improvement of conservancy and lighting. The expenditure under the head "Medical" is shown as Rs. 5,804 against Rs. 7,719 in 1893-94, but besides this, Rs. 3,769, which appears in the accounts as a contribution, was really spent on medical requirements. The expenditure under conservancy during the year rose from Rs. 4,563 in 1893-94 to Rs. 8,072. The increase is most marked at Gaya, where the conservancy charges rose from Rs. 1,900 in 1893-94 to Rs. 5,705. Beyond a passing remark that of the money spent on sanitary improvements, Rs. 2,752 was expended under the supervision of the local municipality, and the rest under that of the Health Officer, the report does not show how this sum was laid out. Fuller information should be given in future. The expenditure under "Construction" rose from Rs. 663 in 1893-94 to Rs. 3,430 during the year under review, owing to the completion of a bridge in Deoghar and to the excavation of two tanks and the erection of a cholera shed and latrine on the Jagannath road. This is satisfactory so far as it goes; but so long as these funds show a closing balance, amounting to 82 per cent. of their total income, it is clear that their resources are not utilised so fully as they might be.

5. *Prosecution*.—The number of persons prosecuted for lodging pilgrims without a license, for lodging more than the licensed number, and for other offences against the Act and the bye-laws, was 254 against 265 in 1893-94; the number convicted was 222 against 215. The amount of fines realised rose from Rs. 2,051 in 1893-94 to Rs. 2,544. In Gaya 35 persons were prosecuted, of whom 29 were convicted, four acquitted, and two cases remained pending at the close of the year. In the town of Puri 64 persons were prosecuted, of whom 56 were convicted and one acquitted, while seven remained undisposed of at the end of the year.

6. *Public health*.—Thirty cases of cholera were reported at Dantun in the month of July. Of these, seven were treated in the cholera hospital shed, six resulting in recoveries, and one terminating fatally. The further progress of the disease is said to have been checked by the measures taken by the Lodging-house Committee, but the attack seems to have been of a mild type. The total number of indoor patients of all diseases admitted into the hospital was 40 during the year against 81 in the preceding year, and the total number of deaths was 16 only against 32 of the previous year. A severe epidemic of cholera broke out in Gaya in July and August fortunately at a time when there were not many pilgrims in the town. Fifty-two pilgrims were admitted into hospital for cholera, and 42 died. It is explained that the high death-rate was due to the patients being reduced by hardship, fasting and the excitement of their peculiar methods of worship. In the town of Puri there were 173 cases of cholera against 89 in 1893-94, and the number of deaths rose from 77 to 141. It is stated that the outbreaks of the disease coincided with the arrival of pilgrims.

7. During the year under report a Committee, comprising both official and non-official members, was appointed to assist the Magistrate and Health Officer in administering the Act in the town of Nadia. The opposition offered by the principal mohunts of the place, whose profits from lodging pilgrims had been affected by the introduction of the Act, was partially removed during the year by the successful prosecution of one of their number who has since taken but a license. The Subdivisional Officer of Deoghar met with similar opposition from the *pandas* of the place in insisting on sanitary requirements being complied with before licenses were issued, and Mr. Heard deserves credit for his firmness in enforcing the provisions of the Act. In the chattis along the Jagannath road in the district of Cuttack, a large tank has already been excavated, and it is proposed to excavate another: the necessity of insisting that tanks thus made are preserved from pollution should not be forgotten. In the town of Puri much good work was done by the Health Officer, Dr. Banks. Some new lodging-houses were constructed and licensed, 87 new latrines were built, and 121 improved. The Swetganga tank was partially emptied, and a large quantity of foul silt was removed from it. Another tank, remarked on by the Sanitary Commissioner in 1893, was completely emptied and cleaned out, and the owner of a third tank, said to be even more filthy than the Swetganga, was required to cleanse it under section 200 of the Municipal Act. In the chattis along the Jagannath road in the Puri district lodging-houses were frequently

inspected to prevent overcrowding, and in 34 cases prosecutions were instituted. Food was also examined and destroyed when unfit for consumption. The water-supply at the chattis and along the road is said to stand in need of improvement, but it will be better to incur no large expenditure until the results of the opening of the East Coast Railway have been seen.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be submitted to the Government of India in the Home Department, and that copies of it be forwarded to the Commissioners of the Burdwan, Presidency, Chittagong, Patna, Bhagalpur and Orissa Divisions for information.

Ordered also, that a copy of the Resolution be communicated to the Sanitary Commissioner and to the Sanitary Board, and that it be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* for general information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement showing the working of the Lodging-house

Serial number.	NAME OF PLACE WHERE ACT IS IN FORCE.	LICENSED LODGING-HOUSE.		PROSECUTION.					INCOME.						
		Number.	Number of lodgers for whom accommodation provided.	Number of cases disposed of.	Number of persons accused.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons acquitted.	AMOUNT OF FINES		Opening balance.	Fees for licensing and regulating lodging-house.	Fees for issue of Health Officer's certificate.	Other fees (if any).	Fines.	Contribution from other funds.
								Imposed.	Realised.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
								Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Garhbeta	12	96	3	3	3	...	11 8 0	11 8 0	425 13 5	48 0 0	13	...	13 8 0	...
2	Dantun	24	277	9	9	9	...	74 0 0	74 0 0	671 12 11	142 0 0	25	7 0 0	74 0 0	...
3	Ulubaria	42	296	8	8	8	...	22 0 0	22 0 0	221 0 0	296 0 0	42	...	22 0 0	...
4	Nadia	132	2,827	13	13	4	9	125 8 0	125 8 0	...	706 12 0	132	...	125 8 0	...
5	Sitakund	53	683	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,534 6 4	170 12 0	...	...	...	...
6	Gaya	320	16,036	33	33	29	4	1,191 0 0	916 0 0	2,222 0 0	11,727 0 0	74	...	916 0 0	...
7	Deoghur	149	5,403	27	27	26	1	384 0 0	384 0 0	1,534 11 7	1,315 12 0	149	...	384 0 0	...
8	Chattis on the Jagannath road in the district of Cuttack.	331	2,960	36	36	29	7	312 2 0	324 2 0	7,590 14 3	823 8 0	83	...	324 2 0	...
9	Chandballi	60	2,778	...	...	...	...	...	...	740 12 0	694 8 0	60	...	10 0 0	...
10	Chattis on the Jagannath road in the district of Balasore.	164	2,623	28	28	27	1	117 0 0	117 0 0	2,622 10 9	666 8 0	164	1,365 11 3	117 0 0	...
11	Puri (town)	298	7,448	57	64	56	1	464 0 0	464 0 0	9,190 14 11	7,448 0 0	325	263 1 3	464 0 0	...
12	Chattis on the Jagannath road in the district of Puri.	136	3,641	34	31	31	3	107 3 0	107 3 0	60 10 6	512 2 0	136	1,220 6 1	107 3 0	2,800 0 0
Total		1,721	44,667	248	254	222	26	2,808 5 0	2,544 5 0	31,863 10 8	24,540 14 0	1,202	2,856 2 7	2,536 5 0	2,500 0 0
Total for 1894-95		2,234	67,720	252	265	216	37	2,051 8 6	2,051 8 6	16,680 9 11	34,809 0 0	1,576	1,170 12 6	2,076 8 6	6,051 9 3

ing the year 1894-95.

EXPENDITURE.														
Total (excluding the opening balance).	Total (including the opening balance).	HEAD OFFICE EXPENDITURE.			LOCAL EXPENDITURE.						Contribution to other funds.	Miscellaneous.	Closing balance.	Grand Total.
		Health Officer's pay and allowance.	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Establishment for collection and supervision.	Dispensaries and other medical expenditure.	Conservancy.	Construction.	Repairs.					
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
20 5 6	746 2 11	12 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	94 0 0	60 0 0	.....	.....	2 4 6	577 14 5	746 7 11
53 0 0	1,219 12 11	84 0 0	.....	.....	.....	164 11 6	94 8 6	.....	130 0 0	.....	62 3 5	684 5 6	1,219 12 11
20 0 0	581 0 0	39 0 0	.....	.....	60 0 0	.....	216 0 0	17 0 0	.....	.....	63 0 0	166 0 0	581 0 0
64 4 0	964 4 0	135 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	186 15 3	.....	.....	.....	19 2 0	632 2 9	964 4 0
61 10 2	7,037 1 1	84 0 0	44 0 0	41 10 0	28 12 0	316 6 0	236 13 6	75 10 7	25 0 0	.....	.....	6,187 13 0	7,036 1 1
66 0 0	14,968 6 0	1,294 0 0	248 0 0	138 0 0	1,020 0 0	3,722 0 0	5,703 0 0	154 0 0	50 0 0	.....	153 0 0	2,484 0 0	14,968 0 0
68 4 3	3,422 15 10	241 0 0	120 0 0	.....	84 0 0	.....	.....	599 7 3	.....	1,460 0 0	113 8 6	806 0 1	3,423 15 10
67 10 8	10,417 8 11	478 19 8	.....	50 1 0	264 12 0	.....	347 15 6	1,534 6 0	.....	50 0 0	36 2 7	7,653 9 2	10,417 8 11
74 8 0	1,514 4 0	.....	.....	.....	55 0 0	.....	276 14 0	.....	15 11 0	.....	8 9 4	1,158 1 8	1,514 4 0
77 5 3	4,940 0 0	480 0 0	.....	8 0 0	.....	20 9 0	650 0 0	.....	201 15 0	1,219 7 9	18 12 9	2,325 2 6	4,940 0 0
76 12 2	17,631 11 2	1,800 6 0	1,413 6 0	93 8 0	.....	1,564 11 0	263 11 3	230 15 8	.....	7,517 15 4	275 10 0	6,360 3 2	17,631 11 2
83 0 8	4,713 11 2	761 14 0	166 9 6	102 9 9	.....	.....	.....	758 6 7	197 15 1	.....	1 4 0	806 9 3	4,713 11 2
81 13 3	63,215 8 0	5,404 8 8	1,991 15 6	433 12 9	1,512 8 0	5,804 6 3	5,071 14 0	3,429 14 1	920 9 1	10,347 7 1	744 9 1	29,933 14 7	63,215 8 0	
81 8 5	64,012 2 4	4,954 11 4	2,063 5 8	204 2 2	1,470 4 4	7,719 6 8	4,563 4 11	662 13 0	241 11 3	9,595 14 4	1,025 1 7	31,611 7 1	64,012 2 4	

WORKING OF THE BENGAL JUTE WAREHOUSE AND FIRE-BRIGADE ACT, I OF 1893, IN THE COSSIPUR-CHITPUR AND MANIKTOLA MUNICIPALITIES.

No. 3626M.—The 14th October 1895.—The following report is published for general information in accordance with the provisions of section 41 of the Licensed Warehouse and Fire-brigade Act of 1893.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 101M., dated Calcutta, the 7th September 1895.

From—E. V. WESTMACOTT, Esq., Commissioner of the Presidency Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department.

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith a copy of the report submitted by the Magistrate of the 24-Parganas on the working of the Bengal Jute Warehouses and Fire-Brigade Act, I of 1893, in the Cossipore-Chitpur and Maniktolla Municipalities, during the year 1894-95.

No. 1082M., dated Alipur, the 30th August 1895.

From—E. W. COLLIN, Esq., Offg. Magistrate of the 24-Parganas,
To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

I HAVE the honour to forward the Report on the working of the Bengal Jute Warehouses and Fire-Brigade Act of 1893, during the year 1894-95, in the Cossipore-Chitpur and Maniktolla Municipalities.

Cossipur-Chitpur Municipality.

2. The Commissioners retained the old rate of fees at 10 per cent. on the annual valuation of warehouses subject to a maximum fee of Rs. 750 in accordance with section 10 of Act I of 1893.

3. The operation of section 46 of Act I of 1893 was suspended by section 46A, subsequently added. Section 10A of the Act, similarly added, empowered the Commissioners to realise the fees in respect of licenses payable for warehouses under the provisions of section 5 of Bengal Act IV of 1883. The first operation of Act I of 1893 came into effect from 1st April 1894.

4. Owing to the passing of section 46A and section 10A mentioned above, the Commissioners had to recover the arrears due under old Act IV of 1883. The license fee of the warehouses that remained unpaid during the year 1893-94, as reported last year, as well as the arrears under the provisions of Act IV of 1883 (B.C.), amounting to Rs. 6,006-7, were realised in the year under report.

5. During the year under review, licenses were granted to 82 jute presses and warehouses including roperies, firewood and straw depôts as detailed below, and the amount of license fee realised therefrom was Rs. 14,983-10-6, against 72 in the preceding year with fees amounting to Rs. 28,442-4-3. The decrease was owing to the lowering of fees in respect of jute presshouses, from which Rs. 9,000 were collected, against Rs. 20,218 in the preceding year, thus:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
12 Jute presshouses	9,000	0	0
55 Jute warehouses	5,723	5	9
1 Warehouse for storing rags	3	9	9
9 Roperies	228	0	0
5 Firewood and straw depôts	28	11	0
Total	14,983	10	6

6. The following statement shows the receipts and disbursements of the jute, &c., and license fees during the year under review:—

RECEIPTS.	Amount.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.
1	2	3	4
Opening balance on the 31st March 1894	Rs. A. P. 12,170 1 9	Paid to Commissioner of Police for the maintenance of Fire-Brigade arrear for 1893-94 Paid to the Municipal Fund on account of 20 per cent. of the aggregate amount collected under the old Act during 1893-94 and 1894-95 (on account of arrears) as per detailed account given below	Rs. A. P. 12,161 0 0 5,386 9 4
Arrear of jute license fees for 1893-94 under old Act IV of 1893 realised during the year 1894-95	6,006 7 0	Collections for 1893-94 Ditto on account of arrears collected during 1894-95 Total collection 20 per cent. of which is Deducting Already shown in the last report, the balance 5,386 9 4 is now shown. Paid to Commissioner of Police for the maintenance of Fire-Brigade for the year 1894-95 as per the budget estimate Balance at the hands of the Commissioners on the 31st March 1895	Rs. A. P. 28,442 4 3 6,006 7 0 34,448 11 3 6,889 11 10 1,683 9 6 11,280 0 0 4,512 9 11
License fees realised for the year 1894-95 under Act I of 1893	14,983 10 6	Total	32,160 9 3
Total	55,160 8 3		

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, OCTOBER 16, 1895. 2303

7. During the year under report the Commissioner of Police reports that there were four fires in the following jute warehouses within the Cossipore-Chitpur Municipality, and the property destroyed was to the approximate value of Rs. 2,90,000, as detailed below :—

No.	Date.	Locality with section letter.	Duration of fire.	Approximate value of property destroyed.	Remarks showing nature of damages done, &c.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	23rd November 1894 ...	Section B, Suburbs, Kali Prosona Single's Road, Calcutta Hydraulic Press.	34 hours and 20 minutes.	Rs. 2,37,000	Pucca building and five hydraulic presses and jute.
2	24th " " "	Ditto ditto ...	19 hours and 30 minutes.	20,000	Pucca building and jute.
3	26th " " "	Section B, Suburbs, Nawabputty Road, Ashcroft Jute Press.	8 hours ...	15,000	300 bales of jute partly burnt.
4	3rd December " "	Section B, Suburbs, Nawabputty Road, Union Hydraulic Press.	12 " " "	28,000	Pucca building and two hundred drums of jute.
Total ...				2,90,000	

8. The accompanying statement gives a list of the jute presses, warehouses, roperies, &c. to which licenses were granted during the year 1894-95 :—

List showing the Jute Presses, Warehouses, Roperies, &c., to which licenses were granted during the year 1894-95 by the Cossipore-Chitpur Municipality.

	Number of holding.	Name of Street.	Name of license-holder.	Annual assessment.	Amount of license fees recovered.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Jute Press houses.</i>						
1	3	Sugar Works Lane ...	Messrs. Balli Brothers ...	Rs. 45,000	Rs. A. P. 750 0 0	Rs. A. P.
2	4	Ditto ditto ...	S. C. Chunder and Company ...	19,980	750 0 0	
3	18	Kally Prosonna Singhee's Road.	Chitpur Hydraulic Pressing Company, Limited.	20,400	750 0 0	
4	15	Ditto ditto ...	Calcutta Hydraulic Pressing Company, Limited.	27,848	750 0 0	
5	4, 4/a and 4/l.	Ditto ditto ...	Strand Bank Press Company, Limited	35,000	750 0 0	
6	3	Nawabputty Street ...	Canal Press Company, Limited ...	12,400	750 0 0	
7	13	Ditto ditto ...	P. N. Mitter, Esq., Ashcroft Press ...	15,000	750 0 0	
8	10	Ditto ditto ...	Union Pressing Company, Limited ...	32,600	750 0 0	
9	6	Rustomjee Parshi's Lane	Camperdown Pressing Company, Limited.	20,000	750 0 0	
10	1 and 116	Cossipore Road ...	Proprietor, Victoria Press ...	12,600	750 0 0	
11	29	Ditto ...	P. G. and W. Sawoo, Jheel Press ...	12,000	750 0 0	
12	2	Cossipore Ghat Lane ...	Proprietor, Hooghly Hydraulic Press	13,200	750 0 0	
<i>Jute Ware houses.</i>						
13	14	Chitpur Street ...	Benoy Kristo Shaw ...	1,452	145 3 0	
14	4	Ditto ...	P. N. Mitter, Esq. ...	4,080	408 0 0	
15	12	Ditto ...	Benoy Kristo Shaw ...	1,800	180 0 0	
16	7	Ditto ...	Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway.	4,800	480 0 0	
17	9	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ditto	15,600	750 0 0	
18	6	Ditto ...	Gobinda Chandra Pal ...	180	18 0 0	
19	2/a	Ditto ...	Radha Kristo Guha ...	360	36 0 0	
20	3	Ditto ...	Hari Banso Rakshit ...	312	31 3 0	
21	28/1	Pran Kissen Mookerjee's Road.	Jiban Kristo Ghosh ...	144	14 6 0	
22	24/2/1	Ditto ditto ...	Mohim Chandra Sardar ...	192	19 3 0	
23	26/1	Ditto ditto ...	Hari Banso Rakhit ...	240	24 0 0	
24	28	Ditto ditto ...	Dino Nath Mondal ...	900	90 0 0	
25	23/a	Ditto ditto ...	Hurish Chandra Mullick ...	540	54 0 0	
26	23	Ditto ditto ...	Khettar Nath Shaw ...	300	30 0 0	
27	24/3	Ditto ditto ...	Ananda Mohan Moscomdar ...	180	18 0 0	
28	14	Ditto ditto ...	Janaki Nath Ram ...	144	14 6 0	
29	5	Ditto ditto ...	Gyan Chandra Sen ...	768	76 13 0	
30	17	Ditto ditto ...	Bhim Chandra Roy ...	2,400	240 0 0	
31	6	Ditto ditto ...	Kamini Kumar Roy ...	1,380	138 0 0	
32	27 and 27 B	Ditto ditto ...	Kedar Nath Palchinha ...	1,440	144 0 0	
33	5A	Ditto ditto ...	Gobinda Chandra Pal ...	192	19 3 0	
34	10	Belgachia Road ...	Chandra Nath Dalal ...	780	78 0 0	
35	68/a	Ditto ...	Bhuban Mohan Ghosh ...	168	16 13 0	
36	12/a	Ditto ...	Kailash Chandra Ghosh ...	600	60 0 0	
37	45/a	Ditto ...	Bejoy Kumar Chakraverti ...	162	16 13 0	
38	73	Ditto ...	Shama Churn Bullove ...	600	60 0 0	
39	5	Ditto ...	Seetal Molla ...	384	38 6 0	
40	7	Ditto ...	Hurro Chandra Sarkar ...	192	19 3 0	
41	13	Ditto ...	Bhuban Mohan Ghosh ...	300	30 0 0	
42	9	Ditto ...	Chunder Nath Dalal ...	240	24 0 0	
43	69	Ditto ...	Khettar Mondal and Brothers ...	72	7 3 3	
44	66/B	Ditto ...	Bharut Chandra and Dwarka Nath Shaw.	180	18 0 0	
45	1/6/1	New Canal Road ...	Akhoya Coomar Ghosh ...	300	30 0 0	
46	2/a	Ditto ...	Bharut Chandra and Dwarka Nath Shaw.	300	30 0 0	
47	15	Pran Kissen Mookerjee's Road ...	Nobo Kissen and Kamini Kumar Roy	606	62 9 0	
48	9	Pran Kissen Mookerjee's Lane ...	Secretary to the Port Commissioners	2,240	224 0 0	
49	8	Ditto ...	Ram Kristo Pattok, Parboti Charan Roy.	2,260	226 0 0	
50	10	Ditto ...	Ram Kristo Pattok, Parboti Charan Roy, and P. N. Mitter, Esq.	720	72 0 0	
51	4	Ditto ...	Gyan Chandra Sen ...	312	31 3 0	

	Number of holdings	Name of Street.	Name of License-holder.	Annual assessment.	Amount of license fees recovered.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			<i>Jute Warehouses—concluded.</i>	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
53	13	Bren. Kiseon Mookerjee's Lane.	Gyan Chandra Sen	344	14 6 0	
55	14	Ditto ditto	Hari Naryan Chunder	240	24 0 0	
54	3	Ditto ditto	Nabo Kisoro and Kamini Kumar Roy	600	60 0 0	
55	6	Ditto ditto	Mathura Nath Shaw	400	40 0 0	
56	1	Rangopal Ghose's Lane	Chandra Nath Shaw	4,800	480 0 0	
57	13	Chitpur Ghat Lane	Shib Chander Banerjee	300	30 0 0	
58	21	Ditto ditto	Mathura Nath Shaw	1,000	100 0 0	
59	7	Ditto ditto	Sree Gobinda Shaw	720	72 0 0	
60	26	Ditto ditto	Dwarka Nath and Bonomali Kundu	2,100	210 0 0	
61	4	Chitpur Ghat Road	Jewar Chandra Ti	300	30 0 0	
62	4/6	Ditto ditto	Hora Nath Biswas and T. N. Mostun-dar.	1,500	150 0 0	
63	7	Chitpur Cross Road	Ram Doctor and Shadu Chanan Roy	900	90 0 0	
64	17	K. P. Singhee's Road	Chitpur Hydraulic Pressing Company, Limited.	1,500	150 0 0	
65	25	Nawabpatty Street	Banomali Chowdhury	540	54 0 0	
66	7	Bett Pukur Road	Manmohan Nath Mookerjee	456	45 6 0	
67	70	Rarrackpore Trunk Road	Seedam Chander Kundu	240	24 0 0	5,733 5 9
			<i>Jute Roperies.</i>			
68	20	Khelat Ghosh's Lane	Luckhee Narayan Dutt	300	30 0 0	
69	25	Birpara Road	Gopal Chandra Chatterjee and Sadhan Mistri.	240	24 0 0	
70	14/71	Ditto	Subul Chander Chander	300	30 0 0	
71	28/5	Ditto	Messrs. Ralli Brothers	300	30 0 0	
72	11	Cossinore Road	Chander Nath Shaw	180	18 0 0	
73	23/25	Wooterpara Road	Messrs. Ralli Brothers	240	24 0 0	
74	65/1	Belgachia Road	Pran Nath Banerjee	240	24 0 0	
75	11/4	Dhukhindhary Road	Nashi Bhuvan Ghosh	300	30 0 0	
76	3/8	Dum-Dum Road	Narain Chandra Samanta	120	12 0 0	228 0 0
			<i>Hay cuttings &c.</i>			
77	10	Cossipore Road	Jadu Nath Banerjee	30	3 9 9	3 9 9
			<i>Firewood and Straw Depot.</i>			
78	4/1	Bhiritollah Road	Matab Bowa		3 11 0	
79	6/4	Ditto	Pejoroudee Sheik		5 13 0	
80	3/1	Lockgate Road	Sheik Badurddi		6 3 0	
81		Rutton Babu's Road	Kunja Behari Paramanick		7 0 0	
82		Cossipore Road	Sheik Sultan		6 0 0	28 13 0
						14,983 10 6

9. *Muniktolla Municipality.*—The revised budget estimates of 1894-95, framed by the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, under section 26 of the Act, were accepted by the Commissioners at a meeting, and the share of contribution budgetted for this municipality, amounting to Rs. 218 (exclusive of Rs. 478 paid in excess during the preceding year), was paid.

10. License fees were realised from nine jute warehouses and 38 warehouses dealing with firewood, hay, wood packing cases, &c., showing an increase of 25 warehouses. The fees amounted to Rs. 1,285-13-6, against Rs. 966-8-3 in the preceding year. A number of warehouses dealing with very small quantities of inflammable materials were exempted from the operation of the Fire-Brigade Act in terms of the Government Notification No. 2853M., dated the 14th August 1893, and were made to take out licenses under section 261 of the Municipal Act. In some instances the classification was revised by the Fire-Brigade Inspector who, at the time of his inspection, observed the quantity stored to be more than 60 maunds.

11. Under section 10 of the Fire-Brigade Act, the rate of annual license fees, levied by the Commissioners during the year, was the same as in the previous year, being six per cent. per annum on the annual value of holdings as assessed for payment of municipal taxes on jute warehouses and ten per cent. on that of other warehouses. Deduction of ten per cent. was made on the outlay incurred in respect of the appliances and for extinguishing fire in the case of Soora Jute Mills & Co.

12. The Inspector of warehouses prosecuted the owners of 13 warehouses under section 14 of the Act for not taking out licenses, although notices were served on them previously, and they were convicted by the Deputy Magistrate of Sealdah. The amount of fine realised from these defaulters was Rs. 260-12, which was credited into the municipal fund.

13. The warehouses, especially of jute and firewood, are situated close to the circular canal, which forms the western boundary of this municipality. The premises of the Soora Jute Mill and Company are situated on the side of the Narkeldanga main road, and about a mile from the canal side. Jute was stored in pucca brick-built houses, but firewood, hay, and straw were piled up on open ground. Besides jute godowns, there are three jute ropery concerns, which were licensed under the Act. There were also wood packing case depôts, and in one packing cases are prepared by machine carpentry. Firewood and jute were imported from eastern districts through the circular and new cut canals, and carried to the warehouses from the sides of the canals. Both the trades prospered during the year under review.

14. No conflagration occurred anywhere within the limits of the municipality, and the assistance of the Fire-Brigade was, therefore, not required.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 14th October, 1895.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar nil. Weather cooler. *Aman* rice suffering for want of rain. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at an average price of 16 seers per rupee.

Midnapore.—Rainfall nil. Weather getting cooler. Want of rain is still felt in the Tamluk and Ghatal subdivisions. Indigo and some of the *rabi* crops are being sown. Prices of common rice:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16	} per rupee.
Contai	22	
Tamluk	16	
Ghatal	14 to 15	

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·19. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops fair. Harvesting of *aus* and jute continues. Ploughing for *rabi*, crops going on. A considerable area of *aman* land remains unplanted owing to short rainfall in the early part of the year, as has already been reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Health of cattle generally good. Rice sells at—

	Srs. c.	
Sadar	12 to 16 0	} per rupee.
Barasat	15 0	
Basirhat	17 7	
Diamond Harbour	17 8	

Murshidabad.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Estimated outturn of *aman* 10 to 12 annas. *Kalai* promising well. Harvesting of jute nearly over with average outturn. Sugarcane doing well. Rain much wanted. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at 16 seers a rupee.

Khulna.—Rainfall at Khulna nil, Bagerhat 0·25, Satkhira nil. Weather cooler. Harvesting of jute still going on in some places. Grain in the ear of *aus* not full. *Aman* doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Prices of common rice:—

	Srs. c.	
Sadar	16 to 21 0	} per rupee.
Bagerhat	22 2	
Satkhira	16 0	

Dinajpur.—Rainfall nil. Prospects of standing crops good. Price of common rice 15 to 16 seers a rupee. No outbreak of cattle-disease, nor any complaint for fodder or drinking water.

Rangpur.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot during day, but cool early in the morning and late at night. Transplantation of *aman* and steeping of jute nearly finished. Land is being ploughed for tobacco in some places. Prospects generally favourable. Rice selling from 12 to 14 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient. Cattle-disease still prevailing in some parts of the Nilphamari subdivision.

Pabna.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot at day, but cool at night. Prospects of *aman* paddy good. Harvesting of jute at Sirajganj completed. Lands being prepared for *rabi* crops. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at Sadar 16 seers and Sirajganj 14½ seers per rupee.

Dacca.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. Price of common rice 16 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease. Fodder available.

Chittagong.—Rainfall nil. Weather dry and cool. Transplantation of *aman* finished. Tea prospects bad. Water and fodder sufficient. Rice selling at 16 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall nil. Prospects of paddy favourable. Sowing of mustard, wheat and gram commenced in places. Common rice sells at 21 seers per rupee. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient.

Gaya.—No rain anywhere. Paddy suffering severely on high lands and will be much injured on others also if no rain falls within a week. Rain also needed for *rabi* lands. Common rice sells at 15 seers per rupee, which is cheaper than average.

Champanan.—No rain. *Bhadoi* crops are still being harvested with 14 annas outturn. *Rabi* crops are being sown. Prospects of *aghani* rice good. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.

Darbhanga.—No rain. *Bhadoi* harvest over; outturn good. Prospects of rice crop continue favourable, but rain wanted in places. *Rabi* sowings commenced. Prices stationary. Fodder plentiful.

Bhagalpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. More rain is needed in Banka and Supaul for high land paddy. Prospects otherwise fair. Coarse rice sells at 18 seers 15 chitaks per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Purnea.—No rain. *Aghani* paddy is doing well, but rain is badly wanted. *Rabi* sowings going on. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Common rice selling at 16 to 25 seers a rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *beali* rice continues. *Sarad* rice doing well. Sowing of *rabi* crops going on. Condition of cattle good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at—

				Srs. c.	
Cuttack	27 8	} per rupee.
Jajpur	...	...	...	34 2
Kendrapara	...	...	...	27 14
Banki	...	...	...	27 8

Hazaribagh.—No rain. Rain is badly wanted in the Giridi subdivision. Prospects of paddy crops generally fair. *Rabi* sowings in progress. Cattle-disease in places. Fodder plentiful. Common rice selling at Sadar 16 seers and Giridi 14 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—There was no rain in any of the reporting districts during the week except a slight shower in the 24-Parganas. The general prospects of the winter rice crop continue good, but in some districts it is now in need of more rain. As previously reported, considerable portions of the rice land in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions remain uncultivated owing to deficient rainfall. The preparation of lands for the *rabi* crops is generally going on, and the early sowings have begun. No cattle-disease is reported except from Rangpur and Hazaribagh. The price of common rice is generally steady, but in Cuttack it has fallen owing to the appearance of the new *beali* crop in the market.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 15th October, 1895.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

NAMES OF MARKS.	STOCK IN HAND AS COMPILED ON—												
	1st week of Oct. 1894.	1st week of Nov. 1894.	1st week of Dec. 1894.	1st week of Jan. 1895.	1st week of Feb. 1895.	1st week of March 1895.	1st week of April 1895.	1st week of May 1895.	1st week of June 1895.	1st week of July 1895.	1st week of August 1895.	1st week of Sept. 1895.	1st week of Oct. 1895.
Balishahie	Mds. 4,53,000	Mds. 4,26,000	Mds. 2,54,000	Mds. 2,42,000	Mds. 4,16,000	Mds. 4,72,000	Mds. 7,35,000	Mds. 7,32,000	Mds. 6,49,000	Mds. 8,95,000	Mds. 4,21,000	Mds. 3,91,000	Mds. 3,40,000
Uttadanga	" 55,000	" 57,900	" 54,400	" 64,000	" 71,400	" 91,000	" 98,000	" 95,700	" 88,500	" 81,500	" 74,900	" 74,000	" 76,500
Chitpur, Golabara, Kunar- tooly, Hatkhola, and Guipi Ghat.	" 6,40,000	" 6,10,100	" 6,03,000	" 6,39,500	" 6,70,400	" 7,65,000	" 7,53,300	" 7,44,100	" 6,92,30	" 6,03,500	" 6,41,200	" 6,92,15	" 6,06,700
Pathurbarhatta, Posta, and Jorabagan.	" 2,000	" 1,000	" 1,500	" 2,000	" 2,000	" 2,000	" 3,500	" 3,000	" 2,000	" 2,500	" 3,000	" 2,500	" 3,000
Tollygunge, Obetta, Kidderpore, and Mushikanj.	" 1,46,000	" 1,46,700	" 1,34,200	" 1,56,000	" 1,98,200	" 2,75,500	" 2,98,000	" 2,93,700	" 2,66,700	" 2,46,700	" 2,25,300	" 2,07,500	" 2,10,200
21 Minor bazars (estimated) ..	" 2,46,000	" 2,46,000	" 2,46,000	" 2,46,000	" 2,46,000	" 2,46,000	" 2,46,000	" 2,46,000	" 2,46,000	" 2,46,000	" 2,46,000	" 2,46,000	" 2,46,000
Other retail shops, 2,120 in number (estimated).	" 2,50,000	" 2,50,000	" 2,50,000	" 2,50,000	" 2,50,000	" 2,50,000	" 2,50,000	" 2,50,000	" 2,50,000	" 2,50,000	" 2,50,000	" 2,50,000	" 2,50,000
Baidyabati, Nowabganj, Bha- drashwar, and Chandernagore.	" 8,050	" 8,050	" 6,500	" 8,075	" 8,100	" 10,700	" 8,100	" 12,125	" 12,525	" 14,053	" 12,750	" 13,900	" 13,000
Total	19,21,550	17,50,250	15,51,900	16,03,175	18,52,100	21,07,200	23,63,900	23,67,063	21,96,900	26,94,250	18,70,150	17,70,320	17,59,400
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.	15,098 (on 3rd Oct. 1894.)	11,648 (on 3rd Nov. 1894.)	17,211 (on 3rd Dec. 1894.)	35,345 (on 3rd Jan. 1895.)	27,400 (on 3rd Feb. 1895.)	9,935 (on 3rd March 1895.)	16,401 (on 3rd April 1895.)	18,437 (on 3rd May 1895.)	7,703 (on 3rd June 1895.)	7,035 (on 3rd July 1895.)	4,125 (on 3rd August 1895.)	3,943 (on 3rd Sept. 1895.)	4,354 (on 5th Oct. 1895.)
By Port Com- missioners re- turns.	40,567 (1st to 3rd Oct. 1894.)	29,407 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1894.)	35,426 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1894.)	52,968 (2nd to 4th Jan. 1895.)	75,392 (2nd to 4th Feb. 1895.)	60,395 (1st to 3rd March 1895.)	63,354 (1st to 3rd April 1895.)	27,005 (1st to 3rd May 1895.)	33,580 (1st to 3rd June 1895.)	42,472 (1st to 3rd July 1895.)	23,619 (1st to 3rd August 1895.)	37,006 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1895.)	44,752 (5th to 7th Oct. 1895.)
By Canal returns	23,697 (1st to 3rd Oct. 1894.)	16,517 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1894.)	14,067 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1894.)	60,657 (2nd to 4th Jan. 1895.)	1,06,903 (2nd to 4th Feb. 1895.)	1,64,040 (1st to 3rd March 1895.)	29,250 (1st to 3rd April 1895.)	39,205 (1st to 3rd May 1895.)	19,520 (1st to 3rd June 1895.)	45,689 (1st to 3rd July 1895.)	42,953 (1st to 3rd August 1895.)	70,122 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1895.)	21,786 (5th to 7th Oct. 1895.)
Grand total of Stocks ..	19,01,512	17,98,946	16,16,723	17,62,006	21,24,010	25,41,653	24,62,306	24,53,013	22,99,741	21,99,188	19,02,948	18,95,193	18,20,224
Probable stock available for exportation by sea.	8½ lakhs	7½ lakhs	5½ lakhs	7 lakhs.	10½ lakhs	13 lakhs	14½ lakhs	14 lakhs	13 lakhs	11½ lakhs	9½ lakhs	8½ lakhs	7½ lakhs

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 14th October, 1895.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

**SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS
TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVA-
TIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE WEEK ENDING, 8 A.M., SATURDAY,
THE 12TH OF OCTOBER 1895.**

Fine settled weather has prevailed during the past week over both the province and the Bay, but with features somewhat more marked than usual in the early part of October. Following the stormy weather which passed over Lower Bengal on the 1st and 2nd, a high-pressure distribution developed similar to what obtains during the cold-weather months. Throughout the whole of the week ending on the 12th, pressure readings have been highest in the north of the province and lowest in the extreme south of the Bay, more especially towards the Madras coast, where conditions have been favourable for the commencement of the north-east monsoon. The changes of pressure have been of the oscillatory character usual in fine weather. It fell slightly at the beginning and end of the week, and rose slowly to moderately in the middle, the high readings becoming considerably more marked. On the 9th excess was between .1 and .14 inch except in East Bengal, where readings were slightly lower, and on the 10th it was again high in the north of the province, but was giving way in Orissa and Chota Nagpur.

Owing to this arrangement of pressure winds have been northerly almost everywhere. They have generally been south or south-west in the west of Bihar, but elsewhere, if not light and variable, they have had a steady northerly tendency. As a rule directions have been north-easterly over the Bay; and as there has been no depression of any importance except the wide-diffused low-pressure area, extending across the south of the Bay, the moist air of the south-west monsoon has drifted towards the Madras coast, where at the end of the week moderately heavy general rain was falling.

After the setting in of the northerly winds a change of temperature became general. It was first shown in the west of Bihar, but it spread very quickly towards the south-east, affecting the night more than the day temperatures. Minimum temperature fell several degrees below 70° at all stations, except a few in Lower Bengal and chiefly in East Bengal. In Chota Nagpur the lowest night readings were 63°, in Bihar between 66° and 67°, and in South-West Bengal and part of Orissa about 67°. In the other districts there was greater irregularity, but everywhere considerable defect. At the same time maximum temperature was above the normal, so that the large defect during the night was partly neutralised, and does not affect the means for the week so much as might have been expected. The highest day readings were with few exceptions on the 6th.

In the early part of the week the sky was almost cloudless, but towards the end, owing to some local causes, there was a general increase of cloud over Lower Bengal and Orissa. It slowly intensified, and gave rise to a few scattered showers of but little importance.

Pressure.—As stated above, only small oscillations in pressure have obtained such as occur in settled weather. Readings were high at the beginning of the week, and have remained so throughout, excess increasing somewhat about the middle. Means are above the normal everywhere by amounts varying from .05 inch in east Bengal to .1 inch in the north of the province.

Temperature.—As stated above, the northerly winds caused a large fall in temperature, which was more apparent in night than in day readings. The means for the week are below the normal in all districts by fairly uniform amounts. In Chota Nagpur and North Bengal defect is about 1°, in South-West Bengal 1° .3, and in East Bengal and Chota Nagpur about 1° .5. In Bihar it is nearly 2°, and in Assam somewhat over 2°.

Rainfall.—Showers were still falling in East and North Bengal on the 6th, the first day of the week, but since then there has been practically no rain. Bihar and Chota Nagpur have received none, South-West Bengal and North Bengal less than a tenth of an inch, while in East Bengal and Orissa there has been about a quarter of an inch. In Assam, Sibsagar and Dhubri report light showers—less than a tenth of an inch in all, and Silchar none.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Saturday, the 12th of October 1895 :—

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.	TEMPERATURE.							RAINFALL.								
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since 1st May 1895.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal	84.8	66.7	80.3	73.7	81.5	-1.3	0.03	1.15	-1.13	0.13	1.59	-1.46	2.23	1.85	35.41	55.81
North Bengal	81.3	63.1	68.1	78.0	80.1	-1.1	0.03	1.07	-1.03	0.05	1.41	-1.36	0.98	2.23	01.81	70.36
East Bengal	80.8	60.1	87.6	73.1	80.4	-1.5	0.23	1.61	-1.38	0.36	1.64	-1.28	5.33	3.62	56.73	80.23
Bihar	86.5	66.8	80.0	69.6	79.7	-1.7	Nil	1.16	-1.16	0.00	1.03	-1.03	0.40	2.76	33.65	51.60
Orissa	84.3	67.3	80.4	73.7	81.6	-1.4	0.40	1.66	-1.26	0.34	1.83	-1.31	2.70	2.76	50.65	65.78
Chota Nagpur	82.4	63.0	80.3	66.3	76.6	-0.9	Nil	0.99	-0.99	0.00	1.23	-1.23	0.35	1.01	30.75	54.95
Assam	81.0	60.8	86.4	70.1	78.3	-2.3										

* Daltonganj not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,

O. LITTLE,

The 15th October 1895.

Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of the results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of September 1895.

	Inches.	Date.	Hour.
The mean pressure of the month ...	29.706		
The average pressure of September from 24 years' registers ...	29.862		
The highest pressure in the month ...	29.865	30th	10
The lowest pressure in the month ...	29.495	18th	16
The range of pressure ...	0.370		
	Hour.		
The total number of hours of bright sunshine during the month	184.7		
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	367.0		
	°		
The mean temperature of the month ...	83.9		
The average temperature of September from 24 years' registers	83.8		
The highest temperature in the month ...	92.4	15th & 24th	
The lowest temperature in the month ...	74.2	28th	
The range of temperature during the month	18.2		
The mean daily range of temperature ...	10.7		
The greatest range of temperature in one day	14.4	28th	
	Per cent.		
The mean humidity of the month ...	85		
The average humidity of September from 24 years' registers ...	85		
	Inches.		
The mean vapour tension of the month ...	0.982		
The average vapour tension of September from 9 years' registers	0.987		
The mean cloud proportion of the month ...	5.31		
The average cloud proportion of September from 18 years' registers ...	6.92		
	Inches.		
The total rainfall of the month ...	4.03		
The total rainfall indicated by a Beckley's self-registering rain-gauge (mouth of the gauge about 52 feet above the ground)	3.73		
The average fall of September from 48 years' registers	10.18		
The greatest fall in 24 hours	0.74	28th	
	Days.		
The number of rainy days in the month ...	14		
The average number of rainy days in September from 24 years' registers	21		
	°		
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation during the month	146.6		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures	57.2		
The greatest sun temperature	158.2	9th	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature	67.8	9th & 20th	
The mean temperature of the nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth	76.0		
The mean depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature at 4 feet above the ground	2.8		
The greatest depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature	5.0	24th & 25th	
	Miles.		
The mean movement of the wind per day	85.5		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day	220.0	19th	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour	15.0	7th, 10 to 11 & 11 to noon.	

The number of hours with winds from each of the 8 points—

N. 30, N.E. 54, E. 81, S.E. 95, S. 115, S.W. 135, W. 53, N.W. 36, Calm 121.

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park Street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore .008 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently equal; and, finally, the thermometer which furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office during 20 years and upwards is found to read 0.6 higher than the Kew standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

J. H. GILLILAND,

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;
Calcutta, the 14th October 1895.

Abstract of the Results of the Barometric and Thermometric Observations taken at 10 a.m. at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, in the month of September 1895.

The mean pressure at 10 A.M. during the month	...	...	Inches.	Date.
			29.756	
The mean temperature at 10 A.M. during the month	...	...	85.3	
The highest temperature during the month	...	...	95.3	24th.
The lowest temperature during the month	...	...	74.8	28th.
The absolute range of temperature during the month	...	...	20.5	
The mean daily range of temperature during the month	...	...	12.8	
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month	...	...	16.0	23rd.
The mean 10 A.M. humidity during the month	...	...	%
			78	
The mean 10 A.M. vapour tension during the month	...	...	Inch.	
			1.020	
The total rainfall of the month	...	...	Inches.	
			3.08	
The greatest fall in 24 hours	...	...	0.63	28th.
The number of rainy days in the month	...	...	Days.	
			9	

J. H. GILLILAND,

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,

The 7th October 1895.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 6th to 12th October 1895.

MONTH.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.						HYGROMETRY.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1895.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
October	6th	29.922	86.0	93.3	14.7	78.3	88.5	82.9	1.051	80.8	78	Nil
"	7th	915	82.7	92.4	19.5	72.9	87.4	75.5	723	69.6	55	Nil
"	8th	921	79.2	90.6	22.3	67.8	85.9	72.6	621	65.2	50	Nil
"	9th	979	80.1	89.5	18.8	70.7	86.2	73.6	660	66.9	63	Nil
"	10th	939	83.2	90.2	14.1	76.1	84.5	76.4	802	72.6	68	Nil
"	11th	980	83.3	89.0	11.4	77.6	88.2	77.4	798	72.4	69	Nil
"	12th	973	83.1	90.4	14.7	75.7	86.4	76.4	776	71.6	61	0.09

The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	...	...	Inches.
			29.954
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	82.5
The extreme variation of temperature	...	...	25.5
The maximum temperature	...	...	93.3
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	...	...	%
			61
The total fall of rain from 6th to 12th October 1895	...	...	Inch.
			0.09
The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.			

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,

The 14th October 1895.

J. H. GILLILAND,

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Vital Statistics of Towns in Bengal with a population of 20,000 and over during the month of August 1895.

Districts.	Towns.	Population under registra- tion.	BIRTHS.		CHOLERA.		SMALL-POX.		FEVER.		DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA.		INFLUX.		OTHER CAUSES.		TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES.		AVERAGE OF CORRESPONDING MONTHS OF PRE- VIOUS FIVE YEARS.		REMARKS.
			Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 population.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 population.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 population.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 population.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 population.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 population.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 population.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 population.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan Midnapore Hooghly	1. Burdwan	24,477	44	15.24	4	1.32	44	15.24	14	4.80	1	2.4	8	2.76	71	24.60	82	24.44	Return not yet re- cited.
	2. Midnapore	22,264	23	10.38	10	3.00	...	...	41	15.24	...	9.24	1	3.6	21	7.80	98	36.36	73	27.12
	3. Hooghly	33,982	76	24.00	12	3.96	...	...	77	25.68	27	9.00	...	...	11	3.60	127	49.36	111	30.96
	4. Serampore	116,006	288	26.52	66	6.72	...	...	188	14.16	68	6.96	...	...	84	6.64	308	37.56	183	19.80
Howrah	5. Howrah	31,428	35	15.32	6	2.28	...	...	21	7.92	8	3.00	...	...	7	2.64	48	16.96	54	20.52
	6. Chinsura-Chitpur	32,461	34	10.48	3	1.08	...	...	17	6.12	3	1.08	...	...	4	1.44	27	17.64	38	13.80
	7. Rajshahi	34,578	23	7.92	3	1.32	...	...	33	11.32	9	3.12	...	...	3	1.44	51	17.64	60	21.00
	8. Barrackpore	69,642	70	12.00	7	1.80	...	...	31	10.32	14	2.40	...	...	10	1.68	39	17.04	103	17.04
24-Paraganas	9. South Suburban	35,517	38	12.72	...	...	...	...	31	10.32	4	1.32	...	...	6	1.92	44	14.76	54	18.12
	10. Kharda or South Bar- nackpore.	29,724	28	10.44	7	2.76	...	...	47	18.96	8	3.12	...	...	7	2.76	60	27.84	68	27.36
	11. Naldi	20,980	29	16.06	17	9.72	...	...	44	25.06	13	7.32	...	...	7	3.96	84	48.00	55	31.44
	12. Nawabganj or North Baranackpore.	681,560	600	14.04	30	6.00	...	...	669	13.24	263	4.56	...	...	545	9.48	1,574	27.60	1,523	26.76
Calcutta	13. Calcutta	26,600	30	14.04	...	...	...	...	34	15.96	...	...	...	...	4	1.80	40	18.72	40	18.72
	14. Krishnagar	30,437	32	12.60	...	...	...	...	69	27.12	...	...	...	...	3	1.08	77	20.84	56	22.08
	15. Santipur	25,576	49	16.44	...	...	...	...	47	19.80	...	...	...	...	6	1.92	61	21.24	74	24.96
	16. Murshidabad	23,515	26	13.90	...	...	...	...	41	20.36	...	...	...	...	11	3.72	57	29.04	47	23.96
Rajshahi	17. Rajshahi	21,407	41	22.92	...	...	...	...	24	13.44	...	...	...	...	5	2.76	34	18.96	50	27.96
	18. Rampur Balia	23,267	45	22.16	...	...	...	...	33	16.92	...	...	...	...	7	3.60	46	23.64	25	12.84
	19. Sirajganj	82,321	11	1.72	...	...	...	...	86	15.96	...	...	...	...	31	4.92	173	25.44	166	22.68
	20. Dacca	24,089	34	16.92	...	...	...	...	36	15.96	...	...	...	...	2	1.92	33	16.44	43	21.36
Dhaka	21. Chittagong	168,192	307	26.92	...	...	...	...	221	16.92	...	...	...	...	170	12.92	537	40.44	481	34.92
	22. Patna City	47,723	151	36.16	...	...	...	...	153	37.92	...	...	...	...	31	8.92	270	67.80	207	51.96
	23. Bihar	44,419	190	24.24	...	...	...	...	253	34.04	...	...	...	...	54	16.48	379	92.04	151	32.64
	24. Dinapore	60,383	181	28.44	...	...	...	...	70	20.16	...	...	...	...	11	3.72	108	56.64	483	62.88
Gaya	25. Gaya	46,905	109	27.84	...	...	...	...	64	33.72	...	...	...	...	15	3.72	108	56.64	200	51.12
	26. Arrah	22,713	61	34.80	...	...	...	...	43	33.72	...	...	...	...	5	2.76	86	26.24	112	59.16
	27. Sasaram	57,352	69	14.40	...	...	...	...	45	8.94	...	...	...	...	37	7.68	98	20.40	103	33.84
	28. Chapra	22,790	40	21.00	...	...	...	...	45	23.54	...	...	...	...	37	9.64	103	26.40	103	33.84
Bhagalpur	29. Bettiah	49,192	132	32.16	...	...	...	...	91	22.08	...	...	...	...	119	15.92	126	30.72	179	37.92
	30. Muzaffarpur	21,487	65	36.24	...	...	...	...	18	9.96	...	...	...	...	22	12.32	130	32.88	89	49.68
	31. Hajipur	75,561	181	29.60	...	...	...	...	90	14.64	...	...	...	...	53	13.24	176	28.68	173	47.16
	32. Darbhanga	57,077	189	29.16	...	...	...	...	90	16.24	...	...	...	...	53	13.24	176	28.68	173	47.16
Bhagalpur	33. Monghyr	69,146	179	31.08	...	...	...	...	73	15.24	...	...	...	...	41	11.28	149	39.84	229	28.12
	34. Bhagalpur	47,196	96	24.12	...	...	...	...	68	17.76	...	...	...	...	48	12.12	134	36.16	204	36.96
	35. Cuttack	28,775	37	19.04	...	...	...	...	49	12.96	...	...	...	...	55	9.94	68	30.00	106	36.00
	36. Balasore	28,704	37	19.04	...	...	...	...	16	6.48	...	...	...	...	55	9.94	68	30.00	41	23.64
Puri	37. Puri	20,308	45	26.52	...	...	...	...	16	6.48	...	...	...	...	55	9.94	68	30.00	101	31.92
	38. Ranchi	2,294,461	3,771	19.68	457	3.28	...	...	2,388	15.60	904	4.68	...	...	1,475	7.68	5,941	30.96	5,840	30.48
	Total of all towns with a population of 20,000 and over.	...	4,031	21.00	734	3.79	...	...	2,651	13.90	733	3.84	...	...	1,655	8.58	5,949	30.48	...	...
	Average of the corre- sponding month of pre- vious five years.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Difference + or -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 19th October 1895.H. J. DYSON, Surgeon-Captain, F.R.C.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Supplementary Vital Statistics of Districts and of Towns in Bengal for July 1895, received too late for publication with the figures of that month on the 7th September 1895.

Division.	District.	Population under registration.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.												AVERAGE OF CORRESPONDING MONTHS OF PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.			
			Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	CHOLERA.	SMALL-POX.		FEVER.		DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA.		INFANT.		OTHER CAUSES.		TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES.				
						Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	
																				6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Burdwan	Midnapore ..	2,631,516	9,190	41.65	460	3.04	132	.60	2,939	77.85	180	.73	139	.48	1,175	5.96	6,006	97.36	4,942	99.08
	Total for the Province ..	71,070,233	175,086	29.53	7,666	1.30	944	.19	115,736	19.44	4,070	.60	4,661	.73	23,931	3.36	156,928	96.40	145,235	94.48
	Average of corresponding month of past five years.	...	Not available, as birth registration was introduced from the commencement of 1892.		17,579	3.83	1,000	.19	97,650	16.44	4,023	.60	4,235	.60	20,660	3.46	144,225	94.48	...	...
	Difference + or - ..	...	...	...	-9,886	-1.63	-136	Equal	+15,066	+3.00	+46	Equal	+386	+1.2	+3,873	+4.3	+11,703	+1.99	...	...
District. Midnapore ..	Town.	38,564	70	25.99	55	20.40	...	...	29	10.68	6	3.16	...	...	23	9.24	115	49.79	86	31.99
	Midnapore ..	2,329,451	3,905	16.80	504	2.23	60	.24	2,004	13.32	652	3.94	119	.60	1,330	6.84	5,260	27.12	5,506	28.39
	Total of all towns with a population of 20,000 and over.	.....	3,615	15.60	923	4.63	40	.24	2,190	11.76	617	3.19	116	.46	1,511	7.68	5,506	28.39	...	...
	Average of corresponding month of past five years.	.....	-340	-1.60	-419	-3.16	+11	Equal	+214	+1.56	+35	+1.9	+3	+1.2	-181	-8.4	-237	-1.90	...	...
	Difference + or - ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Office of SAN. COMM. FOR BENGAL,
The 12th October 1895.

H. J. DYSON, Surgeon-Captain, F.R.C.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.
IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1895-96.
Areas leased for irrigation up to end of August 1895.

Circar.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge.	DETAILS OF AREAS LEASED.										Rainfall, 1894-96.		REMARKS.					
				Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilized.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month.	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year.	Season leases.					GRAND TOTAL.	Up to end of month.							
								Long-term leases.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.	Bhadol.			Hot-weather.		Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
ORISSA	Cuttack	Taldanda, 1st reach	1,345	419	93	9,751	9,165	9,493	Acres.	43	23	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	65	9,469	29.45	53.75	.....	.....
		Idilo, 2nd "	1,560	156	207	15,575	13,926	13,110	Acres.	689	109	Acres.	.....	.....	747	15,857	13.65	43.20	.....	.....
		Madhapur	776	250	.....	.....	44,034	47,920	Acres.	1,074	83	Acres.	.....	.....	2,057	40,283	16.90	44.29	.....	.....
		Kendrapara	1,067	855.35	721.68	48,482	44,034	47,920	Acres.	74	.....	Acres.	.....	.....	74	1,310	15.51	54.23	.....	.....
		Gohri	372.82	44.19	4.97	1,271	2,590	1,236	Acres.	4	.....	Acres.	.....	.....	4	0.492	No gauge fixed.	.....	.....
		De. Extension	646	71.30	24.00	1,420	1,329	1,386	Acres.	1,214	.....	Acres.	.....	.....	1,214	19.05	65.00	.....	.....
		Patamundi	885	211.53	140.38	8,540	10,678	8,188	Acres.	460	5	Acres.	.....	.....	455	13,396	13.44	42.69	.....	.....
		High Level, Range I	608	153.00	98.00	13,914	12,337	11,065	Acres.	151	.....	Acres.	.....	.....	151	685	No gauge fixed.	.....	.....
		Idilo, 2nd "	737.15	36.07	26.00	2,354	2,334	2,334	Acres.	3,365	.....	Acres.	.....	.....	3,365	8,737	No gauge fixed.	.....	.....
		Jajpur Canal, Range III	737.18	74.17	74.17	0,636	12,495	9,784	Acres.	1	246	Acres.	.....	.....	247	10,031	19.74	53.78	.....	.....
SOUTH-WESTERN	Nilasore	High Level, Range III	.....	.....	.....	1,11,002	1,11,269	107,314	Acres.	7,394	465	Acres.	.....	.....	8,880	1,15,694	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Acres.	.....	.....	Acres.	.....	.....	15,933	91,658	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75,720	Acres.	8,680	315	Acres.	.....	.....	15,933	91,658	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Midnapore	1,411	439	405	53,164	15,080	53,773	Acres.	.....	.....	Acres.	.....	.....	.....	53,773	8.50	34.50	.....	.....
		Panchkura	522	113	85	6,060	1,423	6,865	Acres.	.....	.....	Acres.	.....	.....	.....	6,865	6.90	25.41	.....	.....
		Tidal Reaches, Ranges I & II	.....	.....	.....	819	313	1,111	Acres.	.....	.....	Acres.	.....	.....	.....	1,111	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total	.....	.....	.....	59,043	20,015	61,748	Acres.	.....	.....	Acres.	.....	.....	.....	61,748	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,946	Acres.	.....	.....	Acres.	.....	.....	.....	60,946	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Western Main	4,342	2,463	901	13,300	15,229	12,890	Acres.	1,088	Acres.	31	1,375	14,265	16.31	38.03
		Buxar	1,236	505	317	45,638	50,228	39,624	Acres.	7,331	Acres.	32	8,018	48,542
SONT	Shahabad	Buxar	2,000	1,074	1,447	114,780	113,486	105,826	Acres.	4,515	.....	Acres.	.....	.....	14,533	119,079	10.19	26.34	.....	.....
		Patna	1,406	1,217	1,016	71,404	60,430	59,016	Acres.	2,913	.....	Acres.	.....	.....	9,693	73,615	2.00	45.54	.....	.....
		Patna and Gaya.	.....	.....	.....	247,133	231,534	219,087	Acres.	12,553	.....	Acres.	.....	.....	14,582	73,615	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Acres.	.....	.....	Acres.	.....	.....	.....	258,234	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	215,368	Acres.	36,291	Acres.	88	48,457	263,795
		Grand total	4,17,178	382,817	388,149	Acres.	7,916	408	Acres.	120	47,227	435,076
		Grand total of the corresponding period of last year	361,023	Acres.	5,080	315	Acres.	88	64,309	425,392
		Whole month discharging.	Acres.	Acres.
		29 days discharging.	Acres.	Acres.
		Acres.	Acres.

* There are no separate leases for sugarcane on the Sont Canal. All leased fields of that crop now come under one of the other heads.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
 The 14th October 1895.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Major Works for the month of August 1895, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

CANALS.	TOLLAGE, 1895-96.			TOLLAGE, 1894-95.		
	During the month.	To end of the month.		During the month.	To end of the month.	
1	2	3		4	5	
<i>Orissa Circle.</i>	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Taldanda Canal System	2,116 0 10	8,380 0 9		986 0 8	7,954 4 1	
Kendrapara ditto	7,271 12 1	33,672 10 4		5,679 12 5	19,568 0 10	
High Level Canal, Range I	1,276 12 6	3,917 5 3		1,157 4 9	2,400 8 6	
Ditto, " II	220 1 6	878 4 0		267 12 9	606 5 5	
Ditto, " III	155 13 0	561 14 0		167 4 0	363 12 3	
Jajpur Canal ...	38 15 9	134 13 3		66 7 6	132 15 3	
Total Orissa Circle ...	11,079 7 8	47,548 15 7		8,324 10 1	31,025 14 4	
<i>South-Western Circle.</i>						
Midnapore Canal ...	11,930 3 0	50,402 14 9		9,643 2 3	49,951 10 6	
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	6,578 4 0	35,381 14 0		4,893 2 3	32,591 13 3	
Total South-Western Circle ...	18,508 7 0	85,784 12 9		14,536 4 6	82,543 7 9	
<i>Sone Circle.</i>						
Patna Canal System ...	1,615 5 6	10,220 3 4		1,640 2 6	9,358 11 3	
Arrah ditto ...	1,595 5 3	8,292 7 0		1,338 11 6	10,548 10 9	
Buxar ditto ...	800 3 3	5,302 12 6		577 7 3	3,598 8 6	
Total Sone Circle ...	4,010 14 0	23,815 6 10		3,556 5 3	23,505 14 6	
GRAND TOTAL ...	33,598 12 8	1,57,149 3 2		26,417 3 10	1,37,075 4 7	

Government Transport Service.

CANAL.	TOLLAGE, 1895-96.						TOLLAGE, 1894-95.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the month.			To end of the month.		
	Passengers.	Goods.	re- ceiv.	Passengers.	Goods.	re- ceiv.	Passengers.	Goods.	re- ceiv.	Passengers.	Goods.	re- ceiv.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Orissa Circle.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.
High Level ...	2,098	70	1,701 5 9	7,945	2,907	7,220 1 1	1,435	2,943	1,390 10 2	4,444	5,300	4,618 0 7
Total Orissa Circle ...	2,098	70	1,701 5 9	7,945	2,907	7,220 1 1	1,435	2,943	1,390 10 2	4,444	5,300	4,618 0 7

Total Navigation Receipts.

CANALS.	EARNINGS, 1895-96.			EARNINGS, 1894-95.		
	During the month.	To end of the month.		During the month.	To end of the month.	
1	2	3		4	5	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Orissa Canals ...	12,780 13 5	54,838 0 8		9,715 4 3	35,643 14 11	
Midnapore Canal ...	11,930 3 0	50,402 14 9		9,643 2 3	49,951 10 6	
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	6,578 4 0	35,381 14 0		4,893 2 3	32,591 13 3	
Sone Canals ...	4,010 14 0	23,815 6 10		3,556 5 3	23,505 14 6	
Total ...	35,300 2 5	1,64,438 4 3		27,807 14 0	1,41,693 5 2	

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Minor Works and Navigation for the month of August 1895, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

CANALS.	TOLLAGE, 1895-96.		TOLLAGE, 1894-95.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta and Eastern Canals ...	18,403 6 3	97,960 12 3	19,531 15 6	83,357 7 9
Tolly's Nala ...	6,949 7 3	84,353 6 3	6,579 13 3	28,683 6 9
Total ...	25,352 13 6	1,32,314 2 6	26,111 12 9	1,12,040 14 6
Orissa Coast Canal ...	5,286 3 6	34,829 1 6	3,893 9 9	23,946 12 6
Nadia Rivers ...	22,372 4 6	60,763 5 0	*22,356 2 0	*58,745 10 0
GRAND TOTAL ...	53,011 5 6	2,27,906 9 0	52,361 8 6	1,94,733 5 0

* Inclusive of Rs. 517-13-0 less shown in Jungipore statement for August 1894.

CALCUTTA,
The 12th October 1895.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 12th October 1895, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

NATURE OF CARGO.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 12TH OCTOBER 1895.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 12TH OCTOBER 1894.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy ...	622	90,675	1,469	420	46,470	739
Jute ...	314	1,09,600	1,528	344	84,420	1,329
Firewood ...	106	60,100	1,042	126	66,350	1,028
Other articles ...	785	2,10,125	2,495	611	1,11,890	1,716
Total ...	1,826	4,70,500	6,534	1,500	3,09,070	4,812

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement of Goods Traffic in Staples carried during the four weeks ending 24th August 1895, as compared with the same period of 1894.

STAPLES.	1894.		1895.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal & Coke carried for the public and foreign railways	35,02,203	5,17,091	42,88,821	6,34,160	7,86,618	1,17,069	...	...
Cotton, raw	17,459	12,948	29,374	23,089	11,915	10,750	...	...
Cotton, manufactured—								
1.—Twist & Yarn, European	6,552	6,415	4,500	4,682	...	...	2,052	1,633
2.—Ditto Indian	24,727	13,778	23,039	14,003	...	225	1,088	...
3.—Piece-goods—European	51,273	56,206	61,022	59,531	9,749	3,235	...	...
4.—Ditto—Indian	13,847	7,176	13,797	8,189	...	1,023	50	...
Drugs and chemicals—								
1.—Intoxicating other than opium	515	419	535	555	20	126	...	...
2.—Non-intoxicating	6,646	4,631	6,983	4,610	307	...	...	221
Dyes and tans—								
1.—Indigo	1,365	407	2,186	570	821	163	...	...
2.—Myrabolams	4,358	789	4,214	851	...	144	...	...
3.—Cutch	2,746	1,350	1,789	1,161	...	957	...	189
4.—Turmeric	16,316	10,178	6,690	6,243	...	3,626	3,030	...
5.—Aniline dyes	191	75	14	86	...	11	7	...
6.—Others	364	450	440	323	82	...	...	127
Grain & Pulse—								
1.—Wheat	3,87,339	1,49,172	3,65,577	1,05,922	...	...	21,762	42,250
2.—Rice in the husk	94,260	7,045	19,376	2,261	...	...	44,874	5,884
3.—Rice not in the husk	4,29,313	63,080	3,37,038	65,511	...	2,451	92,215	...
4.—Jawar and bajra	80,977	34,977	28,621	6,502	...	...	52,356	28,476
5.—Gram & pulse	5,23,521	2,01,995	3,51,392	1,00,383	...	...	1,72,129	1,01,615
6.—Others	1,37,938	49,008	69,216	9,463	...	...	50,823	34,542
Hides and skins—								
1.—Hides of cattle	17,857	10,378	42,530	34,737	24,672	24,364	...	...
2.—Skins of sheep, &c.	14,725	5,765	21,113	10,894	6,168	5,129	...	...
Horns	1,706	998	8,166	2,468	1,460	1,470	...	...
Jute—								
1.—Raw	27,086	5,255	22,347	4,518	...	...	4,739	739
2.—Gunnybags and cloth	62,036	38,508	45,083	28,117	...	...	17,953	10,391
Lac—								
1.—Stick	17,546	5,505	28,453	9,325	10,908	3,820	...	...
2.—Shell	13,991	10,131	3,050	1,891	...	...	10,940	5,240
Leather, Manufactured	3,995	4,739	3,265	3,410	...	...	730	1,329
Liquors—								
1.—Beer	16,301	6,080	10,837	6,186	...	106	7,464	...
2.—Spirits	2,579	3,155	2,095	3,438	416	283	...	...
3.—Wines	1,810	3,385	3,735	3,305	1,925	...	...	80
Metals—								
1.—Copper, unwrought	2,792	3,601	222	136	...	...	2,490	3,535
2.—Brass, unwrought	2,036	1,391	3,440	1,978	1,410	677	...	...
3.—Copper, wrought	1,378	1,317	1,289	1,253	...	...	89	62
4.—Brass, wrought	9,038	5,071	9,007	4,405	...	...	931	666
5.—Iron	87,655	44,910	1,21,694	53,315	34,009	10,895	...	...
6.—Others	5,846	4,291	6,226	4,907	380	616	...	...
7.—Zinc & spelter	3,117	2,414	1,054	2,080	...	862	2,063	...
Oils—								
1.—Kerosine	74,570	32,422	98,261	37,345	19,691	4,921	...	...
2.—Castor	3,856	1,212	3,722	1,141	...	...	134	71
3.—Coconut	3,392	1,388	3,034	1,006	...	...	218	382
4.—Others	6,518	2,860	9,095	4,927	2,577	3,068	...	...
Oil-seeds—								
1.—Linseed	2,37,716	71,429	1,75,006	46,910	...	...	62,650	24,519
2.—Rape and mustard	1,04,976	35,518	1,04,744	42,234	...	13,716	232	...
3.—Til or junjili	3,912	919	3,019	507	...	...	893	412
4.—Poppy	15,880	4,197	13,798	6,303	2,082	2,206	...	...
5.—Earthnuts	84	12	...	...	...	...	94	12
6.—Castor	31,402	11,205	27,923	3,974	...	...	3,579	7,213
7.—Others	51,111	14,359	4,420	850	...	...	48,691	13,500
Opium	1,087	444	337	396	...	...	750	48
Paper and pasteboard	13,273	6,767	18,552	5,862	5,279	...	...	915
Provisions—								
1.—Ghee	29,405	26,600	23,079	22,456	...	...	6,326	4,144
2.—Dried fruits and nuts	5,667	3,627	6,050	4,490	183	863	...	...
3.—Others	35,191	13,827	54,959	22,746	19,768	8,919	...	...
4.—Potatoes	36,080	11,745	28,080	9,831	...	...	1,300	1,814
Railway plant & rolling stock carried for the public & foreign railways—								
1.—Locomotive engines & tenders & parts thereof	1,324	578	...	...	...	...	1,324	578
2.—Carriages & trucks & parts thereof	...	...	7,576	2,390	7,576	2,390	...	...
3.—Steel rails & fish plates	14,414	4,800	4,876	1,978	...	...	6,538	2,828
4.—Sleepers & keys of steel & cast iron	35,134	14,279	672	53	...	...	34,462	14,226
5.—Other sorts	23,016	6,019	22,760	2,715	2,744	...	...	5,304
Salt	3,33,093	53,244	3,70,219	63,713	37,126	4,468	...	...
Saltpetre, &c.—								
1.—Saltpetre	33,492	14,302	37,187	13,221	...	...	6,306	1,141
2.—Other saline substances	20,343	8,930	21,804	7,041	...	...	8,978	1,895
Silk, raw—								
1.—Foreign	12	19	...	...	...	...	12	19
2.—Indian	1,731	891	936	578	...	...	795	313
Silk piece-goods—								
1.—Foreign	10	28	...	...	...	...	10	28
2.—Indian	105	118	370	379	165	167	...	...

STAPLES.	1894.		1895.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Spices—								
1.—Betelnuts	11,983	10,350	14,480	11,881	2,497	981	...	...
2.—Pepper	1,358	1,227	897	721	...	...	471	508
3.—Ginger	1,869	698	820	380	...	...	1,053	308
4.—Chillies	4,038	4,193	3,821	2,281	...	...	817	1,932
5.—Cardamoms	503	514	345	502	...	...	158	12
6.—Others	620	334	688	317	18	...	...	17
Stone and lime	3,61,020	42,698	2,56,106	39,831	...	...	8,514	3,061
Sugar—								
1.—Refined	5,754	1,092	12,316	6,043	6,562	4,950	...	...
2.—Unrefined	1,35,887	20,763	97,778	14,406	...	...	28,109	6,356
Tea—								
1.—Foreign	3,660	2,706	5,297	3,065	1,637	300	...	...
2.—Indian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timber	79,277	12,125	71,747	14,201	...	...	7,430	...
Tobacco	67,416	24,738	49,070	20,122	...	...	17,898	4,611
Wool, Raw	1,160	788	1,537	837	387	69	...	...
Wool manufactured—								
1.—Piece-goods, European	264	260	28	39	...	...	236	330
2.—Indian	2,268	2,250	4,008	4,387	1,800	1,128	...	...
3.—Shawls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles of merchandise—								
1.—Firewood	16,654	1,152	20,322	932	3,668	...	...	220
2.—Indigo seed	5,163	2,030	16,464	6,900	11,301	4,331	...	...
3.—Mowah flower	22,280	4,985	15,070	2,240	...	...	6,301	1,006
4.—Oil-cake	30,416	6,594	38,045	6,026	1,627	32	...	...
5.—Paints & colours	4,293	2,307	3,370	1,481	...	...	894	898
6.—Seeds other than oilseeds	23,415	8,690	25,468	7,920	2,043	...	...	776
7.—Wooden articles	16,544	6,070	12,680	5,782	...	...	3,864	804
8.—Others	3,99,021	1,07,653	4,01,434	1,36,612	2,413	28,959	...	...
Total	77,79,556	18,60,615	80,62,713	18,25,413	2,73,147	...	...	74,102
Military stores	17,199	22,630	15,064	27,562	...	...	2,155	5,287
Coal for Railways	5,64,214	44,196	6,50,363	50,316	1,01,149	6,120	...	...
Railway materials	22,61,050	67,921	16,06,754	38,713	...	...	6,44,905	19,206
Live-stock	...	8,120	...	12,507	...	2,387	...	...
Total	1,06,06,638	29,43,691	1,08,33,804	19,64,601	...	...	2,72,744	89,000

C. W. CLARKE, Assistant Auditor.

TRAFFIC AUDIT OFFICE, GOODS DIVISION, JAMALPUR, the 10th October 1895.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 28th September 1895, on 1,698.79 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week ...	298,846	Rs. A. P. 3,36,547 3 0	Mds. S. 23,37,486 0	Rs. A. P. 5,65,705 14 0	Rs. A. P. 14,990 9 0	Rs. A. P. 9,07,248 10 0	78,533	116,179	194,711
per mile of railway ...	.....	193 3 7	.....	333 0 1	8 13 2	534 0 10	.....	.....	.....
for previous 11½ weeks of half-year ...	3,433,469	34,40,286 15 0	3,31,20,514 20	65,13,424 7 0	1,85,734 10 0	1,01,39,436 0 0	937,955	1,315,785	2,253,740
Total for 12½ weeks ...	3,730,315	37,66,834 3 0	3,49,57,960 20	70,79,130 5 0	2,00,715 3 0	1,10,48,679 10 0	1,016,488	1,431,963	2,448,451
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	290,096	3,06,496 7 4	20,36,555 20	6,33,580 9 1	17,172 6 6	9,67,339 6 11	76,096	117,160	193,256
per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	184 3 8	.....	360 13 7	10 5 2	575 6 5	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 13 weeks of previous year ...	3,671,616	35,64,149 13 8	3,59,70,442 10	73,69,101 2 0	2,15,208 4 7	1,10,48,459 3 3	965,342	1,431,293	2,416,634

* The increase is due to Durga Puja holiday traffic.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th October 1895 on 1,698.79 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week ...	392,427	Rs. A. P. 3,83,973 15 0	Mds. S. 23,23,402 10	Rs. A. P. 5,02,073 15 0	Rs. A. P. 15,694 1 0	Rs. A. P. 8,51,641 15 0	78,797	102,099	181,496
per mile of railway ...	.....	196 9 6	.....	295 8 9	9 2 11	501 5 3	.....	.....	.....
for previous 12½ weeks of half-year ...	3,730,315	37,66,834 3 0	3,49,57,950 20	70,79,130 5 0	2,00,715 3 0	1,10,48,679 10 0	1,016,488	1,431,963	2,448,451
Total for 13½ weeks ...	4,022,742	41,00,808 1 0	3,72,81,352 30	73,61,204 4 0	2,16,309 4 0	1,18,98,321 9 0	1,035,285	1,534,662	2,639,947
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	305,737	3,26,653 3 7	20,10,011 30	6,53,454 6 8	17,849 15 10	9,97,997 10 1	77,655	113,723	191,378
per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	196 5 8	.....	362 12 8	10 12 1	599 14 5	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 14 weeks of previous year ...	3,977,534	39,90,863 0 3	3,68,80,454 0	70,32,555 8 5	2,33,098 4 5	1,20,46,456 13 4	1,062,997	1,547,015	2,610,012

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 28th September 1895, on 22.23 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week ...	19,285	Rs. A. P. 4,727 4 0	Mds. S. 5,043 20	Rs. A. P. 182 3 0	Rs. A. P. 11 0 8	Rs. A. P. 4,020 7 0	1,008	53	1,121
per mile of railway ...	.....	212 10 5	.....	8 3 2	0 7 11	231 5 6	.....	.....	.....
for previous 11½ weeks of half-year ...	233,506	55,375 9 0	56,076 10	2,423 7 0	151 0 0	57,850 0 0	13,399	663	14,267
Total for 12½ weeks ...	251,791	60,093 13 0	63,019 30	2,605 10 0	163 0 0	62,770 7 0	14,667	721	15,333
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	18,089	4,594 8 5	9,200 10	388 2 0	12 4 3	4,795 14 8	1,136	63	1,199
per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	197 10 11	.....	17 7 4	0 9 7	215 11 10	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 13 weeks of previous year ...	241,424	56,274 5 3	1,00,929 10	4,326 7 0	115 9 6	60,716 5 9	14,755	876	15,631

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th October 1895, on 22.23 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	31,863	5,206 3 0	3,519 10	110 2 0	12 0 0	5,330 5 0	686	63	749
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	234 4 7	.....	4 15 3	0 8 8	339 13 6	.....	.....	.....
For previous 12½ weeks of half-year ...	251,791	60,002 13 0	62,019 30	2,605 10 0	162 0 0	62,770 7 0	14,667	721	15,388
Total for 13½ weeks ...	273,144	65,211 0 0	64,539 0	2,715 12 0	174 0 0	68,100 12 0	15,603	774	16,377
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	21,533	5,481 3 7	12,816 0	354 7 0	13 3 0	5,848 12 7	1,166	65	1,231
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	246 9 1	.....	15 16 1	0 9 6	263 1 8	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 14 weeks of previous year ...	262,967½	61,765 8 10	1,13,745 10	4,680 14 0	128 11 6	66,565 2 4	15,910	981	16,891

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 28th September 1895, on 161.40 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	18,388	13,518 4 0	78,511 0	9,009 5 0	29 0 0	23,456 9 0	6,478	2,738	9,216
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	83 13 1	.....	61 6 4	0 2 11	145 5 4	.....	.....	.....
For previous 11½ weeks of half-year ...	238,868	1,72,904 7 0	9,75,237 10	1,05,725 9 0	406 0 0	2,70,036 0 0	77,073	34,328	1,11,401
Total for 12½ weeks ...	257,146	1,86,422 11 0	10,53,748 10	1,15,634 14 6	435 0 0	3,02,492 9 0	83,551	37,066	1,20,617
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	15,333½	13,191 13 11	82,232 20	13,683 8 0	45 12 3	26,920 2 3	5,068	3,833	8,901
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	81 11 9	.....	84 12 3	0 4 6	166 12 8	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 13 weeks of previous year ...	235,849	1,79,019 3 7	8,15,404 0	1,06,031 4 8	744 8 0	2,85,815 0 3	73,068	40,878	1,13,946

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th October 1895, on 161.40 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	19,466	16,467 6 0	80,641 10	9,341 12 0	31 0 0	25,750 2 0	6,868	2,778	9,646
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	102 0 5	.....	57 5 2	0 3 1	159 5 8	.....	.....	.....
For previous 12½ weeks of half-year ...	267,146	1,86,422 11 0	10,53,748 10	1,15,634 14 6	435 0 0	3,02,492 9 0	83,551	37,066	1,20,617
Total for 13½ weeks ...	276,633	2,02,890 1 0	11,34,689 20	1,24,866 10 0	466 0 0	3,28,342 11 0	90,144	39,844	1,29,988
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	18,546	17,423 9 0	70,361 20	11,335 8 0	65 13 6	28,833 14 6	6,535	4,113	10,648
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	107 15 2	.....	70 3 9	0 6 6	176 9 5	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 14 weeks of previous year ...	254,396	1,96,641 13 7	8,65,765 30	1,17,806 13 8	810 5 6	3,14,638 14 0	80,198	45,096	1,25,294

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 28th September 1895, on 813 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
al traffic for the week ...	204,330	1,10,630 0 0	8,76,790 0	2,31,500 0 0	33,370 0 0	3,55,520 0 0	30,250	30,197	60,447
per mile of railway ...	251	136 0 0	1,078 0	272 0 0	16 0 0	434 0 0	.....	.....	.....
previous 13 weeks of half-year ...	2,130,100	9,43,028 0 0	1,00,16,670 0	20,04,685 0 0	1,34,320 0 0	*30,73,677 0 0	335,175	373,667	708,842
Total for 13 weeks ...	2,334,430	10,54,348 0 0	1,08,93,460 0	22,27,185 0 0	1,47,690 0 0	34,20,197 0 0	385,423	412,864	798,317
COMPARISON.									
al for corresponding week previous year ...	176,593	93,495 0 0	9,83,967 0	2,53,684 0 0	30,885 0 0	3,84,204 0 0	26,247	43,191	69,438
per mile of railway correspond- ing week of previous year ...	217	115 0 0	1,210 0	312 0 0	19 0 0	446 0 0	.....	.....	.....
al to corresponding date of previous year ...	2,157,515	9,64,327 0 0	1,11,23,070 0	22,03,023 0 0	2,12,340 0 0	34,44,689 0 0	377,350	438,583	815,933

* Audited up to 3rd August 1895.
† Excluding steamer earnings.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 5th October 1895, on 813 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
al traffic for the week ...	156,906	83,430 0 0	9,70,030 0	2,49,869 0 0	13,640 0 0	3,46,930 0 0	27,320	43,563	70,883
per mile of railway ...	193	103 0 0	1,193 0	307 0 0	2 0 0	428 0 0	.....	.....	.....
previous 13 weeks of half-year ...	2,334,480	10,54,342 0 0	1,08,03,460 0	22,27,165 0 0	1,47,690 0 0	*34,20,197 0 0	385,423	412,864	798,317
Total for 14 weeks ...	2,491,390	11,37,772 0 0	1,18,03,400 0	24,77,025 0 0	1,61,330 0 0	37,76,127 0 0	412,743	450,463	869,206
COMPARISON.									
al for corresponding week previous year ...	217,937	1,15,925 0 0	13,78,263 0	3,34,969 0 0	22,407 0 0	3,73,301 0 0	27,783	43,579	71,362
per mile of railway correspond- ing week of previous year ...	268	142 0 0	1,695 0	389 0 0	3 0 0	453 0 0	.....	.....	.....
al to corresponding date of previous year ...	2,405,343	10,80,253 0 0	1,23,01,433 0	25,03,901 0 0	2,34,747 0 0	38,17,990 0 0	405,132	452,163	857,295

* Audited up to 3rd August 1895.
† Excluding steamer earnings.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 29th September 1895, on 125 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
al traffic for the week ...	31,390	13,008 0 0	63,240 0	6,710 0 0	80 0 0	30,500 0 0	4,000	3,035	7,035
per mile of railway ...	251	110 0 0	506 0	54 0 0	1 0 0	188 0 0	.....	.....	.....
previous 13 weeks of half-year ...	371,750	1,21,290 0 0	7,37,450 0	65,110 0 0	2,467 0 0	*1,82,826 0 0	44,420	31,732	76,152
Total for 13 weeks ...	403,140	1,35,099 0 0	8,00,690 0	71,820 0 0	2,567 0 0	2,69,456 0 0	48,030	34,767	82,797
COMPARISON.									
al for corresponding week previous year ...	29,515	11,785 0 0	60,653 0	7,667 0 0	126 0 0	19,673 0 0	3,008	2,408	5,400
per mile of railway correspond- ing week of previous year ...	236	94 0 0	485 0	62 0 0	2 0 0	189 0 0	.....	.....	.....
al to corresponding date of previous year ...	380,000	1,19,345 0 0	7,86,249 0	70,496 0 0	2,190 0 0	1,93,021 0 0	47,123	30,638	77,761

* Audited up to 3rd August 1895.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 5th October 1895, on 125 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	28,340	9,040 0 0	84,170 0	5,850 0 0	180 0 0	15,470 0 0	3,750	2,817	6,567
Or per mile of railway ...	227	80 0 0	633 0	43 0 0	1 0 0	124 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 13 weeks of half-year ...	403,130	1,35,000 0 0	9,00,000 0	71,000 0 0	2,567 0 0	*1,09,400 0 0	49,030	24,707	73,737
Total for 14 weeks ...	431,470	1,45,039 0 0	9,84,800 0	77,170 0 0	2,747 0 0	2,24,936 0 0	52,780	27,224	80,004
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	†40,131	15,102 0 0	77,640 0	7,894 0 0	68 0 0	23,030 0 0	4,100	2,170	7,270
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	321	121 0 0	620 0	63 0 0	.....	184 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	420,137	1,34,447 0 0	8,13,000 0	78,980 0 0	2,253 0 0	2,16,000 0 0	51,232	23,014	74,246

* Audited up to 3rd August 1895.

† Due to Durga/Puja holidays.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 26th September 1895, on 86 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	17,930	6,940 0 0	50,500 0	3,530 0 0	80 0 0	10,850 0 0	2,457	737	3,194
Or per mile of railway ...	208	81 0 0	587 0	41 0 0	1 0 0	125 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 13 weeks of half-year ...	243,000	75,641 0 0	3,36,570 0	21,071 0 0	2,271 0 0	*96,983 0 0	23,357	10,007	33,364
Total for 13 weeks ...	260,930	82,581 0 0	3,87,070 0	24,901 0 0	2,351 0 0	1,09,833 0 0	25,814	10,744	36,558
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	21,230	7,504 0 0	43,776 0	3,734 0 0	743 0 0	12,031 0 0	2,088	1,050	3,138
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	247	86 0 0	509 0	43 0 0	9 0 0	140 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	245,457	79,205 0 0	3,07,565 0	24,007 0 0	2,749 0 0	1,08,051 0 0	27,892	14,874	42,766

* Audited up to 3rd August 1895.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 5th October 1895, on 86 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	13,910	4,950 0 0	48,920 0	3,320 0 0	80 0 0	9,330 0 0	2,207	1,193	3,400
Or per mile of railway ...	163	58 0 0	568 0	38 0 0	1 0 0	97 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 13 weeks of half-year ...	200,930	82,581 0 0	3,87,070 0	24,901 0 0	2,351 0 0	*1,09,833 0 0	25,814	10,744	36,558
Total for 14 weeks ...	214,840	87,531 0 0	4,35,990 0	28,321 0 0	2,431 0 0	1,19,153 0 0	28,101	11,937	40,038
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	23,610	8,919 0 0	26,575 0	2,960 0 0	80 0 0	11,936 0 0	2,016	1,386	3,402
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	283	104 0 0	308 0	34 0 0	1 0 0	139 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	208,037	80,124 0 0	3,86,440 0	27,047 0 0	2,448 0 0	1,16,019 0 0	26,898	10,938	37,836

* Audited up to 3rd August 1895.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER, 23, 1895.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE ORISSA DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1894-95.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

The 21st October 1895.

RESOLUTION No. 242T.—G.

THE Lieutenant-Governor directs the publication of the Commissioner's Report on the General Administration of the Orissa Division for the year 1894-95 for general information.

2. The following passages in the report contain Mr. Cooke's views on some important points to which His Honour desires to call the attention of officers:—

Paragraphs 55-76.—The economic condition of the people and relief given by emigration.

Paragraphs 88-97.—The salt question. This is under the separate consideration of Government, and there is much that is useful and instructive in these remarks.

Paragraphs 125-28.—The proposal that Banki and other outlying parts of Cuttack should be transferred to Puri seems good, and should be separately submitted.

Paragraph 193.—The proposal to establish Benches of Honorary Magistrates in the mufassal, away from the control of Government officers, is not viewed with favour by Government.

Paragraphs 299-300.—Shelters for pilgrims at Puri and on the road thither. The Commissioner's remarks bring out the caste difficulties.

Paragraph 317.—The relation of the Commissioner to the Educational Department should be closer.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to notice that nothing has been said in paragraph 358 of the Report about the water-supply at Puri as to whether the subject has engaged the attention of the District Boards, and whether anything is being done or is needed for its improvement.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. E. BUCKLAND,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

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ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE ORISSA DIVISION
FOR 1894-95.

No. 1059R., dated Cuttack, the 5th July 1895.

From—H. G. COOKE, Esq., C.S.I., Commissioner of the Orissa Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following Report on the General Administration of the Orissa Division for the year 1894-95.

2. This year I directed the District Officers to submit their reports part by part, for the sake of convenience. The last contributions were received on the dates shown in the following statement:—

DISTRICT.	Name of officer submitting the report.	Date of report.	Date of receipt in Commissioner's office.
1	2	3	4
Cuttack ...	Mr. W. Maude ...	Submitted piecemeal on various dates.	12th June 1895.
Balasore ...	" B. De ...		1st June 1895.
Puri ...	" A. C. Sen ...		Ditto.

Complete information was not received from Balasore till 26th June, and from Puri till 2nd July 1895. Certain information called for from Cuttack has not yet been received.

I.—CHARGE.

3. The subjoined tables give the details of such changes as occurred in the Divisional, District and Subdivisional Administration during the year under report.

(a) Commissioner.

DIVISION.	Name of Officer.	From—	To—
1	2	3	4
Orissa ...	Mr. H. G. Cooke ...	1st April 1894 ...	28th February 1895
	" G. Stevenson ...	1st March 1895 ...	31st March "

(b) District Officers.

DISTRICT.	Name of officer.	From—	To—
1	2	3	4
Cuttack ...	Mr. G. Stevenson ...	1st April 1894 ...	13th October 1894.
	" H. McPherson ...	19th November " ...	28th February 1895.
	" W. Maude ...	14th October " ...	12th November 1894.
Balasore ...	" C. H. Bompas ...	1st March 1895 ...	31st March 1895.
	" S. L. Maddox ...	1st April 1894 ...	15th May 1894.
	" B. De ...	16th May " ...	25th October "
Puri ...	" H. R. H. Cox ...	26th October " ...	31st March 1895.
	" A. C. Sen ...	1st April " ...	22nd February "
		23rd February 1895	31st March "

(c) *Subdivisional Officers.*

SUBDIVISION.		Name of officer.	From—	To—
1		2	3	4
BALASORE CUTTACK	Jajpur... ..	Babu Monmohan Chakravarti ...	1st April 1894	31st March 1895.
	Kendrapara ...	" Nabin Chandra Das ...	Ditto ...	9th December 1894.
		" Tara Prasanna Acharya ...	10th December 1894	31st March 1895.
BALASORE CUTTACK	Bhadrak ...	" Nagendra Nath Ghose ...	1st April "	27th December 1894.
		" Basanta Krishna Bose ...	28th December "	28th March 1895
		" Sriram Chandra Bose ...	29th March 1895	31st " "
PURI	Khurda ...	Mr H. McPherson ...	1st April 1894	31st August 1894.
			2nd October "	5th October "
			15th November "	31st March 1895.
		Babu Monmohan Roy ...	1st September "	1st October 1894.
			6th October "	14th November "

4. Except in the Jajpur subdivision, there was no continuity in the year's administration in the *personnel* of officers in charge of the Division or of the districts and subdivisions.

II.—TOURS AND INSPECTIONS OF OFFICES.

5. The details of the tours made by the Officers of this Division are shown in the following tables:—

(a) *Commissioner of the Orissa Division (and Superintendent of Tributary Mahals).*

NAME.	NUMBER OF DAYS ON TOUR.												Total.
	April 1894.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January 1895.	February.	March.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Mr. H. G. Cooke ...	11	19	17	23	9	...	...	24	31	28	5	...	167
.. G. Stevenson ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9
	11	19	17	23	9	...	...	24	31	28	5	9	170

(b) *Collectors.*

[illegible]

(c) Subdivisional Officers.

SUBDIVISION.	Name of officer.	NUMBER OF DAYS IN CAMP IN EACH MONTH.												Total.	
		April 1894.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January 1895.	February.	March.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
CUTTACK.	Jajpur ...	Babu Monmohan Chakravarty.	8	10	11	9	16	10	7	8	19	13	8	6	113
	Kendrapara {	Babu Nobin Chandra Das.	...	9	6	8	7	...	13	11	8	...	...	...	37
		Babu Tara Prasanna Acharya.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	8	15	13	41	78
BALASORE.	Bhadrak ...	Babu Nagendra Nath Ghose.	...	2	12	11	8	24	6	21	...	...	...	...	84
		Babu Basanta Krishna Bose.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	91
PURI.	Khurda ...	Mr. H. McPherson ...	21	■	10	11	7	...	...	8	17	11	19	8	124
		Babu Monmohan Roy	19	19	143

6. It will be seen that with the exception of the District Officer of Cuttack, the tours of all others were far in excess of the standard prescribed, which is very satisfactory. The tours appear also to have been well distributed throughout the year. The short tour in Cuttack is said to be due to the changes in the personnel of the District Officer.

(a) Commissioner's Tours.

7. The tour of the Commissioner and Superintendent of Tributary Mahals extended over 176 days, out of which 167 days were performed by me and 9 days by Mr. Stevenson during my absence on leave in March 1895. Of the total number of days spent in camp, 80 were devoted to inspection duty in the regulation districts and 96 to the Tributary Mahals. An account of the latter will be given in my Annual Report on the Administration of those Mahals.

8. My tour began with the reception of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, whom I met at Chandbali on the 1st April 1894. On the 7th I accompanied His Honour from Cuttack to Balasore, whence, on the 12th, I embarked with His Honour for Calcutta. I came back to Chandbali on the 19th, where I inspected the khas mahal office and discussed various matters with the Sub-Deputy Collector, the Port Officer being away. I returned to head-quarters on the 20th April.

9. On the 13th May 1894 I proceeded to Puri, and returned therefrom on the 17th June 1894. During this time the office in all its branches, the Treasury, the Local Fund, Municipal, District Board and Registration offices, were thoroughly inspected. I also found time to visit and inspect the salt factories at Tua and Gurbac on the Chilka Lake with Mr. Simpson, Assistant Commissioner of Salt Revenue, and Mr. Parish, the officer in immediate charge.

10. On the 9th July 1894 I started again for Balasore, reaching it on the 11th. After a day's halt, occupied in disposing of office work, I visited the Tributary State of Nilgiri. From the 16th July I was engaged in inspecting the Balasore offices, which, with the exception of the Municipal and District Board offices, were completed on the 21st. I then visited the Moharbhaj State. On my return I inspected the remaining offices at Balasore, and left for Bhadrak on the 4th August 1894. After completing the Bhadrak subdivisional office inspection, I returned to Cuttack on the 9th.

11. On the 4th February 1895 I proceeded to Calcutta on casual leave. On return on the 14th I proceeded to the Kendrapara office, which I inspected, and returned to head-quarters on the 16th.

12. On my leaving the Division on three months' privilege leave on 1st March 1895, my *locum tenens*, Mr. Stevenson, inspected Chandbali from the 9th to 11th, and the Khurda subdivisional office and sub-treasury from the 20th to the 25th March 1895.

13. The subdivision of Jajpur alone was not inspected by the Commissioner; this I intended to dispose of in March 1895. I went on leave in that month, and Mr. Stevenson did not think it necessary to inspect the office as Commissioner, having shortly before inspected the subdivision as Collector.

(b) *Tours of Collectors.*

(c) *Tours of Sub-divisional Officers.*

14. *Cuttack District.*—Though the touring fell short of the standard by three days, its efficiency does not appear to have suffered, as the Collector's tours were directed to all parts of the district and were thorough in every respect.

15. It may be noted that as Commissioner Mr. Stevenson put in nine more days, which makes the period spent in camp by him exceed three months. Mr. Maude, who acted for Mr. Stevenson during March, is not reported to have done any camping as Collector, though he certainly did some in the course of the year as Settlement Officer.

16. The half-yearly inspections of the subdivisions were duly made by Mr. Stevenson, who also very usefully spent his tours in inspecting thanas, lock-ups, dispensaries, Municipal, Local Board and Sub-Registrars' offices, excise shops and golas, *chatties* and sanitary works.

17. He also visited schools, police outposts, pounds and wards' offices. He was engaged in inquiries in connection with the damages done by the floods of July and August in August and September, and in making arrangements for the relief of sufferers.

18. *Jajpur Sub-division.*—The Sub-divisional Officer inspected almost all public institutions and public works, some once and some twice. During the summer months he was chiefly engaged in making inquiries about compensation proposed to be paid for removing a large number of houses along the banks of the Baitarani, Bura, and the Kharsua rivers by the Public Works Department. From June to December his tours were principally occupied in examining the state of crops affected by the high floods of July and the condition of the people, and in the closing quarter of the year he visited some remote tracts of the sub-division which had previously escaped inspection by public officers. He is said to have held office in various places while in camp, and thus found opportunities for familiarizing himself with local wants and feelings.

19. *Kendrapara Sub-division.*—Babu Nobin Chandra Das visited almost all the important parts of the subdivision, making special inspection of inundated tracts and making inquiries about the state of the crops and the condition of the people, and arranging for relief operations. He also inquired into complaints made against the Raja of Aul of levying illegal cesses. He and Babu Tara Prasanna Acharya inspected between them all the thanas and outposts, schools, village roads, tahsil offices under the Court of Wards, and ferries. Experiments with a view to ascertain the outturn of crops were made by Babu Tara Prasanna Acharya while on tour.

20. *Balasore District.*—The district was successively in charge of Messrs. Bompas, Maddox, and B. De. Mr. Bompas inspected the police-stations at Basta and Baliapal, the offices of the Managers of the Shahbunder and Jamkunda Wards' estates and *chatties* at Basta. Mr. Maddox, inspected the police-stations at Soro and Bhadrak, some *chatties* on the Trunk Road, rain-gauges at Bhadrak and Soro, and dispensaries at the above places and at Chandbali, where also the school and the Port, Customs and Honorary Magistrate's offices were inspected. While at Bhadrak, the khas mahal office and sub-jail were inspected by him. He visited some of the villages in thanas Chandbali, Basudebpur and Dhamnagar which were affected by the floods of July and August 1894, and made arrangements for relieving distress. He made local enquiries into certain questions connected with the drainage of the southern part of the district, and about the desirability of cutting the Nadigan embankment. He also made enquiries into the grievances complained of by raiyats in regard to settlement.

21. Mr. De inspected eight out of the nine thanas of the district and six outposts and pounds. He also inspected lower primary schools at different places, the *chatties* on the Trunk Road and at Chandbali, excise shops, customs

offices at Dhamra and Chandbali, dispensaries, kanungos' offices, the office of the Manager of the Jamkunda Ward's estate, district and village roads, khas mahal offices, and other institutions in the district. Enquiries were also made by him into the state of crops and into matters connected with drainage, health, sanitation and the wants of villagers.

22. *Bhadrak Subdivision.*—The Subdivisional Officer, Babu Nagendra Nath Ghose, put in 84 days touring from May to November 1894. His uncertainty as to the date of his being relieved prevented his going out in December. His successor, Babu Basanta Krishna Bose, however, seems not to have been in camp at all in January and February, and for only seven days in March; he then proceeded on leave after conspicuously neglecting his touring; no explanation of this is given. The Sub-divisional Officer's inspections were as usual directed to seeing pounds, kanungos' offices, road works, a number of excise shops, and lodging-houses. The areas affected by the flood were also inspected, and the accounts of khas mahal sarbarakars examined, the check receipts granted to raiyats being compared with the sarbarakars' counterfoils.

23. *Puri District.*—The tours performed by Mr. Coxe in April, May and October 1894 were entirely devoted to the affairs of the Nyagarh and Runpur Tributary States. In April, however, he visited the salt works at Satpara and Gurubai, went to Joypur on the pilgrim road, where he examined latrines in which alterations in structure had been proposed, and the site of the proposed dispensary. Thence he went up to Pipli, inspected the dispensary there, and enquired into a small outbreak of cholera in an adjacent village.

In June and August he inspected the Pipli thana, some of the lodging-houses on the pilgrim road, and the land acquisition and the subdivisional offices at Khurda.

In September he enquired into the distress alleged to have been occasioned by the floods caused by the Bhargovi and Kushabhadra rivers, and the breach of the embankment at Gabkund. During the remaining days of his tour he was engaged in inspecting kanungos' offices, excise offices and shops, dispensaries, registration offices, police thanas and outposts both at Khurda and in the interior of the district.

24. Mr. Sen, who took charge of the district on the 22nd February 1895, spent only nine days in the latter part of March in visiting the Gope thana, situated at the north-east corner of the district, which Mr. Coxe had not been able to visit. He enquired into the condition of the people who lost their crops by the breaches in the embankments of the Bhargovi and Kushabhadra rivers, and inspected outposts and kanungos' offices. At Astrang he inspected the progress of the District Board bungalow.

25. *Khurda Subdivision.*—With the exception of October 1894, the subdivisional tours were distributed over all months of the year, Mr. McPherson putting in 124 days and Babu Monmohan Roy 19 days, out of the total 143 days. Mr. McPherson gave his attention to all the important questions of the subdivision requiring local enquiries.

26. Mr. McPherson took a very active and personal interest in the work of training the sarbarakars in their duties of maintaining the settlement record up to date. These men have now been trained in schools, and their work has been under the frequent and personal supervision of Mr. McPherson. He paid three visits to the remote and difficult Banpur Mal with its Khond population and mountainous formation. He personally checked the returns of remissions that were to be granted to the Government tenants, by inspecting the affected area; he also paid frequent visits to the spots where experimental cultivation was in progress, and visited cholera-stricken areas with a view to detect the cause and supply a remedy.

27. In fact Mr. McPherson does not appear to have omitted to give the fullest personal attention and supervision to the various special works of importance and interest which are mostly peculiar to his very interesting charge, the Khurda estate and subdivision.

28. Babu Monmohan Roy, who acted as Sub-divisional Officer for the short time that Mr. McPherson was on leave and deputation, spent the 19 days of his touring in inspecting a large number of outposts, making local enquiries into waste land disputes and proposals about improvement works, and in checking sarbarakari accounts.

(d) *Inspection of District Offices and Treasuries.*

29. The following inspections were made by—

(1) *Commissioner.*

	DISTRICT OFFICES.			DISTRICT TREASURIES.		
	Cuttack.	Balasore.	Puri.	Cuttack.	Balasore.	Puri.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dates of inspection ...	October 1894 ...	July 1894 ...	May 1894 ...	October 1894 ...	July 1894 ...	May 1894 ...

(2) *Collectors.*

Dates of inspection {	August and September 1894. March 1895 ...	September 1894 March 1895 ...	July and August 1894. January, February and March 1895.	October 1894 March 1895.	September 1894 March 1895 ...	April 1894. March 1895.
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(e) *Inspection of Sub-Divisional Offices and Treasuries.*

30. The following table shows the dates of inspections:—

Inspections made by—	SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICES.				SUB-TREASURIES.			
	Jajpur.	Kendrapara.	Bhadrak.	Khurda.	Jajpur.	Kendrapara.	Bhadrak.	Khurda.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Commissioner ...	September 1894	February 1895	August 1894 ... Ditto	March 1895 ... August 1894 ...	September 1894	February 1895	August 1894 ...	March 1895. August 1894
2. Collector ...	January 1895	January 1895	December 1894	January 1895	January 1895	January 1895	December 1894	

31. Only the Bhadrak sub-treasury remained uninspected by me. Mr. Stevenson took up the inspection of this subdivision in my absence.

III.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

32. Great variations are to be observed not only from station to station, but also from year to year. In imitation of the Patna Division Report, 1893-94, I have prepared the following statement from the *Calcutta Gazette* to show the rainfall month by month in each district:—

Statement showing actual rainfall month by month in each district as compared with normal average rainfall.

MONTH.	CUTTACK.		BALASORE.		PURI.		AVERAGE FOR DIVISION.		REMARKS.
	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
April 1894 ...	1'37	1'24	2'43	1'08	1'09	0'59	1'43	1'17	The figures shown in columns 2, 4 and 6 differ from those shown by District Officers in column 4 of Appendix I, which is due to the omission of the following rainfall stations in the District Returns, viz.— Cuttack. Jagatsingpur. | Dharmala. False Point. | Salepur. Balasore. Aqnapada.
May ...	0'63	3'09	1'15	4'76	0'26	2'72	0'68	3'69	
June ...	15'31	9'58	5'75	8'40	9'07	8'42	11'05	8'79	
July ...	15'73	12'31	25'10	18'01	11'06	11'34	17'62	12'44	
August ...	9'23	11'03	8'30	11'41	10'02	11'28	9'34	11'44	
September ...	6'46	9'63	6'30	11'10	7'34	8'22	6'04	10'18	
October ...	7'78	5'63	4'70	5'25	7'20	8'18	6'05	6'34	
November ...	2'70	1'35	3'04	0'30	3'74	2'34	5'18	1'53	
December ...	0'20	0'68	0'00	0'30	0'40	0'30	0'33	0'66	
January 1895 ...	0'13	0'40	0'00	0'44	0'07	0'30	0'35	0'35	
February ...	0'00	0'80	1'07	1'06	0'09	0'51	0'08	0'89	
March ...	0'23	1'07	0'64	1'29	0'29	0'70	0'39	1'02	
	60'84	67'19	61'75	66'58	63'92	68'45	59'17	63'41	

33. It will be seen that the figures in this statement slightly differ from those which were supplied by the District Officers. This difference is probably due to the stations Jagatsingpur, False Point, Dharmasala and Salapur in the district of Cuttack, and Acquapada in the district of Balasore, which appear in the statement of the Meteorological Department published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, being omitted from the statements of the District Officers. It is not known why the observations at these stations were omitted from the district reports. Enquiry will be made about it.

34. The rainfall was well distributed and was neither too much nor too little. But the condition of the districts of Cuttack, Balasore and Puri does not depend on the rainfall of these districts alone. The Mahanadi takes its rise in Central India and drains a vast tract of country. Similarly the Brahmini, the Byturni and the Subarnarekha take their rise among hills far beyond the limits of the three districts, and bring down the rain water from those parts. The condition of the three districts is thus more or less affected by the rainfall in other regions. Though the rainfall was not excessive and was well distributed, considerable tracts were affected by the unusually high floods of the Mahanadi, Brahmini-Byturni, and the Subarnarekha, in July and August, on account of the heavy rainfall in the hilly tracts which those rivers drain. Great damages were suffered, in some parts to such an extent as to necessitate relief measures on a small scale.

35. Relief was given by the timely action of the District Boards of Cuttack and Balasore, aided by the liberality of some zamindars whose services will be acknowledged under heading "Conduct of zamindars." But for the mischief done by floods, I believe that the rice crop would have broken the record for Orissa generally; as it was, it was greatly in advance of recent averages.

36. The lesson to be derived from the above fact is that a rainfall in excess of the average is advantageous; the *Calcutta Gazette* averages given in column "normal" are higher than those given by Sir W. Hunter by 2 to 4 inches. The figures now adopted show either that the statistical account is incorrect, or that the climate of the Division has become slightly more rainy than formerly.

37. Almost all the crops were better than in the preceding two years. This, combined with a fall in the export trade, led to much improvement in the condition of the people after successive partial failures of crops in the previous years.

IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

38. The following statement compares the number of deaths and the death-rate per mille in the different districts during the last two calendar years:—

DISTRICT.	Population as per census of 1891.	NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM—										RATE PER MILLE.	
		Cholera.		Fever.		Small-pox.		Other causes.		Total.		1893.	1894.
		1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Cuttack ...	1,937,671	2,884	6,712	23,641	37,330	2,135	1,719	19,334	22,327	47,014	63,108	24.26	32.16
Balasore ...	694,625	1,825	4,905	11,390	14,800	not given.	210	12,610	12,784	25,725	32,768	26.91	28.99
Puri ...	944,998	1,763	1,993	7,303	8,303	2,415	465	15,267	16,367	27,428	20,067	29.03	30.75
Total ...	3,577,294	6,472	13,610	41,334	60,431	4,550	2,394	47,211	51,408	100,157	115,943	28.0	33.3

39. The public health during the year, as will be seen from the above figures, was far from being satisfactory, there being an increase in the mortality

from all causes in all the districts, small-pox only excepted, which shows a considerable decrease.

40. The following tabular statement shows at a glance the death-rate per mille of the population during the past five years, and how the Division fared with regard to health during the year under report :—

Year.	Outtaek.	Balasore.	Puri.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
1890	21·61	25·98	24·23	22·5
1891	23·38	26·18	27·76	25·
1892	38·34	43·61	37·86	39·
1893	24·26	25·91	29·02	25·8
1894	35·14	32·99	30·75	33·5

41. The increased number of deaths in this district from cholera, fever and bowel-complaints is attributed in a great measure to the bad crops of the preceding year and the consequent high prices of food-grains which led to scanty nourishment and weakened constitutions less capable of withstanding the inroads of disease. The distress was aggravated by the high floods of July, which forced the poorer classes in the affected tracts to supplement their scanty meals of rice by jungle products. This, followed by excesses when the *beali* and the *saradh* crops gave opportunities for full meals, no doubt caused a considerable increase of bowel-complaints, culminating in diarrhoea, dysentery and cholera. The stagnant water left on the subsidence of the floods no doubt had much to do with the prevalence of fever.

42. No attempt has been made by the Collector to assign any cause to the increase in the mortality in his district. He considers that the preceding year was an exceptionally healthy one, which in fact would appear to be the case from a comparison of the figures given above.

43. The increased mortality from cholera was almost entirely confined to a few villages within the jurisdiction of the Khurda station, not far from the line of pilgrim traffic. In every village affected, the outbreak is said to have been clearly traceable to communication with Puri or with villages where cholera had broken out as a result of visits paid by cholera-stricken pilgrims. Every precaution was taken to prevent the spread of the disease here as elsewhere, and happily with good results.

44. The Collector considers the number of deaths from fever, though somewhat large, still not above the normal figure. It is not understood what the Collector's normal standard is. The number of deaths from fever during the year under report seems to be the highest on record since 1890, the figures standing as follows:—

1890	...	...	...	4,851
1891	...	...	...	5,541
1892	...	...	...	5,490
1893	...	...	...	7,293
1894	...	...	...	8,302

which show a steady increase. It is remarked that the drainage in some parts of the district during the flood season is extremely bad, and this probably accounts for the prevalence of fever in those parts.

45. The following statement gives the total number of deaths and the death-rate in the different municipalities:—

Districts.	Town.	Population.	Deaths Registered.				Births Registered.			
			1893.	1894.	Rate per mille.		1893.	1894.	Rate per mille.	
					1893.	1894.			1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Cuttack	Cuttack	41,033	941	1,404	22.4	33.4	305	Not available.		
	Jajpur	11,992	372	555	31.03	46.3	276	52.1	32.1	38.01
	Kendrapara	17,447	510	592	28.9	33.9	654	37.0	29.5	29.5
Balasore	Balasore	20,775	417	645	20.07	31.04	586	28.03	30.21	30.21
Puri	Puri	26,794	1,531	1,351	56.8	49.9	600	20.0	15.4	15.4
	Total	121,241	3,773	4,557	31.1	37.4	2,945	1,893	26.3	23.3

46. The following table gives the statistics of vaccination:—

District.	Number of vaccinators.	Number of persons vaccinated.	Successful.	Unsuccessful and unknown.	Cost of establishment.	Average cost per head.	Average cost per head of successful cases.	NUMBER OF CASES INSPECTED.	
								Found successful.	Found otherwise.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cuttack	43	23,737	19,372	2,355	Rs. A. P. 2,709 9 10	0 1 10	0 2 2	3,890	386
Balasore	48	37,121	36,799	322	1,535 10 0	0 0 7	0 0 8	48,438	1,590
Puri	30	21,434	20,518	916	2,797 0 8	0 2 0 1/2	0 2 2 1/2	15,330	554
Total	115	81,292	77,189	4,093	7,042 4 6	0 4 5 1/2	0 5 0 1/2	67,658	2,530
Total for 1893-94	164	59,404	56,674	2,538	5,377 3 11	0 1 5	0 1 6	59,345	2,293

* Cases inspected by different officers have been taken as so many different cases inspected.

47. The number of vaccinations performed during the year shows a vast increase over that of the previous year, which is very satisfactory. The effect produced by the protection thus afforded would appear to have been not less so as a comparison of the statistics of mortality resulting from small-pox shows a marked decrease.

48. The free system of vaccination introduced in Puri is said to have contributed much towards increasing the number of vaccinations in that district. In Balasore each licensed vaccinator is required to furnish a deposit of Rs. 10, but exceptions to this rule are made at the discretion of the Civil Medical Officer. This system is not in force in the Cuttack district.

49. The Collector of Cuttack, Mr. Maude, remarks that the villagers still seem to prefer inoculation to vaccination, and to think that it has more effect as a protective measure; but it has not been reported by him, nor by any other of the District Officers, if any cases occurred under the Prohibition of Inoculation Act IV (B.C.) of 1865.

50. Considering the population of Cuttack is more than double that of either Balasore or Puri, and singly exceeds that of the latter districts jointly, it certainly requires explanation that the amount of work done in Balasore is much greater, and that done in Puri nearly as great as that done in Cuttack. The fact may be explained by vaccinators having been at work in Cuttack for a greater number of years than in the other districts, if such indeed be the case, on which point I have no evidence. This, however, would not affect the vaccinations necessitated by the growth of population, which may be assumed to be uniform throughout the Division; and taking 5 per cent. as the increase of the province shown by the last decennial census, we may look for an annual increase of 1/2 per cent., which would call for 9,686 operations in Cuttack, 4,773 in Balasore, and 4,725 in Puri. Deducting these figures from the operations in each district, we have in Cuttack only 13,041 cases that cannot be attributed to the increase of population, in Balasore 32,348, and in Puri 13,709. Some reason should be forthcoming for so marked a lack of uniformity, and the matter seems one that calls for special departmental notice.

51. Considering the facts from another point of view, we find that the average number of operations to each vaccinator is, Cuttack 528, Balasore 884, Puri 714; but the contrast is most striking in column number of cases inspected.

In Cuttack about one case in six was inspected; in Balasore there were more inspections than cases, some having been inspected more than once; in Puri approximately 3 in 4 were inspected. The cost of establishment varies in a very striking way. Cuttack with 43 vaccinators cost Rs. 2,709, Balasore with 42 only Rs. 1,535, whilst Puri with 30 tops even Cuttack with Rs. 2,797. If the above figures are compiled on a uniform system, they unquestionably stand in need of elucidation, and I should suppose also that the system followed in Cuttack admits of considerable improvement.

52. No cases are reported under the Vaccination Act V (B.C.) of 1880. The attention of the District Officers will be called to this.

V.—MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

53. The year commenced badly. Prices were high owing to indifferent harvests in preceding years. No general calamity occurred in the present year, and, but for the mischief done by the overflow of the northern rivers, the Brahmini-Byturni and Kharsua, which affected the north-east part of the Cuttack and the south of the Balasore district, the year would have been marked by an exceptionally good harvest throughout the Division. As it was, the rice harvest, making allowance for the losses thus incurred, was a good one. Similar floods occurred in Puri, but without injurious effects to crops. As is usually the case, after floods some compensation for the destruction of the rice crop was derived from good *rabi* and *dalua* rice crops owing to silt deposit.

54. The effect of the harvest was very noticeable on the price of rice, which, during the latter half of the year fell greatly, the lowest price, 21 seers 14 chitaks per rupee, being reached in March 1895, which is in striking contrast to the highest price reached in the year, viz. 13 seers per rupee in July 1894.

55. This fall in prices was favourable to the non-agricultural classes, the officials, mahajans, tradesmen, artisans and day-labourers, whilst its effect on a portion of the cultivators was twofold: they had more to sell, but sold at a lower price; as it is reported they had to sell off their whole produce to satisfy their creditors the money-lenders, they had at least the satisfaction of buying or borrowing their personal requirements more cheaply than before.

56. I have never heard it directly stated that the peasants of Orissa keep a supply of rice sufficient for their household use for a year, as is done in some parts of Bengal. The evidence that exists on this point consists of Mr. Stevenson's opinion that they sold off their stocks of rice to satisfy their landlords and money-lenders; but on the other hand we are informed in the same report that stocks of rice buried in the earth were swamped by a cyclone in the month of May, that is, several months after the rice harvest, and after their accounts with landlords and money-lenders had been adjusted, and after the close of the export season. Unless these buried supplies were only seed-grain, the practice of keeping rice sufficient for a year's consumption does exist. I should like Collectors next year to notice this point, which has an important bearing on the capacity of the people to withstand a period of high prices.

57. A practice exists in Orissa of zamindars keeping granaries which are supplied from home farms and from the interest in kind derived from loans to their tenants at 25 per cent. compound interest recoverable at harvest time. These transactions, allowing for bad debts, give a safe return of 20 per cent. They affect the material condition of the people in various ways: the interest is usurious and tends to impoverish the people; they form a direct encouragement to unthriftiness by affording facilities for borrowing—a practice that it is obviously the landlord's interest to encourage to enable him to place his stock out at interest instead of it lying unprofitably in his store-house, and I am informed that loans are taken so soon after the rice harvest as February even in a good year. Thus one year's crop in the case of the poorer tenantry does not carry them over two months of the new year without the assistance of advances.

58. I have heard the proportion of tenants who habitually take such advances estimated as high as one-half of the tenantry. I believe this to be an over-estimate, but still the number who do so is great, and there is in addition the ordinary professional money-lender, who is certainly not more moderate in his terms than the landlords.

59. The subdivision of Khurda affords facilities for an intimate knowledge of the condition of the people, as the State is the landlord. Mr. McPherson, as in the previous year, has made an intelligent use of his opportunities, and his remarks again form the most interesting contribution that I have received from the District Officers towards this section of the report. It would tend greatly to improve our knowledge of the vital question under consideration if Collectors were to obtain from Wards' Managers and Tahsildars of Government estates, who enjoy opportunities similar to those that exist at Khurda, some contribution towards a precise knowledge of the condition of the people in their charges, which information would make it possible to arrive at more correct estimates of the state of the people generally.

60. Mr. McPherson's conclusions last year were that, while mahajans and agriculturists had prospered, and the wages of artizans had increased, the wages of labourers had not advanced with prices, and that this class was increasing not only by growth of population, but by considerable recruitment from among the smaller peasantry.

61. Mr. McPherson's later enquiries confirm these opinions. The only modification of them that I can find is that so long as the labourer is paid in kind, as is usually the case when he works for an agriculturist, his actual earnings are not affected by the rise in prices. Some agriculturists, however, pay in money at from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas a day, and on rare occasions as much as 3 annas.

62. The labourer's wages in kind is three standard seers a day. It is not stated whether regular employment at these rates is ensured throughout the year; but in other parts of the country I know that the agriculturist makes it his business to look after the interests of his farm labourers to the extent at least of keeping them from starvation.

63. I referred last year to the condition of semi-slavery of these farm labourers. They, like slaves, are too valuable to be allowed to die of want, except in seasons of famine when their employers themselves are in difficulties.

64. Mr. McPherson, with reference to this class, writes: "In the house of almost every cultivator who owns more than 5 acres of land, farm servants, here called *halias*, are employed. Their supply is proportioned to the amount of land at the rate of one to every 5 or 10 acres. They are paid Rs. 12 to Rs. 18 per annum, and in addition receive their daily food and an annual supply of clothing valued at about Rs. 2." Where they do not mess with their employers, they receive half the remuneration of a hired labourer. They have in nearly all cases taken advances, which fact forms the barrier to their becoming free men.

65. The case of labourers who work for contractors differs from that of these farm labourers in being worse. They too, I learn from other sources, have taken advances which bind them to one employer, and thus stand in the way of competition rates in wages, and makes it necessary for them to accept wages that do no more than provide a bare subsistence.

66. The conclusions arrived at by Mr. Sen are that the labouring classes are swelled by the decrease in the size of the holdings, due to sales to mahajans making men who were previously peasants supplement their reduced incomes by working for others.

It is clearly true that the class is also increased by smaller tenants selling all the land they possess, and also by the natural growth of the population. There appears, therefore, an unquestionable tendency for the labouring class to increase more rapidly than the demand for their services in existing local pursuits.

67. There are happily certain safety-valves available, namely, railway works and service in Calcutta and its neighbourhood, which latter already provides for some 100,000 natives of Orissa. There is also emigration to the extensive waste lands in the Gurjat, and, so far as may be, utilizing unoccupied culturable land in the Division, which, in the hilly parts at least, is not yet exhausted; but to fully utilize such waste lands it will be necessary to contract the area of protected forest; but I conceive that no considerations of forest policy should stand in the way of ameliorating the condition of the people, which, we have to confess in the case of a portion of the labouring classes is deteriorating.

VI.—EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

68. One depôt for emigration to British Guiana under Act XXI of 1883 was opened in the Cuttack town during the year, and 26 coolies (21 adults and five children) were sent to Calcutta for shipment to that colony; but the business was closed in November owing to no coolies of the class that would be accepted by the Calcutta Agent being procurable in the months of September and October 1894.

69. No emigrants were registered under Act I of 1882, but the following free emigrants passed through the cooly depôts in Cuttack and Balasore, there being no such depôts in Puri :—

			1893-94.	1894-95.
Cuttack	...	...	611	741
Balasore	...	...	159	89
		Total	770	830

The above shows a falling off in Balasore, but a large increase in Cuttack more than compensating the loss in Balasore.

70. There were at the end of the year two rest-houses for free emigrants in Cuttack, and three in Balasore, one having been closed in each of these two districts. The depôts were regularly inspected by the Magistrates and Police Inspectors, and their sanitary condition was found to be satisfactory. The premises selected for the British Guiana depôt were passed as suitable by the Civil Surgeon.

71. The usual movement of labourers between Chandbali and Calcutta continued during the year. From the Puri district a large number of people visit other districts. The Panda Brahmans of the towns of Puri, Satyabadi and Bhubaneswar visit almost every part of India in search of pilgrims, and a large number of people also go to Sambalpar in connection with a lucrative trade in cocoanuts.

72. The Subdivisional Officer of Khurda reports that a few labourers left for Cuttack perhaps *en route* to Calcutta and Assam, and that there was, as in the previous year, a small influx of South Indian and up-country workmen owing to the railway construction works.

73. There was no immigration during the year.

74. The Census Report, 1891, volume III, page 85, gives the total number of emigrants from Orissa to Western Bengal at 44,231 males and 8,633 females, total 52,864 or over half a lak, which bears a very large proportion to the stay-at-home Uriyas, who number in the three districts only 3,837,294. The percentage of emigrants to the stay-at-home population is 1·34, but this represents only the balance who happened to be absent from Orissa at the time the census of 1891 was taken. The emigrants, however, from Orissa are not a constant quantity and are continually changing the individual items that make up the total, as may be seen from the number of passengers who are continuously going and coming between Chandbali and Calcutta. Making every allowance for pilgrims and others, it would be a moderate estimate, I believe, to place the passengers of the purely labouring and emigrant class at 1,000 a week or 52,000 a year, approximately the number to be found at any one time in Calcutta and the adjacent districts. Therefore the number of Uriyas who get employment in these places is probably twice as large as the census table shows. While some return to their homes, others go and fill up the vacancies. I should therefore place the number of emigrants from Orissa to these places at a hundred thousand a year, it being understood that the *personnel* of the emigrants is continually changing.

75. The same table (B) shows that the Uriyas contribute but a small portion to the 66·8 per cent. of the population which is due to immigration. Bihar contributes over two lakhs, which gives a percentage on the resident population of Bihar of ·941 as against 1·34 from Orissa. It is difficult to arrive at the percentage for the rest of the province, as Bengal has been divided into contiguous and other districts; but the figures of the two categories together would give but a small ratio to the population of the Bengal districts collectively. Even disregarding the additions to the census figures of immigrants from Orissa due to the perpetual coming and going of the emigrants,

which is probably balanced by similar conditions in the case of Bihar, Orissa contributes relatively half as much again to the immigration as compared with Bihar, allowance being made for differences of population.

76. The above fact is the more remarkable as the population of a very considerable portion of Bihar is over 800 to the square mile, and nowhere less than between 400 and 600, which is the density of Orissa. The conclusion that I deduce from the above is not that poverty is greater in Orissa, but that the Uriya is possessed of more enterprise. He is, moreover, capricious or fastidious in adhering to Calcutta and the adjacent districts as his field for emigration other than agricultural emigration. We do not find him in Assam or in the other tea districts.

He emigrates still to some Tributary States, as he has always done, in search of land and a permanent home. He has with the same object spread into Madras and the Central Provinces, as may be proved by the fact that he has introduced the Uriya tongue in these regions.

VII.—PRICES OF FOOD AND LABOUR.

77. On the whole it is satisfactory to note that the prices of food-grains, especially common rice, which is the main staple of food, ruled considerably lower at the end of the year under report than at a corresponding period in either of the two preceding years. The prices, however, were unfavourable from the beginning of the year till the harvesting of the saradh or winter rice—a state of things which in Cuttack was due to short crops in the previous two or three years, combined with a brisk export trade, and a depletion of the stock by damage caused to paddy stored under ground by the unusually heavy rains of May 1893 and the high floods of July 1894. All these events conspired to raise the price not only of common rice but of all food-grains, and the result was scarcity and distress until a full average outturn of rice crops lowered the prices to the range at which they prevailed during the last fortnight of the year.

78. In Balasore there has been a gradual fall in the price of rice since 1892-93, which is due to the successive good crops and to a decrease in the export trade from the district.

79. In Puri common rice stood at 15 seers per rupee in April, and gradually rose to 12 seers in August; but with the prospect of a good crop the price gradually fell again, reaching 23 seers 10 chitaks per rupee after the harvest.

PRICES OF LABOUR.

80. Wages remained much the same in Cuttack and decreased, in the case of superior masons, in Balasore, which is attributed to less work in the Public Works Department and to the cheap price of food-grains. The wages of coolies in Balasore show an increase. It is said that the idle habits of this class of people, and their disinclination to work unless absolutely compelled to do so, have served to raise their value.

81. Puri shows an almost all-round decrease in the wages of labour, which is attributed to decrease in the prices of food.

82. It may be noted that the prices shown in the statement represent those which prevail at head-quarters. Prices in the interior are much lower. In rural tracts in the interior labourers are ordinarily paid in kind, and their wages therefore vary with the price of the staple food.

83. In rural areas artisans are not remunerated in accordance with what might be called the market value of their services; they are the servants of the village and perform such services as are necessary to the community in consideration of holding service lands, and by contributions in kind from each tenant. Where no service lands are held by the village blacksmith or carpenter, these are remunerated entirely in kind, as I have found to be the case in Bengal. I am informed this system is dying out, and I am not sure that this is to be regretted; on the one hand it ensured some sort of handicraftsman being available in each village, but there is a danger, in the absence of competition or a very high standard of morals, that it would ensure inefficiency also. It possibly is answerable for the low standard of efficiency attained by rural artificers.

VIII.—MANUFACTURES AND MINES.

84. Except the silver filigree work of the town of Cuttack, there is no manufacture worthy of special notice, though many articles are manufactured on a small scale and for local use.

85. Tobacco is cultivated and manufactured, but is not known as an article of export. No sugar is manufactured, though sugarcane is cultivated and used for the preparation of molasses for local consumption. The same is the case with oil, brass and bell-metal utensils, coarse and tasar cloth, gold and silver ornaments. Iron smelting was carried on to a small extent in killa Sukinda. The Collector of Cuttack says that the manufacture of Gulnagari muslin in the Kendrapara subdivision is on the decline on account of the competition of cheap machine-made goods. I understand that paper used to be largely manufactured at Padmapur, a place a few miles from the town of Cuttack, and this was in old times the principal source of supply of paper for the Division. The industry has declined owing to the competition with imported cheap paper of better quality. The manufacture would have probably altogether disappeared were it not that such paper, owing to its durability, is still in demand in the Cuttack Collectorate, where it is used for fly-leaves of records.

86. There was formerly a very considerable salt industry on the Orissa coast, which has now entirely disappeared, thereby entailing the loss of their means of livelihood on a large and industrious population formerly depending on salt manufacture for their support.

87. No adequate provision has been made to supply a local substitute for the indigenous modes of manufacture, and what has taken place is that imported European and Madras salt has replaced the local product with the exception of an insignificant amount of Orissa salt which is produced under Government supervision on the Chilka lake.

88. I have had a statement prepared which will show at a glance the changes that have taken place under the new as compared with the old system, under head "Locally manufactured salt." It will be found that the yearly local outturn has fallen from an average between 1882-83 and 1885-86 of 462,444 maunds to 41,552 maunds, or by over 90 per cent. It appears to me doubtful whether the extent of the mischief that would accrue to the manufacturing interest in Orissa was realized at the time the change was made.

89. The change was introduced at the close of the financial year 1885-86 in March 1886, and it has now had a trial of over nine years. The time seems to have come to briefly review the results from an Orissa point of view.

The reason for introducing the change, which consisted of replacing the simple and inexpensive Bengal system by the more expensive method followed in Madras, was that it was found that whereas in Madras the consumption was 14 pounds a head, that in Orissa was from 10 to 12 pounds a head of the population of Orissa and the Tributary States. The object aimed at was to raise consumption in the latter area to that prevailing in Madras. A reference to the statement under head "Consumption per head" will show that the object

The object not attained. has not been attained, and that, on the contrary, the consumption in the earlier period averages 10·73 pounds a head under the Bengal system as compared with 10·13 pounds a head in the later period under the Madras system, and this in spite of an establishment of preventive officers consisting of an Assistant Commissioner, inspectors, assistant inspectors, sub-inspectors, jamadars, duffadars, and peons, who, excluding those engaged on manufacture, number 388 strong. The Madras system has brought about a decrease in consumption of over half a pound a head, and has therefore failed in its main object.

90. It would not be difficult to show that the object aimed at does not admit of attainment; that the short consumption alleged to exist is due to other causes than illicit manufacture. The consumption is said to be from 2 to 4 pounds less than it should be per head. Two to four pounds per head has therefore to be produced by illicit manufacture. I have shown that the consumption has not increased to 14 pounds a head, and now stands at a fraction over 10 pounds a head; consequently in the three years between 1891-92 and 1893-94 illicit manufacture went on year by year at the rate of nearly 4 pounds a head. Even taking it at 3 pounds a head, the amount so manufactured for the population of Orissa and the Gurjat would be $5,925,103 \times 3 = 17,775,309$ pounds, or 222,192 maunds a year. This amount has, owing to

The object itself attributable to a misunderstanding as to facts.

physical causes, to be made in five months, from February to June, at the rate of 44,438 maunds a month, which is obviously impossible either under the

A. reductio ad absurdum.

Bengal or the Madras Preventive system. We find that in 1893-94 the amount of salt earth seized by the large preventive service now engaged was 687 maunds, representing 179 maunds of salt. It is absolutely impossible that if 222,192 maunds are yearly made illicitly and passed into consumption, so strong an establishment as now exists should only be able to seize salt earth representing 179 maunds of salt.

91. The truth is that the advocates of the Madras system have been going on a wrong scent. Some little illicit manufacture used to exist and still exists, but anything like the amount required to make good the 4 pounds short consumption per head never did exist.

The Bengal Government did not pretend to prevent the poor scratching up a little salt earth for their own consumption, and was perfectly aware that this was done, and abstained from interfering partly on humanitarian and partly on perfectly sound financial grounds, namely, that the injury to the revenue was insignificant, and to prevent it would cost more than the increase of revenue to be expected. No such considerations have influenced the Madras officers. The preventive officers were urged to prosecute for every instance of scraping up salt earth, and if the Magistrates failed to award what were considered adequate fines, complaints reached us from Madras. The figures I have given above amply prove that all this severity served no useful purpose. An insignificant amount of salt has been seized, but the extensive illicit manufacture never did exist, for it exists now even more than it did formerly if the consumption per head in Orissa as compared with Madras be accepted as evidence on this point.

92. The difference in consumption can be accounted for by the habits of the people, which differ materially. Salt is, I am informed, given to cattle in Madras, though not in Orissa: this alone would account for a great disparity. We are, moreover, not comparing Madras with Uriyas, or even Ganjam Uriyas with Uriyas of Orissa, for a considerable portion of the population of the Gurjat consists of primitive tribes who have a prejudice against the use of salt which they think injurious. There are other minor causes to be sought for in the habits of the people of the two countries, which account for the disparity in consumption far more satisfactorily than it is accounted for by smuggling on a sale which I have shown either exists still or never existed at all.

93. Among the minor errors that have been the result of applying the Madras salt system to Orissa, is the supposition that Karkatch salt, or salt made by the Madras method, could ever be accepted throughout Orissa and the Gurjat as a substitute for Punga salt made by the Orissa method. Yet an attempt was made to make such salt in the Balasore district, and the produce could not find a market at annas 4 a maund *plus* duty. At present such salt is not consumed north of Kendrapara, which is roughly in the middle of the Cuttack district and of the Division.

94. A more serious difficulty is the inadaptability of the Madras preventive system to Orissa, in that it entirely ignores the important part that the District Officer in Bengal takes in administrative work. No department of civil government that is not purely technical can expect to work efficiently without the co-operation of the District Officer. The system in Madras is apparently different, but I am confident that what I have said is the case in Bengal. If there is any good to be derived from the Madras system in Orissa, of which I am not convinced, it is not likely to be attained till the salt establishment is subordinated to the District Officers and to the revenue authorities of Bengal. That there has been any perverse obstruction on the part of the Bengal officers, so far as my experience goes, I would emphatically deny; but the present

abnormal relations have brought about collisions which I do not think it necessary to refer to at length, but which amply bear out my views.

95. As to the financial result of the change, I am prepared to show that it has involved an actual loss of revenue.

Financial result of the Madras system unfavourable.

96. From the statement it will be found that from 1883-84 to 1885-86 the net receipts are shown to give an average profit of Rs. 13,49,797 a year. From 1891-92 to 1893-94 these were Rs. 16,82,772 a year. During the latter period the duty was Rs. 2-8 a maund; during the former Rs. 2. To establish a comparison it will therefore be necessary to reduce the net receipts in the latter period by one-fifth, or 20 per cent. There is also the increase of population that has taken place in seven years from the close of the first period to that of the second. In Madras the increase is assumed to be 10.45 per mille per annum, which would justify an increase for seven years of 73.15 per mille per annum, or 7.315 per cent. per annum; but in view of the Madras rate of increase being high for Orissa and of the increase in population being a gradual one and not uniform throughout the seven years, I would take only 3 per cent. of the present income as derived from the increase of population. This added to 20 per cent. on account of enhanced duty necessitates a reduction of 23 per cent. of the present net revenue to justify a comparison with the revenue of the earlier period: this being done, it appears that the net revenue which would have been derived at the old Rs. 2 rate from the population of the earlier period would be Rs. 16,82,772 less 3,87,037 = 12,95,735, as compared with Rs. 13,49,797 formerly realised.

Inversely if the revenue of the earlier period be increased 25 per cent. on account of the rise of duty and 3 per cent. on account of increased population, the net income under the old system would be Rs. 13,49,797 + 3,77,943 = 17,27,740 at the present time. Whichever way the matter is looked at, the Madras system has shown a loss of revenue.

Conclusions and suggestions for administrative reforms.

97. I have shown that the change that occurred is based on an erroneous assumption which has been disproved by the Madras establishment's work.

That the system has injured Orissa by destroying a local industry.

That the system does not lend itself to work harmoniously with the Bengal system of civil administration.

That much petty harassment has been perpetrated in pursuit of a chimerical object.

That the main object of the change has not been attained after nine years trial, in that the consumption is actually less than it was before the new system was introduced.

That financially it involves a loss of revenue.

If these are considered, as I believe them to be, sound grounds for administrative reform, I would strongly advocate a return to the old system of salt administration in Orissa, or, if this cannot be done, at least the absorption of the existing establishment in the general scheme of administration in Orissa, and it being brought into subordination to the District Officers and the superior revenue authorities of Bengal, who might evolve any possible good that may be latent in the system as applied to Orissa. I am unable at present to detect any, though not a little evil is exceedingly obvious.

Statement showing the receipts, charges, and consumption of locally manufactured and imported Salt during the Administration of Bengal and Madras Systems.

SYSTEM.	Receipts in rupees.			Charges.			Net revenue.			CONSUMPTION OF—						Consumption per head in pounds.		
										Imported salt in maunds.			Locally manufactured salt in maunds.					
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Adminis- tration	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	8,62,239	10,00,559	9,63,480	26,740	24,141	23,970	8,35,199	9,76,415	9,38,490	253,659	153,314	213,620	426,598	490,121	470,673	10'34	10'63	10'73
Adminis- tration	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	47,687	2,17,410	66,334	1,33,043	1,51,553	1,89,277	58,316	65,867	68,938	605,042	613,831	734,837	18,866	81,329	24,460	10'18	9'75	10'54

(a) Total receipts = receipts + duty on imported salt.

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	13,69,867	13,65,187	13,89,809
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	17,85,391	17,73,802	19,00,466

Net revenue = total receipts — charges as per (a).

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	13,42,817	13,41,046	13,68,839
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	16,88,289	16,91,400	17,74,319

98. During the year under report only the two factories Gurbai and Tua on the Chilka in the district of Puri were worked. The following table compares their work during 1893-94 and 1894-95:—

Year.	Quantity manufactured.	Quantity sold.	Number of pans worked.
1	2	3	4
	Mds.	Mds.	
1893-94	15,422	23,963	565
1894-95	2,10,526	38,885	614

The increase in the outturn is attributed to the season being favourable and larger number of pans being worked.

99. There are no mines in this Division. Laterite, sandstone and limestone were quarried from the hills for road metalling and building purposes.

IX.—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

100. What is usually regarded as the trade of Orissa is such portion of that trade as enters and leaves the Orissa ports; it includes much in the way of both exports and imports that does not rightly belong to Orissa, but which in the case of exports is drawn from places outside the Division, viz. the Tributary States and the district of Sumbalpur, and in that of imports what is destined for the former; nor does it take account of the land-borne exchange of locally produced commodities between Orissa and the adjoining States and the districts of Ganjam in Madras, Sumbalpur in the Central Provinces, and

Midnapore. In dealing with the sea and canal borne trade to and from Orissa, it is not possible to distinguish between what comes from and is destined for Orissa itself and what comes from or is destined for territory outside the Division.

101. As to the land borne trade referred to, no statistics whatever exist. From the above facts it will be recognised that we have not all the information that is required to deal with the divisional trade, and such statistics as are available do not represent exclusively the trade of the Division.

102. Still more impracticable is it to ascribe to each district that portion of the water-carried trade from the Orissa ports, as the produce of a district is by no means necessarily exported from the port of that district; the statistics supplied, it will be understood, refer to the trade to and from the Orissa ports, and are to be viewed subject to the above reservations.

103. The principal trade routes are those that start from the four ports of Chandbali including Dhamra, Balasore, False Point and Puri, the Coast Canal, the Trunk Road communicating with Ganjam on the south and Midnapore on the north, the Mahanadi and Brahmani rivers, and the Sumbalpur road. The sea-borne trade is fed by the canal system and the district roads, the latter also serving as feeders to the main lines of communication. According to its Circular No. 2 Statistics, dated 16th April 1895, Government has supplied statistics of the trade by country boats along the Hijili, Orissa and Orissa Coast Canal. In submitting these figures so supplied, the Collector of Balasore says: "I am, however, unable to reconcile the figures given in this statement (supplied by Government) with those supplied by the Executive Engineer and embodied in the section on inland and internal trade in the General Administration Report. Nor do I quite understand what is meant by the 'up-stream' and 'down-stream' 'import and export' traffic by these canals. The Hijili Canal does not at all enter this district. The Orissa Canal, by which I presume is meant the High Level Canal, passes through this district from Acquapada to Bhadrak. It appears to me that the up-stream traffic by this canal will all be import traffic as far as this district is concerned, and the down-stream traffic, export traffic. The Orissa Coast Canal, however, traverses the total length of the district, entering it from Midnapore on the north and from Cuttack on the south, and if it is possible to understand that there can be both up-stream and down-stream import and export traffic by this canal, I venture to think that these figures would be more intelligible if they are given separately for each canal, and I would suggest that they might be so given in future." The Collector of Cuttack has submitted the figures for his district without any remarks. Though I do not go the same length as the Collector of Balasore, the difficulty about reconciling the figures received from Calcutta with those compiled locally is one that yearly recurs, and can scarcely be due to anything but a difference in the way the information is collected and formulated in the two cases.

104. With these preliminary remarks I now come to deal with the subject in the usual manner.

105. The following table compares the value of the sea-borne trade, district by district, during the year under report with that of the preceding one:—

NAME OF PORT.	Value of imports.		Value of exports.		Total value of trade.		REMARKS.
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cuttack	Rs. 1,10,428	Rs. 1,33,599	Rs. 23,83,766	Rs. 20,18,819	Rs. 24,94,178	Rs. 21,57,418	These are the figures of the Collector of Customs, Calcutta.
Balasore	50,70,791	63,21,375	36,01,609	31,26,701	86,72,300	94,88,130	
Puri ... ..	.....	200	2,84,292	3,73,136	2,84,292	3,73,136
Total	51,81,218	64,55,174	62,69,667	55,78,618	1,14,50,770	1,19,73,718	

106. There was thus an increase of Rs. 5,23,022, or 4·5 per cent., in the total value during the year over the preceding one. This increase is the resultant of a rise in the value of imports and a decrease in that of exports. The former is shown by all the districts, and the latter by Cuttack and Balasore, while Puri shows an increase in the value of exports. The fluctuations are explained below in their proper places.

CUTTACK.

107. The chief articles of export are rice, paddy, til and other seeds, hides, stick-lac, timber and jute, rice and paddy forming the bulk of such trade. The principal articles of import are piece-goods, kerosine oil and betelnuts. It has been shown that there was an increase in the value of imports and a decrease in that of exports. The increase in the value of imports was mainly due to the importation of salt from Madras and rice from Gopalpur in the Ganjam district.

108. To account for the decrease in the value of exports, the Collector says:—"The falling off in the gross value of goods exported was due to the fact that the Chandbali port in the Balasore district attracted the greater portion of the trade between Calcutta and Cuttack, as also to the Sunbalpur railway communication with Bombay and Calcutta. The decrease is in part also due to the high prices of rice prevailing in the district from April to December 1894." The first reason given would lead to an increase in the exports from Chandbali in the Balasore district, but the figures of that port actually show a decrease.

109. The following statement compares the sea-borne import trade of Cuttack during the years 1893-94 and 1894-95:—

ARTICLES.	1893-94.		1894-95.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Foreign Produce.</i>		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Liquor, spirit— Whisky	8 gals.	104	25 gals.	244	140	.....
Provision— Other sorts	2 cwt.	118	11 cwt.	430	312	.....
Soap ... ..	.....	.....	1 "	16	16	.....
Spices— Other sorts ... ..	.....	.....	168 lbs.	46	46	.....
Tobacco— Cigars ... ..	.....	.....	24 "	20	20	.....
Manufactured ... ..	.....	.....	28 "	12	12	.....
Building materials— Cement	3 cwt.	9	3 cwt.	20	11	.....
Hardware ... ..	.....	.....	.....	13	13	.....
Oil, mineral— Other kinds ... ..	.....	.....	150 gals.	150	150	.....
Sugar— Refined	$\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.	10	2 qrs.	10	.....	.....
Apparel ... ..	.....	246	.....	80	.....	216
Flax— Canvas	1,440 yds.	680	160 yds.	63	.....	567
Glass— Other ware ... ..	.....	260	.....	.....	.....	260
Liquor wine— Claret	2 gals	12	.....	.....	.....	12
Port wine	1 gal.	17	.....	.....	.....	17
Chemicals— Other sorts ... ..	.....	58	.....	.....	.....	58
Metal— Iron sheets	2 cwt.	12	.....	.....	.....	12
Metal, copper— Yellow metal	1 "	90	.....	.....	.....	90
Paint and colors— Painters' materials ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Telegraph stores ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118

Articles.	1893-94.		1894-95.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Foreign Produce.—contd.</i>						
Instruments— Mathematical ...	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	19
Liquor, spirit— Brandy ...	1 gal.	9	.....	.....	.....	9
Machinery— Other sorts ...	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	40
Oil— Kerosine oil ...	250,040 gals.	1,05,016	213,338 gals.	89,600	.....	15,416
Pitch— Coal-tar ...	1 cwt.	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Marine stores ...	.....	514	.....	.....	.....	514
<i>Indian Produce.</i>						
Salt ...	.....	.....	110 tons	10,500	10,500	.....
Grain and Pulse— Rice ...	.....	.....	7,857 cwt.	29,831	29,831	.....
Apparel ...	.....	.....	.....	75	75	.....
Oil— Cocoanut oil ...	608 gals.	612	1,000 gals. 3 cwt.	2,400 25	1,788 25	.....
Printed forms ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco— Cigars ...	.....	.....	25 lbs.	25	25	.....
Manufactured ...	.....	.....	50 "	37	37	.....
Cordage— Other sorts ...	7 cwt.	84	.....	.....	.....	84
Vegetable— Fresh ...	112 "	81	14 lbs.	48	.....	33
Oil— Other sorts ...	80 gals.	80	.....	.....	.....	30
Provision— Flour ...	1,792 lbs.	96	.....	.....	.....	96
Ghee ...	560 "	250	.....	.....	.....	250
Salted fish ...	448 "	40	.....	.....	.....	40
Wood— Teak-wood plank ...	44 c. ft.	116	.....	.....	.....	116
Grain and Pulse— Paddy ...	1 cwt.	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Pulse ...	18 "	80	.....	.....	.....	80
Paints and colours ...	15 "	162	.....	.....	.....	162
Metal— Iron nails ...	1 "	8	.....	.....	.....	8
Other sorts ...	3 qrs.	8	.....	.....	.....	8
Opium ...	1 cwt.	10	.....	.....	.....	10
Stationery ...	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10
Spices— Chillis ...	56 lbs.	8	.....	.....	.....	8
Sugar— Refined ...	2 cwt.	36	1 qr.	7	.....	29
All other merchandise unmanu- factured ...	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6
Provision— Other sorts ...	2 qrs.	8	.....	.....	.....	8
Ship, parts of ...	.....	395	.....	.....	.....	395
Tea ...	60 lbs.	35	.....	.....	.....	35

110. The following table compares the sea-borne export trade of Outtack:—

ARTICLES.	1893-94.		1894-95.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Foreign Produce.</i>						
Apparel	...	.....	.....	150	150	.....
Books	...	.....	9 cwt.	200	100	.....
Leather—						
Other sorts	...	.....	.....	60	60	.....
Cotton—						
Piece-goods, coloured	...	.....	3,000 yds.	1,200	1,200	.....
Handkerchiefs	...	.....	360 No.	300	800	.....
Glass—						
Other ware	...	.....	.....	25	25	.....
Oil—						
Kerosine	...	.....	33 gals.	14	14	.....
Instruments—						
Musical	...	.....	.....	30	30	.....
Telegraph instruments	...	70	.....	.....	.....	70
<i>Indian Produce.</i>						
Grain and pulse—						
Rice	5,05,294 mds.	23,39,218	4,81,180 mds	20,12,631	.....	3,26,587
Furniture	...	10	.....	45	35	.....
Hardware	...	.....	.....	500	500	.....
Matches	...	.....	15 gross	15	15	.....
Tobacco—						
Unmanufactured	...	.....	112 lbs.	15	15	.....
Grain and pulse—						
Wheat	15	50	.....	.....	.....	50
Horns	177 cwt.	7,350	100 cwt.	3,370	.....	3,980
Books	2 qrs.	30	.....	.....	.....	30
Chemicals—						
Other sorts	1 cwt.	55	2 cwt.	10	.....	45
Dyeing and colouring materials—						
Myrabolams	104 "	225	.....	.....	.....	225
Gram and pulse—						
Grain	8,314 "	24,405	34 cwt.	84	.....	24,323
Seeds—						
Jinjili seed	863 "	2,223	.....	.....	.....	2,993
Apparel	...	100	.....	.....	.....	100
Cordage rope	8 cwt.	250	.....	.....	.....	250
Soap-nuts	...	.....	26 cwt.	160	180	...

111. As regards the internal trade the following statement gives the statistics as supplied by Government:—

LIST OF ARTICLES.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Up-stream.	Down-stream.	Up-stream.	Down-stream.
1	2	3	4	5
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1. Rice	4,135	396,790	4,005	3,96,790
2. Paddy	47,710	3,710	51,300	3,710
3. Wheat	1,440	.....	.....	.....
4. Grain and pulse	2,540	12,250	2,540	12,250
5. Other food-grains	80	200	.....	200
6. Jute, raw ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
7. Gunny-bags ... ..	.....	20 No.	.....	200 No.
8. Linseed ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
9. Mustard seed	520	.....	520	.....
10. Tea, Indian ... ..	.....	200	.....	200
11. Cotton, raw ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. Silk, raw ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
13. Sugar, refined ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
14. Do., unrefined	250	27,975	250	27,975
15. Tobacco, manufactured ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
16. Do., unmanufactured	400	640	.....	640
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
17. Cotton piece-goods, European— { in bales } { in boxes }	.....	.....	.....	.....
18. Cotton piece-goods, Indian— { in bales } { in boxes }	.....	.....	.....	.....
19. Cotton twist, European	7,300	.....	.....	.....
20. Ditto, Indian ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
21. Salt	11,275	60,215	.....	6,215
22. Kerosine oil	6,000	350	20,950	350

112. With regard to the passenger traffic by the canals, there was a decrease in that on the Kendrapara Canal, while the High Level and Jajpur Canals showed an increase. The former was due to the smaller number of pilgrims visiting Puri, and the latter calls for no special remark. The Collector, however, says "that the increase in the traffic on the High Level and Jajpur Canals was perhaps due to better management and facilities in the transport service, in which the Executive Engineer of Acquapada and Jajpur Division took much personal interest during the year."

113. As regards the articles of trade, the Collector says the export of timber to Calcutta is declining owing to the introduction into Calcutta of Burma teak and other timbers. The export of hides is also declining on account of restrictions imposed by the Chiefs of the Tributary States, which are the chief source of supply. Jute is grown on lands irrigated by canals, but being of inferior quality is not much in demand. As to til seed and the like, they used generally to be brought from districts adjoining the Central Provinces, but they have now found a new outlet in the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

BALASORE.

114. It has been shown before that there was an increase in the value of imports and a decrease in the value of exports. The former was due to the falling off of imports by the Coast Canal, and the latter to the small export of rice to Mauritius and of paddy to Bengal during the year under report. The decrease by the Coast Canal route is partly due to the reduction in the rate of freight of the sea-going vessels, and the more regular steamer communication between Chandbali and Calcutta. As regards the decrease in export of rice to Mauritius, the traders ascribe it to ships not being available when they were wanted, and to high freights.

115. The following statement compares the sea-borne import trade during the years 1893-94 and 1894-95:—

ARTICLES.	1893-94.		1894-95.		Increase in value.	Decrease in value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Foreign produce.</i>						
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton piece-goods, grey, unbleached ...	2,131,200 yds.	4,69,280	4,777,220 yds.	6,00,875	2,09,695	.....
Hardware ...	.....	38,783	.....	19,993	.....	18,790
Apparel ...	.....	1,61,511	.....	1,28,763	.....	32,748
Metals—						
Copper, unwrought ingot ...	6,093 cwt.	2,42,506	5,906 cwt.	2,73,775	31,179	.....
Copper unwrought Tin, unwrought black ...	1,076 "	77,701	1,202 "	84,000	6,398	.....
Copper unwrought Zinc, ditto ...	630 "	11,440	389 "	5,682	.....	5,757
Oil, mineral, kerosine ...	460,765 gal.	1,84,873	264,760 gal.	1,09,583	.....	75,340
Cotton twist ...	405,550 lbs.	4,27,215	866,662 lbs.	7,14,594	2,87,379	.....
Cotton piece-goods, white ...	14,600 yds.	2,400	8,000 yds.	1,200	.....	1,200
Salt ...	7,528	1,74,114	9,670 tons.	2,84,003	1,09,889	.....
Total ...	.....	17,76,492	.....	22,55,485	.....	.....
<i>Indian produce.</i>						
Drugs, other sorts ...	.....	2,61,147	.....	2,97,218	25,671	.....
Provision, other sorts ...	5,658 cwt.	59,019	2,120 cwt.	18,932	.....	40,087
Spices, ditto ...	683,547 lbs.	81,405	679,072 lbs.	64,147	.....	17,258
Treasure, silver (private) ...	.....	1,23,701	.....	62,424	.....	61,277
Cotton twist ...	3,322,932 lbs.	11,63,968	4,906,548 lbs.	17,27,788	5,63,745	.....
Gunny-bags P. L. ...	.....	1,98,354	.....	1,04,409	.....	93,945
Oil, coconut ...	.....	64,372	.....	76,805	12,433	.....
Spices, betelnuts ...	3,630,468 lbs.	3,35,653	4,576,734	2,91,097	64,544	.....
Total ...	.....	22,90,044	.....	27,43,760	.....	.....

116. The following table compares the sea-borne export trade during the year under report with the preceding one:—

BALASORE EXPORT.

ARTICLES.	1893-94.		1894-95.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Grain, rice and paddy ...	665,781 cwt.	21,74,379	522,423 cwt.	15,95,636	.....	5,78,742
" grain ...	1,232 "	3,590	2,634 "	6,142	2,552	.....
" pulse ...	12,970 "	43,394	50,309 "	1,31,994	88,610	.....
Animals, living, horses ...	6 No.	1,500	9 No.	2,500	1,000	.....
Hides (raw) ...	212,219 = 12,966 cwt.	4,06,943	233,764 = 12,927 cwt.	4,55,631	48,688	.....
Horns ...	123 "	8,185	285 "	5,709	2,524	.....
Lac, stick ...	525 "	8,183	983 "	16,000	9,815	.....
Metal, brass wrought ...	404 "	21,873	509 "	25,640	13,767	.....
unenumerated ...	480 "	17,860	576 "	21,600	3,740	.....
Provision, ghee ...	1,789 lbs.	778	6,636 lbs.	3,038	2,252	.....
Stone ...	2,350 cwt.	60,880	3,003 cwt.	90,030	29,150	.....
Treasure, silver (private) ...	.....	5,22,310	.....	5,87,003	64,693	.....
Grain (other sorts) ...	3,923 "	26,129	964 "	2,696	.....	2,927
Apparel ...	.....	10,025	.....	5,705	.....	4,320
Books and printed matters ...	140 "	6,400	11 "	1,640	.....	4,760
Drugs (other sorts) ...	.....	13,711	.....	6,539	.....	7,172
Jute (raw) ...	17,203 "	80,794	2,454 "	8,428	.....	72,366
Seeds (linseed) ...	7,945 "	20,160	2,728 "	13,722	.....	21,438
Do. (mustard) ...	1,793 "	7,493	328 "	4,338	.....	3,165
Do. (other sorts) ...	4,047 "	13,468	19 "	450	.....	13,018

117. As to the internal trade the following table gives the statistics of the canal traffic as supplied by Government:—

LIST OF ARTICLES.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Up stream.	Down stream.	Up stream.	Down stream.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Rice	Mds. 72,062	Mds. 9,700	Mds. 72,192	Mds. 74,240
2. Paddy	44,113	10,018	42,383	154,188
3. Wheat ... ..	.....	.....	.....	2,530
4. Grain and pulse	4,190	.....	2,390	760
5. Other food-grains ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Jute, raw	295	.....	295	1,308
7. Gunny-bags	No.	No.	No.	No. 400
8. Linseed ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
9. Mustard seed ... ..	.....	670	.....	1,896
10. Tea, Indian ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
11. Cotton, raw ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. Silk, raw ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
13. Sugar, refined	90	.....	.....	.....
14. „ unrefined	6,210	180	60	160
15. Tobacco, manufactured ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
16. „ unmanufactured	7,355	.....	.....	.....
17. Cotton piece-goods, { in bales } European. { in boxes }	Rs. 43,903	.....	.....	.....
18. Cotton piece-goods, { in bales } Indian. { in boxes } ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
19. Cotton twist, European	Mds. 100	Mds. 12	Mds. 7,300	Mds. 13
20. Ditto, Indian ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
21. Salt	29,990	1,385	9,525	1,385
22. Kerosine oil	15,410	.....	3,200	.....

There was a decrease in the passenger traffic by sea. The Collector thinks this is due to more passengers preferring the Coast Canal route. But I ascribe it to the smaller number visiting Puri.

PURI

118. The following table compares the sea-borne import trade of the district during the year under report with the preceding one:—

ARTICLE.	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Medicines	Rs.	3 cwt.	Rs. 200

119. The state of the import trade is due to tradesmen preferring the more circuitous but certain and regular route *via* Cuttack to the sea route, which is extremely uncertain, irregular and even dangerous, owing to the difficulty in landing on account of the high surf. It is scarcely safe for passenger traffic.

120. The following table compares the sea-borne export trade during the two years 1893-94 and 1894-95 :—

ARTICLE.	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Rice	66,600 cwt.	Rs. 2,84,272	cwt. 104,987	Rs. 3,73,038
Empty soda water bottles ...	10 dozens.	20	.....	.....

The increase is due to a good harvest in the Puri district. It is remarkable that though the other districts enjoyed good harvests they show a decrease in rice exports.

121. As regards inland trade no statistics are available.

122. The chief articles of trade are said to be rice, pulses, oil-seeds, cocoanuts, jute, cotton, silk cloth, dried fish, tobacco, spices, betelnuts, timber, salt, kerosine and other oils, turmeric and chillies.

X.—ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

123. The following are the changes that took place during the year under report:—

(1) The establishments of the certificate department of the district offices of Cuttack, Balasore and Puri were organized.

(2) The Puri Division of the Public Works Department was abolished and amalgamated with the Mahanadi Division, and the Cuttack Workshop Sub-division of the Puri Division was transferred to the Brahmini-Baitarni Division with effect from the 1st April 1894.

(3) In the district of Cuttack the police outpost at Balichandrapur was abolished, and the abolished one at Barachana was re-opened during the year.

(4) In Puri the jurisdiction of the abolished outposts were distributed among the existing ones.

(5) Honorary Magistrates Babu Jageswar Chandra of the Cuttack Bench and Babu Nityanand Das of the Puri Bench were vested with powers of a Magistrate of the first class and authorized to sit singly, the latter being also vested with summary powers.

124. There were no other changes during the year. But I think some changes are necessary, and submit the following for the consideration of Government:—

(1) As a question of administrative reform for which there is much to be said, I have to advocate the extension of the divisional boundaries so as to include the whole area populated by races speaking the Uriya language, or, at any rate, some definite areas adjoining Orissa where the Uriya language prevails. Orissa is a very small Division both in area and population, and there is no doubt that the Commissioner could find time to deal with a very material addition to his work.

(2) The areas that I refer to are the Sumbalpur district of the Chatisgarh Division of the Central Provinces with the Tributary States of Patna, Sonpur, Karhakol, Bamra, Kalahandi, and the whole or part of the Ganjam district with the States of Kimidi and Gumsur.

(3) Among the reasons for this change are, as I have said, the uniting in a single Division and placing under the same laws and rules the whole local Uriya population, instead of having a portion of it forming an insignificant item of the Central Provinces, and another portion forming an equally insignificant item of the Madras Presidency. I am in possession of a map of India, dated 1841, in which, either on ethnological or political grounds, the Province of Orissa includes the two portions of territory that I have proposed to absorb in this Division.

(4) On political grounds it is desirable that the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals should control the districts surrounding these States. Had he control over Sumbalpur, he could deal more efficiently with any disturbance in the States of Boad and Athmalik without soliciting the intervention of the authorities of another province, which intervention, be it ever so cordial, could not be so efficient as his own direct control.

We should then have these States, and those that I have mentioned as suited to be included in the Tributary Mahals of Orissa, hedged in by Sumbalpur on the north, the head-quarters subdivision of Angul district on the east, and the Khondmals sub-division of Angul district on the south.

So, with the States of Daspalla and Nayagarh, by annexing the whole or part of the Uriya-speaking district of Ganjam and its dependent states of Gumsur and Kimidi to Orissa, the Superintendent would be able to act directly from all sides in the case of such a rising as occurred last year in Nayagarh.

(5) But the advantage would not be confined to disturbed times. In the development of the country between the Bengal-Nagpur Railway and Orissa, it would be obviously advantageous to have the area to be dealt with under the same administrative control, thereby to obtain unity of action among the Tributary Chiefs. Possibly as things at present stand the time has not come for the change, but with the opening of railway communications between Sumbalpur and Cuttack the proposal would become easy of execution and would undoubtedly prove a beneficial reform: the head-quarters of the Sumbalpur district are very much nearer to Cuttack than to Nagpur. The time appears to have arrived to break ground in this direction and to lay the proposal before the Government for consideration.

(6) With regard to Sumbalpur the case is particularly strong. In volume XIX of the Gazetteer of India, page 177, it is stated that Sumbalpur, "though included in the Chattisgarh Division, forms no part of Chattisgarh proper either geographically or historically;" and in paragraphs 7 and 14 of the Administration Report of the Central Provinces, 1892-93, it is described as the Uriya country.

After the annexation of the district of Sumbalpur it was first attached to the Chota Nagpur Division and then transferred to this Division, doubtless for the reason given by Sir Henry Ricketts in No. XX, Selected Records of the Bengal Government, page 11, Sumbalpur, viz., that "the inhabitants are most of them Uriyas, and have no affinity or community of interest of any kind with the people of Chota Nagpur." The reason why the district was transferred to the Central Provinces cannot be ascertained in this office, as correspondence relating to Sumbalpur has been transferred to the Central Provinces. Geographically the map will show that Sumbalpur belongs rather to Orissa than to the Central Provinces.

(7) However, the strongest arguments both with regard to the Central Provinces and the Madras areas are ethnological and philological. Ethnologically the Uriya differs from the inhabitants of the Central Provinces on the one hand and the Madrasis on the other; they have retained a marked individuality in the face of political and other disintegrating forces, and any portion of the race that is forced into an unwilling combination with distinct races incurs the danger of having the national characteristics and aspirations sacrificed to those of the predominating portion of the population in the administration under which it is forced to live.

To cite a single instance of this, I have only to refer to the order that has been passed directing that Hindi shall be the court language in an Uriya-speaking district.

For other instances of the fatal effects of not understanding the Uriyas on the part of the Administration, I would refer you to pages 53 and 57, 70 and 71, of Mr. Toynbee's History of Orissa. I would also refer to page 117 of Mr. John Beames' Comparative Grammar, to prove how easy it is to make fatal mistakes in dealing with a people otherwise than with an intimate knowledge of their idiosyncrasies.

The Uriya belongs to probably the most conservative of all the races of Eastern India, and such disregard to his interests as the above order implies would be, I am sure, extremely distasteful to him. They are, as represented in Orissa, a numerically small people, the population being less than four millions;

but they have contrived to spread beyond Orissa, or have always occupied those areas which I now propose to unite with Orissa. Philology more forcibly establishes the distinct claims of the Uriya to recognition as a separate race with a separate history and literature.

We have the authority of Mr. John Beames for this. He says: "At a period when Uriya was already a fixed and settled language Bengali did not exist. The inhabitants of Bengal spoke a vast variety of corrupt forms of Eastern Hindi. It does not seem probable that in educational matters the Uriya population is likely to get fair play either in the Central Provinces or Madras, where they form a minority of the provincial population in each case, though mustering strong in certain districts. The disposition to insist on uniformity throughout a province, and to ignore minorities, involves a risk of the Uriya language being starved educationally.

As an example of the sentiment that governs men in such matters, I may refer to the Bengali educational officers in Orissa regarding the Uriya tongue as a patois of that of Bengal, and desiring to substitute the latter for the former, whereas Uriya is demonstrably more archaic in form and possessed a literature some centuries before Bengali as now written existed. There appears a danger of a similar spirit manifesting itself in Madras and the Central Provinces.

The Uriya language is rapidly supplanting the dialects of the tribes of the Tributary States, and it affords, Mr. Beames says, by reason of its having absorbed a non-Aryan element, a far better medium for civilizing these primitive races than any other language.

(8) The Uriya-speaking inhabitants of the Madras Presidency are confined to the districts of Ganjam and Vizianagram, Table D, "Population," Madras Administration Report, 1893-94; and to the States of the Agencies attached to those districts, all told, there are 1,288,727 persons talking Uriya under the Madras Government. The majority of these 797,132 are in the Ganjam district, nearly 81,000 more in the Ganjam Agency, or together 878,126, a total not far short of the population of Puri or Balasore districts. They are the preponderating element in the Ganjam district, being over 70,000, and more numerous than the Telingas. It is believed that the Uriya population is most numerous in the north, and perhaps it would be found that the majority of the Uriyas would be met with in a definite portion of the district.

(9) The population ratio in Sumbalpur is even more striking. We find from the Administration Report of the Central Provinces, 1893-94, Table I, C—Civil Divisions, page XI, Statistical Tables, that Sumbalpur is the only district in the provinces in which Uriya is spoken, and that its population is 796,413. We also find in volume 1 of the General Tables, Census of India, 1891, page 367, that in this district which contains the whole Uriya-speaking population of the Provinces, there are no less than 685,971 Uriya-speaking people, which gives these an overwhelming majority in this district.

(10) This Division could very conveniently take over the additional million and a half that are to be found in the two Provinces, or so much of them as may reside in compact areas that admit of separation.

BANKI.

125. Another question of boundary adjustment suggests itself in the case of Banki. I revert to the subject with some diffidence, as I find that the matter came under consideration in 1884, and was then decided in a manner adverse to the view that I am inclined to take. The question was then considered without any reference to what appears to me the most cogent argument, viz., the marked disparity between the work of the two districts of Cuttack and Puri. Cuttack is an extremely heavy district, whereas Puri is a very light one.

126. At a time when the expression "overburdened Collector" has become trite, we should, I think, be following the dictates of common sense in (wherever this may be possible) redressing such disparities as exist between two districts. I do not propose to burden this report with an elaborate statement of the work disposed of in each district, which can very easily be ascertained elsewhere. It is sufficient for my purpose to state the area and population of

the districts of Cuttack and Puri respectively. Cuttack has an area of 3,633 square miles; Puri an area of 2,473 square miles. The population of Cuttack was in 1892, 1,937,671; that of Puri 944,988.

127. This is, I think, enough to show that if a transfer can conveniently be made from the Cuttack to the Puri jurisdiction the change would be a good one. Geographically the present arrangement is absolutely indefensible. Banki is a narrow strip of land along the Mahanadi river, which adjoins the Khurda sub-division throughout its whole length, and it forms a spar to the Cuttack district. It will be obvious from a glance at the map that geographically Banki should form a portion of the Khurda sub-division of the Puri district.

This was the view originally adopted, and when Banki ceased to be a Gurjat State and became British territory, a notification actually issued annexing it to the Puri district. On this a memorial was submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, protesting against Banki being brought under the regular system of administration, and to its being annexed to Puri district. The first part of the prayer was disregarded. The orders of the Bengal Government on the other question, viz., whether Banki should be annexed to Puri or Cuttack, will be found in your No. 1321J. of 15th March 1882. I have only to say that with the opening of railway communication to Khurda and Puri the only objection allowed by Government or relied on by the memorialists disappears, viz. the difficulty of access to Khurda and Puri. The Government in the letter quoted above decided to allow Act XXV of 1881, by which Banki was annexed to Cuttack, to stand for a year, after which a report on the subject was to be submitted. As occasionally happens in such cases, when the report was submitted in this office No. 549 of 17th May 1884, a change of officers had occurred. Mr. Smith, who was an advocate for the annexation of Banki to Puri (see his No. 115 of 25th January 1882), had gone and Mr. Larminie was Commissioner, and the matter seems to me to have been dealt with in a manner less exhaustive than it might have been. It was in fact shelved without a report from the Collector even being received. The old arguments, which will not survive the introduction of railway communication, were paraded, and the readiest way out of what promised to be a troublesome task was adopted, by recommending that things should remain as they then were. The main argument on which I rely—the relief of the Cuttack District Officers—seems to have escaped notice. The Government, in its No. 1075J.D. of 11th June, briefly acquiesced in the proposal to leave matters alone.

128. If the Government is of opinion that a *prima facie* case has been made out for re-opening the question, a more detailed report will be necessary, and the larger question of adopting a natural boundary between Cuttack and Puri might be dealt with as has been done in the case of Cuttack and Balasore, where the river Baitarni has been adopted as the boundary. At present Cuttack includes a considerable area to the east of the Katjuri. The boundary is purely arbitrary and artificial; it would not be impossible, and it would be eminently sensible, to adopt the Katjuri and one of its branches, for it divides into many deltaic streams as a natural boundary, thereby relieving the Cuttack District Officer of crossing broad channels to reach outlying portions of his jurisdiction, and also reducing the amount of work that at present falls to him.

XI.—STATISTICAL ENQUIRIES.

129. The statistics collected showing the rainfall of the Division and mortality and births have been dealt with in sections 3 and 4 under heads "Weather and Crops" and "Public Health."

130. In the course of compiling rainfall statistics, it came to light that the figures as well as the stations of observation supplied by the District Officers differ in some instances from those published in the *Calcutta Gazette*. It is necessary that statistics on this important subject should be in accord in all official papers an enquiry will be made as to how the discrepancy arose.

131. It will have been observed from the figures showing the mortality of the Division, as given in Section IV, that there has been an increase throughout, the death-rate per mille being 33·5 against 25·8 in the previous year.

To whatever conclusions the increase may point, it is said by the Collector of Cuttack, Mr. Maude, that the increase itself is no doubt partly due to better registration. Stringent measures have been adopted in Cuttack to compel *chaukidars* to report deaths and births regularly.

132. The collection of vital statistics in municipalities seems to be defective. The figures supplied by some District Officers do not agree with those to be found in the annual municipal reports, while in Cuttack it is difficult to obtain any reliable figures. Attention will be paid to the matter, and measures taken for removing any laxity that may be observed in properly registering births and deaths in municipalities.

133. Besides the above and statistics of crop forecasts and prices-current which are usually periodically collected, enquiries were also made on the following matters:—

1. Registration of pilgrims visiting Puri.
2. Experimental crop-cutting.
3. Tallying of passenger traffic by sea-going steamers at Chandbali.
4. Recording of prices of common rice from 1840 to 1850.

The attempt to register pilgrims to Puri was made in compliance with Government order No. 5294M., dated 9th November 1894; but owing to difficulties which were found to beset the measure, the question has, under Government order No. 673M., dated 20th February 1895, been dropped.

Experimental crop-cuttings were undertaken under Government order conveyed in Director of Land Records and Agriculture's circular No. 48A., dated 13th December 1894. Cuttings of paddy, rabi and sugarcane were made, and the results were reported to that officer by all the districts.

The ascertainment of prices of common rice has been taken in hand under orders of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture. The enquiry is in progress, but so far as has been reported the attempt does not seem to be very successful.

134. The weekly crop and weather report prescribed by Government Circular No. 2Agri., dated 11th January 1889, has been discontinued under Government Circular No. 26Agri., dated 3rd December 1894. But this report was useful, especially during the monsoon period, when I am required to keep careful watch on the vicissitudes of the seasons.

XII—CIVIL JUSTICE.

135. There was no change as regards the Civil Courts, their description, number and jurisdiction remaining the same as in the preceding year.

136. The total number of original civil suits disposed of by the District and the Subordinate Judges was 545 against 680 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 135 suits. The suits are of the following description:—

			1894.	1895.
Money suits	...	...	603	478
Title suits	...	...	77	67
Total	...	...	680	545

137. Of the total number disposed of during the year under report, 144 were contested and 401 otherwise disposed of, against 121 and 559 respectively in the preceding year. There is thus an increase in the number of contested suits, though there is a decrease in the total number disposed of during the year under review.

138. As regards the civil work disposed of by the munsifs, the total number of cases for the Division is 14,428 against 13,779 in 1893, showing an increase of 649 suits.

139. The classes of suits disposed of during the year 1894 are compared below with those of 1893:—

			1893.	1894.
Money suits	...	...	11,805	12,278
Title suits	...	...	1,974	2,150
Total	...	...	13,779	14,428

There is thus an increase both in money and title suits.

140. Of the total number disposed of, 2,015 were contested and 12,413 otherwise disposed of, against 1,787 and 11,992 respectively in 1893. The increase was thus common to both the descriptions of suits.

141. The table below shows the number of suits of each kind and the number disposed of by each of the Munsif's Courts in this Division:—

NAME OF COURT.	NUMBER OF SUITS DISPOSED OF.		NUMBER OF UNIT SUITS DISPOSED OF.
	Money suits.	Title suits.	
	1894.	1894.	1894.
1	2	3	4
Cuttack	3,317	495	4,802
Kendrapara	2,128	189	2,545
Jajpur	1,969	371	3,082
Do. additional	207	132	603
Puri	2,574	654	4,538
Balasore	1,984	245	2,719
Do. additional	99	144	451
Total	12,278	2,160	18,728

142. The total number of witnesses examined by all the munsifs was 14,453 against 13,277 in 1893. There was an increase in the number of witnesses detained over two days, the percentage being 13·3 against 11·5 in 1893.

143. The total number of rent suits disposed of by Deputy Collector in 1894 was 4,372 against 4,680 in 1893, showing a decrease of 308. The following table compares the disposals in each district for the said two years:—

District.	1893.	1894.
Cuttack	1,766	1,767
Balasore	1,063	1,204
Puri	1,851	1,401
Total	4,680	4,372

144. The increase in Balasore is said to be due to disputes consequent on settlement proceedings in progress, and the decrease in Puri is said to be due to the fact that owing to his embarrassed condition the zamindar of Kothdesh, the largest estate in the district, brought few rent suits.

145. The divisional ratio per cent. of cases pending to cases disposed of is almost the same for the two years under review, being 8·62 in 1894 against 8·44 in 1893. Cuttack shows a decrease from 10·99 in 1893 to 7·41 in 1894, while Puri shows an increase from 4·8 in 1893 to 7·8 in 1894. This increase in Puri is ascribed to the district being under-officered for some time.

146. As regards the detention of witnesses for more than two days, no comparison can be made with 1893 as far as Cuttack is concerned, as the figures are not available for that year. In this respect Puri stands first, Balasore second, and Cuttack third during 1894:—

XIII.—CRIME.

147. The total number of offences reported during the year 1894 is compared below with that in 1893:—

	1893.	1894.	Increase or decrease.
1	2	3	4
Cognizable offences	8,333	7,945	—388
Non-cognizable offences	6,589	5,931	—658
Total	14,922	13,876	—1,046

148. There was thus a decrease of more than a thousand offences. But if the sanitary offences are excluded, there appears an increase in the number of cognizable offences as shown below:—

	1893.	1894.	Increase or decrease.
1	2	3	4
Cognizable offences ...	6,075	6,314	+ 239
Non-cognizable offences ...	6,589	5,931	—658
Total ...	12,664	12,245	—419

149. The increase in cognizable cases and the decrease in non-cognizable cases are mainly in Cuttack, and was due to agricultural depression which arose from the bad harvest of 1893, and was aggravated in parts by the unusually high floods, which not only did considerable damage to the crops, but destroyed the houses of many poor families. The high price of food-grains and scarcity of eatables drove the poor to commit petty thefts and burglaries. The straitened circumstances of the people prevented them from having frequent recourse to criminal courts to seek redress in non-cognizable cases. There was a slight increase in cognizable cases in Balasore, which is ascribed to better reporting, while no special reason is assigned for the decrease in the same in the district of Puri.

150. The following table shows fluctuations of crime class by class:—

Class of crime.	1893.		1894.		Increase or decrease of true cases.
	Cases reported.	True cases.	Cases reported.	True cases.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Class I (offences against the State, &c.) ...	111	103	127	122	+ 20
„ II (serious offences against the person) ...	197	187	180	168	—24
„ III (serious offences against person and property.	636	597	760	720	+ 123
„ IV (minor offences against the person) ...	126	118	118	108	—10
„ V (ditto ditto property) ...	4,282	4,092	4,475	4,326	+ 234
„ VI (other offences not specified above) ...	2,931	2,965	2,285	2,272	—693
Total ...	8,383	8,061	7,915	7,711	—350

151. The increase in class I is mainly due to an increase in rioting cases in Puri arising from disputes regarding ownership of land. Only two of them resulted in loss of life. It is to be noted that the figures include the remarkable case in Cuttack noticed in paragraph 26 of the Government Resolution on the Police Administration Report for 1893, as that case was pending at the close of that year. The case ended in conviction, and eight persons were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

152. There were eight cases relating to coins. In seven of them the charge was quicksilvering copper coins. In the eighth case the complainant discovered one counterfeit coin in a bag of Rs. 1,000 given by the accused, who was, however, discharged for want of evidence.

153. Class II shows a decrease of 24 cases, which is shared by all the districts and which calls for no special remarks. There were 17 murder cases,

none of which was committed by dacoits. Of these three were infanticides by mothers, and four were committed for ornaments on the persons of the victims. Conviction was obtained in only five out of the seventeen cases. Four persons in four cases were sentenced to transportation for life, and the accused in the remaining case was sentenced to capital punishment. In another case the High Court let off the accused, who had been sentenced to death. Only 25 per cent. of persons sent up for trial in such cases were convicted. Four out of the five persons convicted confessed their guilt. There were three cases of drugging, in one of which the accused was not traced out, and the other two ended in acquittal.

154. Under class III, 16 cases of dacoities were reported in 1894, of which three were declared false. The remaining 13 were investigated, against 12 of the preceding year. One of these cases was decided under section 412, Indian Penal Code, and of the remaining 12 cases, two were reported as true, one ended in acquittal, and ten in conviction. Out of 79 persons sent up, 48 were convicted and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. Two of the cases only were committed by professional dacoits; in one of these no clue was found to the offenders, and in the other 11 out of 21 persons sent up were convicted by the Sessions Judge; of these eleven, seven were acquitted by the High Court. The judicial result in dacoity cases was satisfactory, the ratio of persons convicted to persons sent up being 60·7.

155. Three cases of highway robbery were reported from the district of Puri, in only one of which the offender was brought to justice and convicted. In this case a pilgrim woman was robbed, on the Jagannath Trunk Road, of Rs. 14-4-3 in cash by a postal runner. The accused was sent up and was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The other cases under this head were of minor importance.

156. The following table shows cases of burglaries and theft reported during the year under report as compared with the previous year:—

	1893	1894.	Increase.
1	2	3	4
Burglaries ...	881	1,031	} 455
Theft ...	3,194	3,499	
Total ...	4,075	4,530	

The increase in these cases was due to high price of food-grains prevailing prior to the last harvest, which led persons of the poorer classes to commit petty thefts.

157. The marked decrease under class VI occurred in sanitary offences in Cuttack and Puri, and in offences under Excise, Opium, Forest and Lodging-house Acts in Puri. The decrease in sanitary offences occurred mainly in Puri, where there was an abnormally large number of such cases in 1893 owing to the visit of a large number of pilgrims on the special festival known as the Nava Kalábar of the Jagannath. The decrease in excise cases in that district is ascribed to the abolition of the police outposts on the Gurjat frontier, while that in forest cases is said to be due to the deterrent effect of the prompt prosecutions in the preceding year. There was also a decrease in the number of cases under the Puri Lodging-house Act, which was due to a smaller number of pilgrims visiting Puri in 1894 than in the preceding year.

158. There were 30 bad livelihood cases during the year under report, against 33 in the preceding year. The Division is free from gangs of professional criminals. The percentage of convictions in cases investigated by the police fell from 56·02 in 1893 to 51·5 in 1894. The decrease in Bolasoro and Puri counterbalanced the better result of Cuttack, where the percentage is steadily increasing.

159. The following table shows the number of cases declared false, the number in which in consequence prosecutions were instituted, and the number in which convictions were obtained in 1892, 1893 and 1894:—

PARTICULARS.	1892.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4
Number of cases declared false ...	231	272	236
Ratio per cent. of such cases to cases reported ...	3.1	3.1	2.8
Number of false cases in which prosecutions were instituted.	70	48	44
Ratio per cent. of such cases to cases declared false ...	30.3	17.6	18.6
Number of cases in which convictions were obtained ...	26	17	10
Ratio per cent. of cases convicted to cases prosecuted ...	37.1	35.4	22.7

160. Much deterioration is noticed in prosecuting for the institution of false cases. This is probably due to the reluctance of Magistrates to sanction prosecution in false cases unless strong and clear evidence exists in support of a conviction. Successful prosecutions under section 211, Indian Penal Code, no doubt deter the makers of false charges, but failure to secure convictions in such cases may have the opposite effect.

161. The percentages of cases in which enquiry was refused by police to cases reported were 13.3 in 1892, 12.4 in 1893, and 15.8 in 1894. The variations are slight and call for no special remarks. The power under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code, does not appear to have been abused in any district, enquiry being refused in petty thefts of food-grains, fruits and vegetables, &c., in which properties stolen were of trifling value and unidentifiable, and the offenders unknown.

162. Section 560, Criminal Procedure Code, does not appear to be resorted to as freely as is desirable. The attention of the District Officers has been drawn to this matter from time to time.

XIV.—POLICE.

RURAL POLICE.

163. The number of village chaukidars was 9,226 in 1894 against 9,269 in 1893. The decrease of 43 is due to the abolition of 54 chaukidars in the district of Cuttack and the appointment of an additional one in the district of Balasore and ten in the district of Puri.

164. In addition to these there is a large number of paiks, khandaits and rahadars, whose duties were originally akin to those of the chaukidars. They were at the last settlement allowed to hold their jagirs. But only 42 paiks are said to have been employed on chaukidari duty in the district of Puri. Of the 471 khandaits, paiks and rahadars in the district of Cuttack, the khandaits do nothing, as the District Officer says. Similarly those in the district of Balasore appear to be of little use. It is perhaps owing to the different nomenclature or some such reason, that the functions of these khandaits and paiks have been lost sight of, and they have been allowed to enjoy their jagirs, though they render little or no service in return.

165. While these khandaits and paiks enjoy sinecures, the chaukidars are faring worse day by day. They are all under Regulation XX of 1817. From the peculiar circumstances of the Province the provisions of the Bengal Chaukidari Act have not yet been extended, and, except in the Government estate of Khurda, the chaukidars are as a rule paid by jagirs or perquisites from the villagers. They are as a class paid very poorly, as is acknowledged on all hands. But as the matter is under consideration in connection with the settlement of the Province, this is not the proper place to deal with the question at length.

166. There was no instance of a chaukidar having been employed on menial services.

167. The following table compares the number of chaukidars punished departmentally and judicially during the years 1893 and 1894:—

Punished.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3
Judicially	95	112
Departmentally	266	232
Total	361	344

The increase in the punishments is mainly in the district of Cuttack, where it is said to be due to more stringent measures having been taken to compel them to report births and deaths for registration. One chaukidar of the district of Cuttack was convicted of a dacoity and sentenced to eight years imprisonment.

168. With this increase in punishments there is a decrease in the number of cases in which rewards were given to chaukidars, there being 116 cases in 1894 against 138 in the preceding year. Rewards were mostly given for detecting excise cases and arresting absconders. In one case a reward of Rs. 25 was given to a chaukidar in the district of Cuttack for resisting a gang of dacoits. Until steps have been taken to place the village chaukidar on a better footing, no better result can be expected from them in Orissa.

169. Under the present conditions no man of a decent caste can be expected to become a village chaukidar. Conservative as the Uriyas are, I seriously doubt whether men of the better castes will for some time to come readily come forward to be village chaukidars even when arrangements have been made to improve their position, as the caste system threatens to be an obstacle. There are some castes the members of which are outcasted for touching one of a lower caste. Now a chaukidar is expected to arrest people of all castes and creeds, and search their houses. It is thus not only the low pay and the position, but also the caste system, that deters men of the better castes from becoming chaukidars.

TOWN POLICE.

170. The constables have been replaced by chaukidars in the towns of Cuttack, Jajpur and Kendrapara in the district of Cuttack.

171. In the district of Balasore there was a mixed force of constables and chaukidars for the town of Balasore, while in the district of Puri no chaukidars were employed on town duty, though it is contemplated to replace a number of constables by a larger number of chaukidars on smaller pay.

172. As regards the chaukidars employed in the towns of the Cuttack district, it is too early to pronounce any opinion on the success of the measure.

173. As regards the conduct of the police force generally, Mr. Maude, the District Officer of Cuttack, and Mr. Sen, the District Officer of Puri, speak favourably; while Mr. De, the District Officer of Balasore, holds a contrary view with regard to the police of his district, though he confesses that his experience is short. I should be disposed to think that the police of Orissa do their ordinary police duties no worse than their comrades in the rest of the Province. They are far from blameless; but cheap moralizations on their imperfections become responsible officers of Government far less than irresponsible editors and agitators. I do not suppose that there is a single generalization on this topic that is not quite familiar to Government and its officers. Here as elsewhere, where the District Superintendent and the Magistrate devote themselves to encouraging good police work and punishing misconduct, I believe that the result is far from being so bad as is sometimes represented.

174. The Orissa police were again called out to perform quasi-military duties in killa Nayagarh; the police of Angul, seasoned by Keonjhar experiences and entertaining a proper contempt for the savages they had to deal with, acquitted themselves well; the Cuttack police did not come out of it with discredit, but the Puri men betrayed the same timidity that characterized the Balasore force in 1891 in the earlier stages of the Keonjhar rising.

XV.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

175. The following table compares the work of Stipendiary Magistrates during the calendar year 1894:—

CASES BEFORE STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES.

District.	Subdivision.	Number of officers.	Cases disposed of.	Persons disposed of.	Ratio per cent. of persons convicted to disposed of.	Number of witnesses examined.	Ratio per cent. of witnesses detained over two days to total number examined.	Ratio per cent. of decisions confirmed in appeal to total appeals.	Number of A cases disposed of.	Number remanded six times and more.	Average number of cases disposed of per officer.	Average number of witnesses examined in each case.	Ratio per cent. of column 11 to column 10.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cuttack	Cuttack sadar ...	21	1,967	2,592	69.1	0,244	2.4	81.3	642	6	241	3	5	4 persons died.
	Jajpur ...	1	540	679	78.3	1,716	...	83.3	250	1	540	3	5	
	Kendrapara ...	1	624	627	67.4	1,673	...	81.5	214	3	624	3	5	
Balasore	Balasore sadar ...	31	636	1,008	51.09	3,680	1.9	77.6	265	3	274	5	7	
	Bhadrak ...	14	564	686	61.6	3,036	0.16	74	200	...	451.2	5	5	
Puri	Puri sadar ...	4	642	1,189	67.4	3,032	1.0	76.6	341	6	23.5	3	1.5	
	Khurda ...	21	622	688	76.3	1,644	1	10.0	169	...	240.0	2	...	
Total ...		214	6,064	7,869	67.1	21,340	1.4	77.8	2,131	17	282.0	3.4	5	

176. It will be seen that 6,064 cases were disposed of by 21½ Stipendiary Magistrates, each disposing of 282 on an average, against 287 in 1893. The slight decrease calls for no special remark.

177. As was to be expected, the subdivisions show a greater number of disposals than the sadar stations in every case except Khurda. This is easily accounted for by the great bulk of revenue and miscellaneous work being done at head-quarters. Khurda, the exception, proves the general principle, as owing to the subdivision being a Government estate, much revenue and miscellaneous work falls on the subdivisional staff.

178. Accepting the number of witnesses examined as a measure of the attention bestowed on judicial work, it is remarkable that the courts of the Balasore district take such a marked lead with an average of five against three in all other courts except Khurda, which stands at two. It would be more instructive if the number of cases in which witnesses actually deposed were given. The very small number of witnesses examined on an average in each case is due to no witnesses at all being heard in many cases, which fail at their earliest stages owing to defaults, compromises and such causes. The number of cases remanded six times or more is 17 for the whole Division in 6,064 cases; this does not call for remark. There is a slight improvement in the divisional percentage of orders confirmed in appeal; it was nearly 78 per cent. The only figures calling for remark are those of Khurda. The decisions of the courts of this subdivision seem to have been over-ruled in nine cases out of ten. The Magistrate will be asked to offer an explanation of this somewhat phenomenal state of affairs.

179. The following table compares the work done by the Honorary Magistrates and Benches:—

District.	Subdivision.	Number of officers.	Cases disposed of.	Persons disposed of.	Ratio per cent. of persons convicted to disposed of.	Number of witnesses examined.	Ratio per cent. of witnesses detained over two days to total number examined.	Ratio per cent. of decisions confirmed in appeals to total appeals.	Number of A cases disposed of.	Number remanded six times and more.	Average number of cases disposed of per officer.	Average number of witnesses examined in each case.	Ratio per cent. of column 11 to column 10.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Cuttack	Sadar ...	21	378	447	31.9	615	10.9	62.8	11	...	123	2	...
	Jajpur ...	1	62	65	23.6	164	2.4	...	1	...	52	...	...
	Kendrapara ...	1	111	140	48.3	304	...	...	...	1	111	...	...
Balasore	Sadar ...	31	506	626	7.4	632	3.3	37.3	6	...	563	...	...
	Bhadrak ...	14	178	273	53.1	653	4	60.6	2	...	89	...	...
Puri	Sadar ...	4	558	615	69.5	747	1.0	64.4	...	...	184	...	...
	Khurda ...	21	123	132	31.6	388	...	71.4	13	...	64	...	...
Total ...		131	1,811	2,175	66.4	3,693	7.68	46.8	40	1	138.6	2	2.6

180. Thirteen benches and Honorary Magistrates sitting singly disposed of 1,811 cases against 2,162 in the preceding year, giving an average of 137 per court during the year, against 201 in 1893. The decrease is due to falling off in prosecutions for nuisances in Cuttack and in petty offences in Puri. Big cases cannot be made over to benches in consequence of the High Court ruling which requires that the *personnel* of the bench should not be changed during a trial; nor do I think that experience shows that Honorary Magistrates as a rule should be entrusted with important cases.

181. The number of cases disposed of by the honorary benches was largest in Balasore and smallest in Jajpur, whilst the average number of witnesses in each case was largest in Bhadrak and smallest in Puri Sadar.

182. Balasore has since the time of Mr. Cornish, who organized the bench system in that district, always shown good results; it continues to bear testimony to the wisdom of the late Magistrate's arrangements. Puri comes next, its subdivision, Khurda, however, showing as badly as it did in the matter of successful appeals. It is not, however, so bad as Cuttack at its best, and it appears to me that the unsatisfactory results in the most important district point to a lack of system. It can hardly be that the material available at Cuttack is inferior to what is to be found at such an exceedingly backward station as Puri. I once took up this subject and urged an increase in the number of Magistrates and the exaction of at least one sitting from each Magistrate in a week. I think the matter was dealt with by Mr. Walsh. An attempt was made to improve matters, but it appears to me that the Honorary Magistrates of Cuttack are still imperfectly utilized, and I must again invite the attention of the Magistrate to the subject.

183. Considering the trifling nature of cases entrusted to Honorary Magistrates and the leniency that generally characterises their sentences, it is a matter for wonder that appeals against their orders were successful in more than half the cases appealed, the orders being upheld in 46·8 per cent. of the appeals only. At Kendrapara a deeper depth is touched at 66·7 per cent. of successful appeals. Either the Cuttack benches fail in the quality as well as the quantity of their work, or the appellate court of that district is difficult to satisfy. In Balasore 66 and in Puri 71 per cent. of orders appealed were upheld.

184. The above facts form an additional reason for the Cuttack officers bestowing increased attention to this section of the judicial body.

185. It is noted that no appeals were preferred against the decisions of the special Honorary Magistrates, Raja Baidyanath Pandit, Babu Jogeswar Chandra Chandra of Cuttack, Babu Harish Chandra Ghose, Babu Nityanund Das, and Mr. Taylor of Puri. The number of cases decided by these gentlemen was not inconsiderable, Raja Baidyanath Pandit deciding 111 cases.

186. The following table gives the result of trials in the Sessions Courts during the calendar year 1894:—

	DISTRICTS.			TOTAL.
	Cuttack.	Balasore.	Puri.	
1	2	3	4	5
Number of cases committed during the year, including those pending from last year.	47	21	26	94
Number disposed of	43	20	23	86
Number in which conviction obtained ...	37	13	15	65
Of above in which sentence was modified or reversed by High Court.	2	1	1	4
Number of cases acquitted by Sessions Judge ...	4	6	7	17
Percentage of convictions to cases disposed of for 1894.	81·0	70·0	65·2	75·6
Percentage of convictions to cases disposed of for 1893.	70·27	76·9	75	73·3

The percentage of conviction for the whole Division was 75·5 against 73·3 in 1893. Cuttack shows considerable improvement, the percentage having risen from 70·2 in 1893 to 81·0 in 1894, while Balasore and Puri show decreases which do not, however, call for any special remark. No fault is reported to have been found with the committing Magistrates or the Police.

187. Under Government letter No. 4261J., dated 13th November 1894, Magistrates have been authorized to write off fines.

188. During the year 1894 there was a decrease in the total amount of fine imposed as compared with the year 1893, there being an increase in Cuttack and decreases in Balasore and Puri. The divisional closing balance has been slightly reduced, though Cuttack shows an increase. The decrease in the divisional balance is mainly due to the large sums written off in Balasore and Puri, for which no reason has been assigned.

189. The Divisional percentage of the number of times Honorary Magistrates actually attended to the number of times they were asked to attend rose to 75·0 in 1894 from 73·9 in the preceding year.

190. The percentage of the number of instances of absence without leave (column 7) to the number of calls (column 4) fell from 17·7 in 1893 to 14·0 in 1894. Thirteen out of 69 Bench Magistrates absented themselves without leave or notice; one of these, Babu Mathura Lal Bhagat, was found to have consistently absented himself throughout the year. After the close of the calendar year this gentleman reported that he had been ill, and did not fall in with the suggestion that he should retire. I think his case may fairly be excluded in the review of the work of the Magistrates collectively. The condition of his health should, I think, have attracted attention at a much earlier date than it did, and the case confirms me in the opinion that much personal attention of the Magistrate is needed to improve the working of the Honorary Benches of Cuttack.

191. I trust that it may be practicable, as was done in one district with which I am acquainted, to find out definitely on each bench day if the Magistrates whose turn it is to sit are able to do so, and where this is not the case, to impress some of the more willing Honorary Magistrates to take their places and save the entire failure of the sitting.

192. All the benches are said to have proved a great help. Though the work disposed of by them was not of the most important kind, it economized the time of the stipendiaries, who are not only better fitted by experience, but have greater leisure to deal with important cases.

193. With reference to the work of the Honorary Magistrates, Mr. Maude, the Officiating Magistrate of Cuttack says as follows:—"With Sadar Bench and two Honorary Magistrates sitting separately there is waste of power at head-quarters, specially as there is but one clerk to attend on them all, and the transfer of much work from the Court Sub-Inspector's office to the Magistrate's office, which has not been strengthened in proportion, has thrown a great burden upon the latter. What is wanted is more Honorary Magistrates or benches in the interior of the district with their own establishment. The service of Honorary Magistrates would thus be more fully utilized; parties to cases before them would benefit, as they would not have to come to a distance from home—a great inconvenience in the rains in this district; and relief would also be afforded to the over-worked criminal office at Sadar." As regards the convenience of the people, there is some truth and force in what the Magistrate says; but I do not think it would be practicable in this Division to find in the interior a sufficient number of Honorary Magistrates qualified to sit alone or to form benches. It would hardly be worth while to open such courts unless they could be uniformly distributed throughout the Division. Again, it would be necessary to allot to each such rural bench or single Magistrate a definite jurisdiction, and to restrict his authority to a definite class of cases. The jurisdiction would have to be some well-recognized area such as a thana, and it appears to me doubtful whether, so restricted as to local and judicial jurisdiction, the amount of work done would be sufficient to justify the existence of the court and the entertainment of an establishment. It would possibly be found that the best men would be doing less work than they did when sitting at the district or subdivisional head-quarters. Then there would be a difficulty about process-serving which it would not be easy to overcome. The latest orders that I can recall on the subject of Honorary Magistrates sitting singly were unfavourable

to the practice. The orders I refer to were, however, not general, but referred to specific cases in a single district. If these orders represent the policy of Government, an additional difficulty in carrying out Mr. Maude's proposals would be encountered.

XVI.—REGISTRATION OF DOCUMENTS.

194. The following table compares the number of documents registered and average per office in each of the three districts of this Division for the years 1893-94 and 1894-95 :—

District.	Number of documents registered.			Average per office in the district.		
	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cuttack ...	11,943	9,933	9,154	2,986	2,483	2,483
Balasore ...	6,303	6,668	5,184	2,101	2,223	1,728
Puri ...	9,689	8,900	7,338	3,230	2,967	2,446
Total ...	27,935	25,501	21,676	2,793	2,550	2,168

195. All the districts show increase except Balasore. In Cuttack the increase is 20 per cent. over the figures of 1893-94, and is visible in both compulsory and optional registrations, and shared by all the offices of the district. The Collector attributes the increase mainly to the constantly increasing appreciation by the public of the benefits which they reap from the Registration Department. The increase is seen, in this district, chiefly under petty sales of lands below Rs. 100 in value, which mahajans and zamindars have purchased from impoverished cultivators. The Collector of Puri explains that the increase in his district is due chiefly to the benefit of registration being gradually appreciated by the people at large. In Balasore the decrease is under the head "compulsory" owing to the fact that more leases and kabuliyats were executed in the previous year to be produced as the best evidence of title in the settlement operations in progress in the district; but non-acceptance of these kabuliyats by settlement officers, when they found on local enquiry that they had not been voluntarily executed by the parties concerned, discouraged their execution and caused a considerable decrease under this head during the year under report. A small increase in this district under the heads "optional" and "other registrations" is attributed partly to the effects of the Full Bench ruling at page 623, Indian Law Reports, Calcutta, volume XIX, and partly to the failure of winter rice crops in parts of the Bhadrak subdivision.

196. The receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 31,403 and expenditure to Rs. 20,001 during the year 1894-95, as compared with Rs. 30,303 and Rs. 19,440 respectively of 1893-94, showing a surplus of Rs. 11,402 against Rs. 10,863 of the preceding year. It is satisfactory to note that the receipts show an increase in spite of the reduction in the rate of minimum *ad valorem* fee from 12 to 8 annas during the year. The small increase of Rs. 561 in the expenditure is due to the increased commission drawn by Sub-Registrars on the sliding scale.

197. The working of the department was satisfactory during the year under report. There was no addition made to the offices existing at the end of last year.

198. The offices of the Sub-Registrars of Balasore and Kendrapara were inspected by me, and that of the Sub-Registrar of Khurda by Mr. Stevenson, during 1894-95. The results of our inspections were duly communicated to the Inspector-General of Registration and to the District Registrars.

XVII.—CONDITION OF THE DIVISION AS REGARDS LAND AND THE LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

199. The total number of estates in the districts of Cuttack, Balasore and Puri was 6,318 during the year under report against 6,264 in 1893-94. The increase of 54 estates is due to partition of estates during the year.

200. With the increase in the number of estates the current demand rose from Rs. 18,57,264 in 1893-94 to Rs. 18,59,523 in 1894-95. This increase of Rs. 2,259 is the result of a decrease of Rs. 18 due to abatement of revenue under class II (temporarily settled estates) and an increase of Rs. 2,277 in the demand under class III (estates held direct by Government) in the three districts.

201. The increase was chiefly the result of the assessment of jagir lands at full rates, the settlement of waste lands, and the resumption of the commission paid to sarbarakars in Balasore.

202. The current collections from all classes of estates amounted to Rs. 17,52,315 against Rs. 18,16,873 last year. A decrease in the current collection is shown by the districts of Cuttack and Puri, while Balasore shows an increase of Rs. 434. This increase in Balasore was apparent, being due only to the tribute of killa Keonjhar having been paid there instead of at Cuttack as previously. The decrease of Rs. 67,031 in the district of Puri was mainly due to the default of the proprietors of the large estate Kothdesh under special circumstances brought to the notice of the Board of Revenue. Measures have since been taken for recovery of the arrears.

203. The arrear collections amounted to Rs. 29,966. The current and arrear collections together amounted to Rs. 17,82,281 or 94·1 per cent., against Rs. 18,42,933 or 97·6 in the preceding year.

204. The remissions amounted to Rs. 10,400, of which Rs. 9,962 were remissions of right, and the remainder on account of relinquishment of holdings and other causes.

205. The total balance amounted to Rs. 1,03,542 against Rs. 33,950, of which the sum of Rs. 2,685 was doubtful and Rs. 1,00,857 under recovery at the close of the year.

206. Out of a total gross demand of Rs. 3,05,816, a sum of Rs. 2,72,306 or 89·04 per cent. was realized and Rs. 44 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 33,466 or 10·96 per cent. of the gross demand outstanding at the close of the year. The percentage of the total collections on account of both current demand and arrears to current demand was 100·68. The percentage of net balance on gross demand was lowest in Puri (2·09) and highest in Cuttack (16·65). Compared with the previous year, the collections show a falling off in all districts, the highest being in Balasore 1·90 per cent., which is said to be due to the non-realization of large current demands covered by certificates pending at the close of the year. In Cuttack the short collections are attributed chiefly to the unsatisfactory result of the collection work entrusted to kanungos. The falling off in Puri is small.

207. A sum of Rs. 1,07,836 was remitted by 10,116 money-orders during the year under report, against Rs. 1,11,164 by 11,581 orders in the previous year. Thus there has been a decrease both in the number and the value of the orders, though the Puri district did not contribute to this. The system does not seem to have gained popularity at all. Some of the reasons for this are given by Mr. Maude, Collector of Cuttack:—

(a) Money-orders posted by remitters in due time not reaching the office before kist dates.

(b) Ignorance of remitters in properly filling up the form leading to wrong credits, and consequent bringing of defaulters on the sale list.

(c) False money-order credits brought to light in the course of the tausi audits, creating a scare among illiterate zamindars.

No money-order was refused during the year.

No information is available with regard to transactions in the payment of rent to landlords by money-orders.

208. Out of 680 estates or shares of estates which became liable to sale for non-payment of Government revenue, 38 or 5·5 per cent. were actually sold. The revenue

Operation of the Sale Law.

demand of the estates sold was Rs. 4,601, and the arrears for which they were brought to sale amounted to Rs. 2,202. The amount of purchase money was Rs. 48,891, or about $10\frac{1}{2}$ times the Government revenue. The number of estates exempted from sale was 642 with a Government revenue of Rs. 3,21,423. There were six appeals preferred against sales during the year, all being from the Cuttack district. Of these one sale was set aside with the consent of parties, and of the remaining five, three were dismissed and two were pending at the close of the year.

209. The total number of certificates filed during the year was 14,598 against 18,836 in 1893-94. In 7,566 cases payments were made on issue of notices, and in 7,284 cases on attachment of property, while in 796 cases recourse to actual sale was necessary.

In 17 cases demands were paid on issue of warrants against the person. Out of six cases in which the debtors were imprisoned, one was released on payment of the debt before the expiration of the term of imprisonment, and the rest without payment of their debts.

210. There were no minor settlements under the supervision of the Collectors, but the provincial settlement was in progress during the year.

Settlements.

211. The area to be dealt with in the Cuttack district is 2,286.63 square miles comprised in 4,883 villages inclusive of five permanently settled estates with an area of 173.92 square miles. The net area under resettlement in Cuttack is 2,112.71 square miles.

212. In Puri the area to be dealt with is 1,089 square miles including 104 square miles of Temple lands which have been surveyed on the application of the Temple authorities.

213. No cadastral survey or record-writing was done in Cuttack during the year. In Puri the ekrajat mahal maps of 1878 were revised and records written. The whole of the work of survey and record-writing has been done in both the districts with the exception of the Khurda maps and records, and a few scattered mahals comprising a few square miles in killas Aul and Bishunpur in Cuttack.

214. The area in Cuttack for which records were attested up to 31st March 1895 was 1,613.48 square miles contained in 3,541 villages, and that remaining was 673.06 square miles contained in 1,341 villages. In Puri records had been attested before 31st March 1894, and during the year under report the records of only 13 square miles of the ekrajat lands were attested; the remaining 91 square miles are still to be done.

215. The records of 45 villages were published in draft in Cuttack, but none in Puri. Settlement of rents was taken up in 41 villages in Cuttack for which soil maps were prepared, and the rents proposed showed a rise from Rs. 7,384 to Rs. 11,054. Experiments were also made in settlement of rents in pargana Dalijora on the ground of the rise of prices. Fifty-seven boundary disputes and four disputes under section 106 of the Bengal Tenancy Act were disposed of during the year.

216. The expenditure incurred in settlement (exclusive of survey) in both the Cuttack and Puri districts amounted to Rs. 1,38,744 during the year, the total expenditure from the beginning being Rs. 6,71,371.

217. The area under survey and settlement in the Balasore district, which is in charge of a separate Settlement Officer, is 1,733.11 square miles comprising 3,676 villages. Up to May 1895, the whole of this had been cadastrally surveyed and the khanapuri work finished: 315.73 square miles comprising 866 villages and 465,712 plots had been attested up to 1894. During the year under report 923.57 square miles, comprising 1,834 villages and 1,145,557 plots, were attested, leaving 493.81 square miles with 976 villages and 530,186 plots remaining to be done at the close of the year. Experimental assessment was made in 14 villages.

218. The total number of cases for disposal was 11,850, of which 7,824 or 66.02 per cent. were disposed of, leaving 4,026 cases pending at the close of the year. The number instituted during the year was 9,299 against 9,946, thus showing a decrease of 647 cases in the year under report. There was an increase in the institutions

Land registration.

in two districts, viz. Cuttack and Puri, aggregating 1,097; but the decrease in Balasore, amounting to 1,744 cases, more than counterbalanced this increase and led to a decrease for the Division. The increase in the districts of Cuttack and Puri is attributed to vigorous action taken under section 65 of Act VII (B.C.) of 1876. It is said that the need of effecting mutations has been specially brought home to the people by the settlement in progress. The decrease in Balasore is due to a large number of mutations having been registered during the previous year.

Separate accounts.

219. The number of separate accounts opened and closed during the year are shown below:—

	Number opened.	Government revenue.	Number closed.	Government revenue.
1	2	3	4	5
Under section 10, Act XI of 1859 ...	100	5,954	2	56
Ditto 11, ditto ...	1	21	...	...
Ditto 70, Act VII (B.C.) of 1876 ...	7	988	...	...
Total ...	108	6,963	2	56

The number of separate accounts remaining open at the close of the year was 1,726 with a revenue demand of Rs. 1,22,646, against 1,620 with a revenue demand of Rs. 1,15,739 in 1893-94, thus showing a net increase of 106 accounts with a revenue demand of Rs. 6,907 during the year under report.

220. The total number of cases for disposal during the year was 65 against 71 in the previous year. The number instituted during the year was 4 against 11, showing a decrease of 7 cases. The disposals amounted to 10 against 10 in 1893-94, the cases pending at the close of the year being 55. Of these proceedings in 31 cases have been kept in abeyance under the Board's orders. Eleven partitions were confirmed during the year by this office.

221. The year opened with 981 cases pending from the previous year; 771 cases were instituted during the year, thus making 1,752 cases for disposal. The number disposed of amounted to 1,662, leaving 90 cases at the close of the year.

222. Proceedings for the acquisition of 556 acres of land for Government, Municipalities and District Boards were confirmed by the Board during the year under report. The Government revenue abated on account of this amounted to Rs. 105, the cost of acquisition Rs. 46,734, and the capitalized value of Government revenue Rs. 3,329.

223. Proceedings were taken in 1,561 cases for the acquisition of land for irrigation purposes, the area acquired and compensation paid in these cases amounting to 286 acres and Rs. 14,821.

224. In connection with the East Coast Railway 1,726 acres of land had to be acquired for 78 miles of the main line from Barkul to Naraj, at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,00,000. Of this, 1,656 acres had been acquired up to 1893-94 at a cost of Rs. 1,45,380. During the year under report only 48 acres more were acquired at a cost of Rs. 9,982, thus making the total quantity acquired 1,704 acres, and the total cost of acquisition Rs. 1,55,362. The average cost per acre thus comes to Rs. 91.1, which is considerably under the average originally estimated, of Rs. 115.8 per acre. The services of the retired Deputy Collector, Mr. W. Taylor, entertained for the work of acquisition, were utilized till end of June 1894. On his services being dispensed with, the work devolved upon the Subdivisional Officer of Khurda, Mr. McPherson, who was given a temporary establishment. It was arranged that the compensation should be awarded by the Collector, as the Subdivisional Officer was not vested with the necessary powers.

The work which remained to be done at the close of the year was—the preparation of 296 final reports, and of final reports mile by mile for 53 miles; disposal of 532 cases, of which 502 pertain to loss of crops; and of 136 miscellaneous cases regarding construction of crossings and waterways.

225. No advances were made during the year under Act XIX of 1883.

Advances. Advances to the extent of Rs. 9,146 were made under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, XII of 1884,

as follows:—

Cuttack	...	...	2,767
Balasore	...	...	1,999
Puri	...	...	4,380

226. This Act has been only partially introduced into this Division.

Bengal Tenancy Act. The rent receipt and account forms under the Act, as notified and finally approved by Government, were printed in vernacular during the year, and supplied to the different districts.

227. The following figures show the working of the Act in the Division during the year:—

Two notices under section 45 were served in Balasore and none elsewhere.

There were two cases under section 58 in the Puri district. In 1,548 cases rents were deposited under section 61 in Cuttack and Balasore.

This shows that recourse to the provisions of this section is had freely, owing to friction between landlords and tenants caused by disputes about nij-jote lands, that have arisen in the course of the provincial settlement.

Under section 80 there were 269 applications for registration of landlords' improvements. These were all in the Cuttack district, and 257 related to two estates under the Court of Wards. No application under this section seems to have been made by any zamindar.

The working of Chapter X of the Act is in charge of the Settlement Department.

228. The relation between landlords and tenants was on the whole good during the year, except in the Balasore district.

TRAINING OF YOUNG CIVILIANS IN SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT WORK.

229. Mr. J. F. Gruning, Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Cuttack, was deputed for training to the attestation camp of the Assistant Settlement Officer of Balubisi Criele. During his stay there, from the 5th to the 16th February 1895, he was practically shown the various stages of work connected with attestation. He had previously acquired some knowledge of survey and khanapuri work in Balasore last year, and found no difficulty in making himself acquainted with the details of the work. While in the attestation camp of the Circle Settlement Officer, he decided a number of "badar" cases, attested lakhiraj bahal statements, &c., and ascertained the rents of tenants in some eight villages.

230. Mr. McPherson, the Subdivisional Officer of Khurda, is reported to have received a good training in survey and settlement operations in connection with the milan khasra work and the schools opened for the training of sarbarakars.

There were no other young Civilians in this Division.

XVIII.—WARDS' AND ATTACHED ESTATES.

231. There were no attached estates under the management of the revenue authorities of this Division during the year under report. Killa Patia in the district of Cuttack continued to be under the management of the Civil Court, as reported last year.

232. The assessed jama of this estate, including cesses and miscellaneous receipts, amounted to Rs. 10,527, and the total expenditure on account of management and other charges, including the allowance of Rs. 2,400 for the maintenance of the proprietor and his family, amounted to Rs. 4,512 only.

233. The decree-holders were paid Rs. 2,028 up to December last, but one of them having died and his heirs not having filed succession certificates, no payment was made to them, though Rs. 2,925 are in deposit to the credit of the decree-holders. The outstanding balance of the debt is Rs. 13,216 principal and Rs. 22,789 interest: total Rs. 36,005.

234. The following wards' estates were managed by the revenue authorities during the year under report; but the Shahabunder estate in the district of Balasore was released from the management of the Court on the 7th December last, when the ward attained his majority :—

Cuttack	...	{ 1. Kanika.
		{ 2. Kujang.
		{ 3. Mathupur.
Balasore	...	{ 4. Jamkunda.
		{ 5. Shahabunder.
Puri	...	{ 6. Rorang.
		{ 7. Malighati.

235. The total demand of rent and cesses due in all estates was more than 6 lakhs of rupees, of which more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs were arrears and more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs current. The collections amounted to nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, being 104·4 per cent. of the current demand and only 59·6 per cent. of the total demand (current and arrear). The balances outstanding at the end of the year were more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. The remissions amounted to more than Rs. 21,000. The main part of these remissions was granted in the Kujang portion of the Burdwan Raj Estate in the district of Cuttack.

236. More than Rs. 68,000 on account of land revenue were paid by the different estates under the Government management during the year, and a sum exceeding Rs. 1,500 was paid to superior landlords, the balance of net revenue available being above $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs.

237. All the wards' estates in this Division are free from debt.

238. The charges for management amounted to Rs. 67,377. Rs. 46,173 were spent for the maintenance of the proprietors and their families, more than Rs. 43,000 were spent on improvements, and a little less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs was spent on miscellaneous expenses. The total expenditure on all accounts was more than 3 lakhs. The surplus at the end of the year was a little over Rs. 40,000, the largest surplus being in the Kanika Estate.

239. The education of the minors was well looked after.

The Jamkunda minor having fallen into bad company, was sent home to reside with his mother, as was noticed in last year's report. He has since been brought to Cuttack and reads in the Ravenshaw Collegiate School.

The Rorang ward of Puri district is the only minor who has made exceptionally good progress. He is reading in the Ravenshaw Collegiate School and preparing for the Entrance Examination.

The wards of Shahabunder and Jamkunda are said to have received instruction on zamindari affairs.

240. The following principal facts may be noted in respect of the wards' estates in this Division.

241. The high floods of July 1894, which occurred at a time when paddy plants and seedlings were in full vigour, caused serious damage to the crops and houses of many of the tenants of the wards' estates in the Cuttack district. This disaster told heavily on those who had not fully recovered from the effects of the cyclone of 1893. Although there was time for raising fresh crops after the flood, the people had not seed for a second sowing, and to remove this difficulty the estates advanced money to procure fresh seed. A sum of Rs. 20,000 was sanctioned by the Board for the purpose of making advances to the tenants of the flooded parts of Kanika, and subsequently, out of this sum, Rs. 300 was sanctioned for granting gratuitous relief to distressed tenants. Rupees 9,552 were actually advanced as takavi loans, and Rs. 68 was distributed in gratuitous relief. Rupees 5,932 were also sanctioned by the Board for repairs to the embankments in the estates which had been damaged by the flood.

242. In the case of Kujang Rs. 12,000 were sanctioned by the Board for granting takavi loans during the year, of which Rs. 3,328 only were paid to the tenants of the villages where the damages by the flood were considered serious.

243. The Shahabunder estate in the district of Balasore was, as noted above, released during the year from the management of the Court. The ward at the time of release was in the third class of the Balasore zilla school.

244. The estate was under the Court's management from the 20th September 1889 to 6th December 1894. The properties left by the father of the late ward consisted of 20 mahals in the district of Balasore, with an aggregate Government revenue of Rs. 5,745, and eight mahals in the district of Midnapore, with an aggregate sadar jama of Rs. 324. He also left a masonry house and some lands in Calcutta, besides family dwelling-houses and a temple at Shahabunder; also moveables and cash to the extent of Rs. 10,821.

245. At the time of taking over charge of the estate, the accounts were in great confusion, and an inordinately heavy balance of Rs. 45,681 was outstanding from the tenants on account of arrears of rent. By judicious management it was possible to realize the whole of this heavy arrear, except such portion of it as was barred by limitation. In spite of the costly litigation in which the estate was involved, and the large expenditure on the maintenance of the proprietor's family, there were, at the date of release of the estate, Rs. 21,819 invested in Government securities and Rs. 11,423 in cash, which was handed over to the proprietor. A new estate was also purchased for Rs. 1,399, and Rs. 6,116 spent in making additions to the family buildings and in improving the estate during the short time that the estate was under the Court's management.

XIX.—EXCISE.

246. The total excise revenue was Rs. 5,71,526 against Rs. 6,10,535 in 1893-94 and Rs. 5,60,977 in 1892-93, thus showing a decrease of Rs. 39,009 and increase of Rs. 1,054 as compared with the two preceding years. When compared with the year 1893-94, there is a decrease under all the principal heads, country spirit, ganja, bhang and opium, while tari, imported wines, charas, &c., show an increase. The decrease under opium, ganja and bhang more than counterbalance the increase under others, thus causing a deficiency in the divisional total.

247. The decrease under the head "country spirit" is shared by all the districts. The decrease in Balasore is only apparent, imported wines having been included under this head in the previous year. In Cuttack the decrease of Rs. 326 is attributed to a less prosperous condition of the people, owing to the poor crops in the preceding years. The decrease of Rs. 194 in Puri is ascribed to the cessation of the railway work and combination of the town vendors to raise the retail price.

248. The increase under "tari" is the resultant of a considerable increase in Puri, an increase in Balasore, and a small decrease in Cuttack. No reason has been assigned for the increase in Puri, while that in Balasore and the decrease in Cuttack call for no special remark.

249. The variations under "pachwai," rum, &c., and charas, &c., call for no remarks.

250. The decrease of Rs. 14,314 under the head "ganja and bhang" is shared by all the districts. In Cuttack the decrease is ascribed to the bad condition of the people owing to poor harvests in the preceding years; in Balasore it is said to be due partly to the bad condition of the people in the subdivision of Bhadrak, partly to the delay in the settlement of the shops, and partly to the high price of the drug. In Puri it is ascribed to the high price owing to the failure of the ganja crop in Rajshahi, and the combination of the town shop-keepers to raise the price, and to decrease in the number of pilgrims to Jagannath.

251. The decrease of Rs. 28,009 under the head "opium" is the resultant of an increase of Rs. 2,432 and Rs. 292 in the districts of Puri and Balasore respectively, and a decrease of Rs. 30,733 in the district of Cuttack. To account for this decrease the Collector says that the sale proceeds of 15 maunds of opium, sold by the Manager of Dhenkanal in 1892-93, were credited to Government in 1893-94, the figures for the latter being thus increased by the sum of Rs. 19,904; still the considerable difference of Rs. 10,829 has to be accounted for, but no reason has been assigned except that the condition of the people was not prosperous. In connection with this it may be noted that, with the approval of the Board, the supply of opium issued to each Garjat State was limited by the prices paid to the Rajas for opium shops, the legitimate consumption being assumed to be the same as that of shops paying similar prices in Mogulbandi. This limit was introduced as a check on cheap garjat shops

taking supplies beyond the local requirements and underselling the more heavily taxed shops of Orissa. I am not in possession of proper materials for forming an opinion as to how far this policy of limited supply to the Garjats is responsible for this fall in the opium revenue. The Collector of Cuttack will be requested to give his special attention to this subject and to submit a report. Enquiry will also be made from the Political side of my office as to the working of this policy. The step is naturally unpopular in the Tributary States; but this would be the case whether the amount fell short of the local requirements or whether the contraband sales alone were prejudiced. Managers of Wards' states, including the late Mr. Ricketts, think the rule acts harshly and prevents the supply meeting the legitimate local demand. Rajas and managers have the remedy in their own hands if they can raise the prices of their shops. This in some cases is said to have been done; but Mr. Stevenson mistrusted the accuracy of the information supplied, and there is an obvious danger of misrepresentation, though the chiefs are pecuniarily interested in supporting the present policy.

252. The rate per head of population of the total excise revenue from all sources was 2 annas 4·3 pies in 1894-95 against 2 annas 6·2 pies in the preceding year. But this is to be reduced when the supply of the exciseable articles to the Garjat estates are taken into account.

253. There was a decrease of 45 excise cases in the district of Puri. With reference to this, the Collector, Mr. Sen, says it is apparently due to two causes, viz, "(1) some of the frontier outposts were abolished, and (2) in cases in which fines were not realized rewards were less readily granted than had hitherto been the case, with a view to prevent fabrication of false cases. The measure thus taken for the prevention of fabrication of false cases, however, it is believed, made informants and others less willing to bring to light even true cases."

254. The final orders of the Bengal Government with regard to the Garjat ganja question have not yet reached this office. It is very well known to Government that the prevention of the cultivation of ganja in the 14,000 square miles that are covered by the Tributary Mahals of Orissa would be no easy matter, even were this area under the same executive control as British territory. The difficulty will be enhanced a hundredfold by the perversity of some and the weak executive authority of most of the chiefs. The former difficulty may be overcome by an appeal to the cupidity of some and by bringing other influences to bear on others; but the latter evil is not so easily met, nor does any adequate Government agency at present exist to enforce the wishes of Government or even to ascertain how far they are being carried out.

XX.—STAMPS.

255. The total revenue derived from the sale of stamps and court paper was Rs. 4,00,410 against Rs. 4,20,840 in 1893-94 and Rs. 3,70,549 in 1892-93, showing a decrease of Rs. 20,430 as compared with the former, and an increase of Rs. 29,861 as compared with the latter year. The table below shows the revenue derived from the sale of each kind of stamps in the year of report and the previous year.

DESCRIPTION.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Court fees	2,96,877	2,75,263	.....	21,614
Stamps for copies	15,589	15,119	.....	480
Impressed sheets	95,365	97,913	2,558	.....
Receipt stamps	4,118	3,905	.....	213
Notarial "	536	449	.....	87
Hundi "	177	81	.....	93
Court papers	8,168	7,672	.....	496
Total	4,20,840	4,00,410	.....	20,430

256. The falling off in the sale of court-fee stamps chiefly contributed to the net decrease of Rs. 20,430 during the year under report as compared with the preceding year. The decrease is noticed in the districts of Cuttack and Puri. In the former it is attributed to the smaller amount of process fees realized and to the smaller number of revenue and criminal cases instituted

* Though the harvests were good. The bad harvests referred to are those of previous years.

during the year on account of bad harvests,* and in the latter it is reported to be due to the falling off in the number of mutation and waste land cases in the Khurda khas mahal, which was abnormally large in the previous year, and also to the smaller number of rent suits instituted during the year as compared with the preceding year. Balasore only shows a slight increase under this head, due to the settlement operations which are in progress in that district. For similar reasons there was a slight decrease in the sale of stamps for copies and court papers. Non-judicial stamps (impressed sheets) show a small increase in the districts of Cuttack and Balasore. The Collector of Cuttack attributes it to the distressed condition of the people and consequent increase in the number of deeds of transfer and mortgages executed during the year. In Balasore the number of these deeds was also larger, which contributed to the increase in the sale of non-judicial stamps in that district. Puri only shows a small decrease under this head, which is accidental, and no special reason can be assigned for it.

257. The number of cases of unstamped or insufficiently stamped documents detected by Civil Courts and Revenue authorities was 214 during the year under report against 119 cases detected in the previous year. The amount of duty and penalty realized was Rs. 1,578 against Rs. 976 in 1893-94. The Income-tax Assessor of Puri impounded 105 palm leaf bonds, all of which came from a single person. The duty and penalty levied on these documents amounted to Rs. 464. This shows that the practice of writing documents on palm leaves still prevails to a large extent in the interior, and most of such documents not being produced in Court, escape detection. I have invited the attention of the District Officers to this fact, and have asked them to adopt necessary measures for their detection.

258. The number of prosecutions instituted for breaches of the Stamp Law was 19, in which 22 persons were brought to trial, as against 13 cases in which 19 persons were brought to trial in the preceding year. Of the 22 persons brought to trial during the year under report, 14 were convicted against 12 in the preceding year. The fines imposed during the year amounted to Rs. 209, out of which Rs. 25 were disbursed as rewards.

XXI.—INCOME-TAX.

259. The financial results of the last two years are compared in the following statement:—

District.	1893-94.				1894-95.			
	Number of persons finally assessed.	Final demand.	Collection.	Percentage of collection on demand.	Number of persons finally assessed.	Final demand.	Collection.	Percentage of collection on demand.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cuttack	1,063	Rs. 23,596	Rs. 23,421	99.3	1,063	Rs. 23,063	Rs. 23,603	99.8
Balasore	960	15,436	15,468	100	963	16,196	16,181	99.9
Puri	690	15,785	15,785	100	707	16,514	16,510	99.9
Total	2,663	54,817	54,674	99.7	2,663	55,773	56,394	99.7

The statement shows a divisional increase of 50 assesses and Rs. 1,871 in the final demands, the percentage of collection remaining the same.

260. All the districts show an increase both in the number of assesses and the amount of assessment. The increase is due to careful revision and increased activity in finding out new assesses.

261. The collections are very satisfactory, being more than 99 per cent., as in the preceding year. The falling off in Balasore and Puri is too small to call for any remarks.

262. The outstanding balance on account of tax, penalties and costs at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 285. This does not call for any special remark.

263. The population of the Division being 3,877,294, the average incidence of the tax during the year under report was Re. 1 to every 68 against 70 persons in the preceding year. The average number of persons assessed to each rupee of the tax in each district was as follows:—

				1893-94.	1894-95.
Cuttack	...	...	...	82	80
Balasore	...	...	...	64	61
Puri	...	...	...	60	57

As in the previous year, the incidence was highest in Puri and lowest in Cuttack, though the Collector of Puri says—"There are very few large traders, mahajans, middle class traders and money-lenders, who come under the scope of the Act, who do not keep regular accounts." I know nothing to justify the comparatively light incidence of the tax in Cuttack; indeed, I should expect to find it more heavily taxed than the other districts.

264. The following statement compares the number of objections filed during the year under report with those of the preceding one:—

District.	1893-94.				1894-95.			
	Filed.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Percentage of objections to assessment.	Filed.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Percentage of objections to assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cuttack	212	212	.....	18.8	167	166	1	16.8
Balasore	135	135	.....	13.5	124	124	.....	12.4
Puri	137	137	.....	23.7	124	124	.....	20.7
Total	484	484	.....	18.5	415	414	3	18.0

265. It is satisfactory to note that there was a decrease both in the number of objections filed and the percentage of objections to assessments, though there was an increase both in the number of persons finally assessed and the amount of tax imposed. This good result is shared by all the three districts, and is said to be due to careful revision of assessment. The better condition of the people has perhaps partly contributed to it.

266. The amount of penalty imposed by the Collector in each district is compared below for the last two years, viz.—

District.			1893-94.	1894-95.
			Rs.	Rs.
Cuttack	...	...	428	495
Balasore	...	...	256	275
Puri	...	...	778	1,109
Total	...	...	1,462	1,879

267. Coercive measures were adopted in all the three districts; the variations are, however, too small to call for any remark. It may, however, be that there are some people who, as the Collectors of Cuttack and Balasore say, withhold payment in the hope of urging the fact later on as evidence of their inability to pay the tax.

268. No active opposition to the tax is reported, though it continues to be as unpopular as before.

XXII.—MONETARY ARRANGEMENTS.

269. The transactions in currency notes in the different districts of this Division as compared with those of the previous year are exhibited in the following tables:—

DISTRICT.	RECEIPTS.							
	Received in payment of Government dues.		Received from public in exchange for silver or other notes.		Received from Bank of Bengal or other Treasuries.		Total.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cuttack	Rs. 1,83,230	Rs. 1,57,593	Rs. 19,755	Rs. 60,095	Rs. 1,84,500	Rs. 1,89,739	Rs. 4,35,465	Rs. 4,16,740
Balasore	54,540	48,209	39,975	18,491	8,000	95,670	1,63,115	1,56,085
Puri	54,700	28,991	61,840	83,900	34,000	48,500	1,54,540	1,51,400
Total	2,92,470	2,35,135	1,61,570	1,72,086	2,90,500	3,33,909	7,43,120	7,24,225

DISTRICT.	ISSUES.							
	Issued in payment of Government dues.		Issued in exchange for silver or other notes.		Remitted to other Treasuries.		Total.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cuttack	Rs. 4,00,020	Rs. 3,31,995	Rs. 62,445	Rs. 63,475	Rs. 12,400	Rs. 1,305	Rs. 4,74,170	Rs. 3,96,775
Balasore	1,53,445	1,04,090	79,100	44,975	4,555	7,791	1,75,180	1,56,090
Puri	65,935	77,070	82,130	67,450	25,105	19,630	1,46,130	1,53,400
Total	6,19,399	5,13,155	2,04,675	1,75,900	42,060	28,726	6,91,480	5,66,265

270. The receipts and issues show an increase and decrease respectively as compared with the previous year. Taking district by district, the result is that Cuttack alone shows a falling off in receipts, the decrease in issues being contributed by all the districts. The fluctuations are ascribed to the following causes.

271. The general agricultural depression and consequent slackness of trade in the Cuttack district, evidenced by a falling off in the customs receipts to an extent of no less than Rs. 10,000, is said to be responsible to a great extent in bringing about the fall in the receipts of that district. In Balasore and Puri the increase in the receipts was due to a larger supply of notes having been received in the former from the Bank of Bengal to meet the requirements of the Settlement Department, and to the expansion of the rice trade in the latter resulting in a larger receipt from the public in exchange for silver or other notes.

272. The decrease in issues in Cuttack is explained to be due to a great extent to the decrease in the survey establishment, to which a large number of notes were issued in payment of salaries during the previous year.

273. The decrease in issues in Balasore is attributed to merchants remitting money in coins instead of in notes, and in Puri the fact of a smaller number of pilgrims having visited the Temple is said to have operated in bringing about a decrease in issue in exchange for silver or other notes, sufficient to more than counterbalance an increase in the issue of notes in payment of Government dues caused by a demand for notes by public officers.

274. There was no prosecution under the Metal Tokens Act in any of the districts during the year.

275. A review of the transactions of the post office savings banks and payment and issue of money-orders will find a place in section XXXII of this report, under head "Post Offices and Telegraphs."

XXIII.—RAILWAYS AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

276. As was reported last year, the East Coast Railway continued under construction, though, during the year under report, its work was stopped for

want of funds. It has again been resumed, and it is hoped that the line up to Bhubaneswar will be completed some time next year. The foundations of the large bridge over the Madagni were completed during the year.

277. The proposed branch line to Puri has been resurveyed for fixing the alignment finally.

278. The Cuttack-Midnapore-Howrah Railway line has only been marked out, and no further steps seem to have been taken.

279. The Public Works Department was engaged in raising the flood embankment along the right bank of Baitarni river and in constructing a new embankment along the left bank of the Bura river to protect the canal and a large area inland from the action of flood. A large amount of work was done on the distributaries of the Jajpur Canal. The supply sluice and channel at the head of the Kendrapara Canal at Jagatpur were also completed.

280. The works of the Taldanda Extension Canal and its various distributaries and protective embankments, and the fixing of shutters of the Sone type on the Baitarni river, which were in progress in the previous year, were completed during the year under report.

281. The following table compares the area irrigated and the financial working of the Orissa Canals during the last three years:—

Area irrigated in acres.				Total demand including arrears (exclusive of miscellaneous demand).			Total collections.			Remissions.			Balance.			Percentage of total collections.		
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	120,751	87,774	108,129	Rs. 1,91,175	Rs. 1,36,943	Rs. 1,53,993	Rs. 81,500	Rs. 51,531	Rs. 81,500	Rs. 731	Rs. 1,205	Rs. 1,008	Rs. 1,00,144	Rs. 73,124	Rs. 71,476	45.5	40.9	52.9
...	32,201	15,802	14,453	69,025	26,203	22,200	32,577	14,829	16,540	85	1	.....	26,062	9,375	5,000	46.6	61.3	54.5
Total	152,952	103,576	122,582	2,60,200	1,63,146	1,76,193	1,14,177	66,360	98,040	817	1,206	1,008	1,26,206	82,499	76,476	48.3	46.3	53.6

The above figures show that the total area irrigated during the year under report was greater than that of 1893-94 by 19,035 acres and less than that of 1892-93 by 38,391 acres. Balasore alone shows a gradual decrease in the irrigated area. This decrease has been accounted for by the fact that the greater portion of the area commanded by High Level Canal Range III does not require canal water except in years of drought. Nearly the whole of the leases on that canal were taken during the drought of 1888. The term of these leases expired in 1892-93, and the rainfall during the last two years, being copious and well distributed, the lapsed leases were not renewed. Out of the total demand of Rs. 1,76,202, Rs. 98,058 were collected during the year under report, leaving a balance of Rs. 77,136 (after deducting the amount of remissions). There is improvement in the percentage of collection, both collectively and individually.

282. The collectorate record room, the additions to the Tulsipur inspection bungalow rendered necessary by its being converted into a circuit-house, the science class building in Cuttack, and the Burdand drain in Puri, were completed during the year 1894-95.

XXIV.—ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

283. Except as noted below, the state of communications was good during the year under report. Laterite supplies a cheap and good material for metal-ling the roads, which are maintained on the whole in very good condition.

284. Owing to the high flood of July 1894, the tract below the Brahmini and Pattia weirs, bounded by the High Level Canal Range II and the Brahmini river on the south, and the Bura Kharsua on the north, was under water, and all communications by the Trunk Road were stopped for a couple of days, and the telegraphic communications between Jajpur and Cuttack interrupted. From the 31st mile to the 36th mile the road was submerged under some 10 to 15 feet of water, passing the causeway openings in the 33rd and 34th miles. Four breaches were made, and the metal on the above places was largely washed away. The damages were soon repaired by the Public Works Department.

285. The high floods of the Brahmini-Baitarni and the flood of the Mahanady made breaches in several embankments, stopping communication for some time. It was found necessary to cut the embankment in one place for the benefit of other embankments and neighbouring places. With a few exceptions, all the embankments are maintained by Government, and speedy measures were taken to repair the flood damages.

286. During the year under report, the miserable state of the road connecting the Trunk Road with Jajpur attracted my notice. This lies in the district of Balasore. On my impressing the necessity of maintaining it in good condition, the District Board of Balasore has promised to repair it during the current year.

287. The total outlay on original and repair works on district communications during the year under report amounted to Rs. 11,782 and Rs. 80,743 respectively.

288. The following is a summary of the works undertaken by the several District Boards during the year under report:—

Cuttack.—No new district road was started during the year. The District Board, however, spent Rs. 1,941 in completing a district road commenced in the preceding year, and Rs. 32,240 in repairing the existing roads. The Local Boards spent Rs. 7,910 in maintaining 179 village roads and Rs. 3,787 in constructing 14 new village roads.

Balasore.—One masonry bridge and three culverts were constructed by the Balasore District Board. The sum of Rs. 15,520 was spent on repairs of metalled and unmetalled roads, and the sum of Rs. 5,294 in maintaining village roads.

Puri.—The roads are in good order, and are said to be sufficient except in the north-eastern part of the district where communication is difficult, and it is equally so to make and maintain roads on account of the low nature of the country. The District Boards have of late directed their attention to the subject. The District Boards constructed one village road.

289. *Arboriculture.*—The District Board of Balasore alone spent Rs. 888 in planting trees on the sides of roads.

290. *Relief works.*—The District Board of Cuttack spent Rs. 382 on a new road, and the Kendrapara Local Board spent Rs. 2,664 on five village roads started as relief works.

291. The following table shows the lengths of metalled and unmetalled roads maintained by the District and Local Boards of this Division:—

ROADS.	CUTTACK.				BALASORE.				PURI.			
	By whom maintained.				By whom maintained.				By whom maintained.			
	District Board.	Local Board.	Municipality.	Total.	District Board.	Local Board.	Municipality.	Total.	District Board.	Local Board.	Municipality.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Metalled roads ...	Miles. 26	Miles.	Miles. 24	Miles. 60	Miles. 44 25	Miles.	Miles. 19 0	Miles. 63 25	Miles. 75	Miles.	Miles. 4	Miles. 79
Unmetalled „ ...	Miles. 459	Miles. 351	Miles. 67	Miles. 877	Miles. 280 75	Miles. 184 75	Miles. 8 75	Miles. 454 25	Miles. 71	Miles.	Miles. 13	Miles. 94
Total ...	485	351	91	927	305 0	184 75	27 75	617 50	146	.....	17	163

292. The following statement shows the allotments and expenditure on works in the districts of this Division:—

Statement showing Allotment and the Expenditure incurred on works in the several districts of the Orissa Division during the years 1893-94 and 1894-95.

DISTRICT.	Original work.		Repairs.		Establishment.		Tools and plant.		Water-supply and water-works.		Total expenditure.		Total allotment.		Percentage of expenditure.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Cuttack ...	Rs. 4,918	Rs. 4,500	Rs. 49,801	Rs. 45,195	Rs. 10,330	Rs. 11,863	Rs. 135	Rs. 199	Rs. 230	Rs. 574	Rs. 64,354	Rs. 62,735	Rs. 62,269	Rs. 56,179	96.7	97.4
Balasore ...	Rs. 6,892	Rs. 4,322	Rs. 21,665	Rs. 20,818	Rs. 5,008	Rs. 4,973	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rs. 33,465	Rs. 29,013	Rs. 28,716	Rs. 28,358	85.3	84.9
Puri ...	Rs. 5,282	Rs. 2,967	Rs. 18,054	Rs. 14,938	Rs. 9,674	Rs. 6,012	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rs. 30,010	Rs. 24,604	Rs. 36,699	Rs. 31,650	116.6	125.7
Total ...	16,992	11,789	89,490	80,743	25,012	22,848	135	303	230	574	1,27,829	1,17,352	1,26,674	1,16,187	99.0	99.0

The figures exclude the ferry charges and allotments.

XXV.—WORKING OF THE PURI LODGING-HOUSE ACT.

293. The provisions of the Act were extended to the town of Bhubaneswar and its adjoining villages Kapileswar and Kapilprosad, under Government notification dated 5th February 1894, and to the village of Satyabadi under notification dated 7th April 1894, all these places being in the district of Puri. It was noted in paragraph 120 of the last year's report that the Act had not come into force in Jajpur in the district of Cuttack, and this was postponed till the 1st April 1895, under Government letter No. 5945M., dated 28th December 1894, for the sake of administrative convenience. The Act has since come into force in that town.

294. The funds derivable from the town of Bhubaneswar with its two adjoining villages and the village Satyabadi have been amalgamated with what is known as the Jagannath Road Fund, as distinguished from the Puri Lodging-house Fund, which consists of the proceeds from the town of Puri alone.

295. The subjoined table compares the receipts and expenditure of the several funds under the Act for the years 1893-94 and 1894-95, and gives the number of licensed houses and the number of lodgers to be accommodated:—

NAME OF FUND.	Receipts.		Expenditure.		Number of <i>chut-ties</i> .	Number of licensed houses.	Number of lodgers to be accommodated.
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Puri Town Lodging-house Fund.	Rs. 20,239	Rs. 8,501	Rs. 11,273	Rs. 11,331	...	298	7,448
Chandballi Town Lodging-house Fund.	671	765	570	356	1	60	2,778
Amalgamated Jagannath Road and Trunk Road Lodging-house Fund—							
In Cuttack ...	3,742	2,818	1,037	2,762	23	331	2,959
In Balasore ...	2,249	2,307	2,162	2,615	35	164	2,623
In Puri ...	4,501	4,683	4,561	3,817	16	136	3,641
Total ...	51,402	19,024	19,603	20,881	75	989	19,449

296. The receipts of the Puri Town Fund fell to Rs. 8,501 during the year under report, from Rs. 20,239 in the preceding one. This decrease does not appear abnormal, when it is remembered that the year 1893-94 was one of special pilgrimage on account of the ceremony known as the Naba-kale bar, or the changing of the body of Jagannath, and that the receipts in 1892-93 amounted to Rs. 5,526.

297. The variations as regards the other funds do not call for any special remarks.

298. In all the districts the lodging-houses were regularly inspected by the Health Officers, and care was taken as to the cleanliness of the houses. The articles of food in the *chutties* and towns were examined by the Health Officer from time to time. No epidemic broke out in any of these places.

299. I have previously advocated the construction of free shelters for pilgrims at Puri and on the road between Cuttack and Puri.

The experiment was tried at Puri in 1894, where some cheap mud shelters were erected, but the Magistrate reports that they were not used. I do not think that this experiment is decisive; it is not unlikely that few were aware of the existence of such shelters; it is inconceivable that men would not make use of shelters in such weather as usually prevails in July, when the festival takes place.

300. The question of caste, I am assured, should not arise at Puri, where all castes except the very lowest, whose touch pollutes water, are for the time of

their stay sufficiently on a footing of equality that all may without prejudice eat *mahaprosad*, which is the chief article of consumption among pilgrims, together. There could therefore be no religious objection to their all making use of the shelters at Puri. On the road to Puri the case, I believe, is different. Religious equality does not commence till a stream is crossed about two miles before reaching Puri. For the remaining 51 miles between Cuttack and Puri caste prejudices on the subject of cooking and eating exist in full force. We are faced with the alternatives of either forbidding all cooking and eating in such shelters, which would deprive them of much of their usefulness, or driving away the better castes by their repugnance to eat or cook under the same roof as the lower castes. The inverse of this is more likely to occur, that the high caste man would establish himself in the building and would not admit men of inferior castes, whose poverty gives them the better claim to free shelter, the superior classes being able to afford to pay for accommodation at the roadside inns that are licensed for the purpose. In the present condition of affairs the lower castes would accept uncomplainingly the treatment of their betters that I have described them as likely to meet with, and I am unable to conceive any arrangements in the way of appointing a custodian to each shelter, which would get over the difficulty I have mentioned. I understand that the old sarais were not open to all-comers; there was a custodian who excluded persons of inferior caste.

301. The scheme of road-side shelters is beset with difficulties which may possibly be overcome by perseverance, but a free shelter at Puri itself seems perfectly feasible, and I can only attribute its failure to some defect in the arrangements, and I should wish to see it given a further trial.

XXVI.—EDUCATION.

302. During the year under report the total number of schools in the Division rose from 6,158 to 6,186, and the pupils from 97,767 to 98,927, giving an increase of 28 schools and 1,160 pupils. The increase in the number of schools is mainly due to that in primary and female schools. There was an increase in the number of pupils in all but middle English and middle vernacular schools; the former shows a decrease of two and the latter an increase of one.

303. In Cuttack there was a decrease of 36 schools and 418 pupils. The decrease is mainly in the lower primary schools. The District Officer says that no special reason can be assigned for it, nor does the Officiating Inspector of Schools, who has furnished me with a note, account for the decrease. The former, however, says that it is perhaps due to the increased poverty of the lower classes consequent on several bad seasons preceding the year under report. But this explanation is not satisfactory.

304. Balasore shows an increase both in the number of schools and pupils, the figures being 2,004 and 34,497 against 1,874 and 33,745 in the preceding year respectively, though there is a considerable decrease in the number and pupils in the upper primary schools. The decrease is said to be mainly due to the withdrawal of stipends from weak and inefficient schools under the District Boards.

305. There is an increase both in the number of schools and pupils in Puri, there being 1,198 schools with 17,042 pupils at the end of the year under report, against 1,164 schools with 16,216 pupils at the end of the preceding year. The increase is chiefly in lower primary education, for which no reason has been assigned by the Magistrate or the Officiating Inspector of Schools.

306. The system of payment by results in the case of lower primary education was followed in the three districts. As regards the mixed system of small stipends and large rewards according to the results of an annual examination, the Officiating Inspector of Schools says it "is undoubtedly the best system for securing stability on the one hand and efficiency on the other, but its introduction in Orissa with its vast network of primary schools would necessitate an outlay much in excess of the resources of the department." As regards the advance reward system, he says "the authorities in the Puri district would not introduce it unless the allotment for primary education was largely increased. The Cuttack Municipality, which had introduced the system, abandoned it in the middle of the year. The Balasore District Board introduced the system experimentally after the close of the year, and 156 schools have been selected to receive

advance payments." I am not in a position to offer any remarks, for the reasons given below.

307. The proportion of boys at school to boys of school-going age shows little variation as compared with the figures for the preceding year, Balasore standing first, Cuttack second, and Puri third.

308. The cost per head of pupils varied from Rs. 24-3 in Cuttack to Rs. 37-8 in Balasore for high English schools; from Rs. 9-6 in Puri to Rs. 1-5 in Cuttack for middle English and vernacular schools; from Rs. 2-6 in Cuttack to Rs. 3-4 in Puri for primary schools; and Rs. 19-11-3 in Balasore to Rs. 75-1 in Cuttack for special schools. The variations are, I fancy, accounted for in the Education Department.

309. The following table compares the number of girls' schools and pupils attending them during the year under report with those of the preceding one in each of the three districts:—

DISTRICT.	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5
Cuttack	48	1,125	52	1,295
Balasore	36	1,031	38	1,042
Puri	17	385	17	391
Total	101	2,541	107	2,728

It is satisfactory to note the increase both in the number of schools and pupils.

310. The Cuttack Female Orphanage School under the management of the Baptist Mission successfully passed one girl at the middle English scholarship examination. Eleven girls passed the middle vernacular, 14 the upper primary, and 33 the lower primary scholarship examinations. Female education is not looked upon with prejudice by the Uriyas. Though conservative to the backbone, the Uriya Brahmins, Karans and Khandaits used always to send their girls to read with boys in pathshalas up to the age of 9 or 10. Their education was of course elementary in character and of the old style. Very old ladies are still to be found who can read and write. Though the numbers of schools and pupils are increasing, little change is visible in the school-going age of girls. It will perhaps be long before higher schools will be required for the Hindu-Uriya girls, though early marriage does not obtain among the Karans and Khandaits.

311. The percentage of Muhammadans to the total number of pupils during the year under report is compared with that of the year before in the following table:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
Cuttack	4.1	4.4
Balasore	2.1	1.9
Puri	1.1	1.3

The total number of Muhammadan pupils under instruction is reported to be 3,239 against 3,060 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 179 pupils. As Muhammadans form a very small percentage of the total population of the three districts, they do not appear to be lagging behind others in the race of progress.

312. As regards the education of aboriginal and backward races, there were 162 pupils against 190 in the preceding year. There is a decrease of 41 Santal pupils in Balasore against an increase of 18 Khond pupils in Cuttack. The decrease is ascribed to the failure of the *rabi* crops in the parts of the district bordering on the Subarnarekha.

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313. There were seven special primary schools for the children of the low castes in Cuttack and Puri. Four low caste children are reported to have passed the lower primary scholarship examination in Puri. The Officiating Inspector says that none of them stood sufficiently high to be eligible for a scholarship. I think their case should have been treated as a special one.

314. In addition to the above there were private institutions as shown below:—

DISTRICT.			Number of private institutions.*	Number of pupils.
1			2	3
Cuttack	...	...	435	8,276
Balasore	...	...	134	863
Puri	...	...	811	5,143
Total			1,380	9,287

315. The number of institutions has risen from 1,257 to 1,380, and that of pupils from 8,531 to 9,287. It is curious to note that the district of Puri stands first in this respect, both as regards the number of institutions and that of pupils, though that district is very backward in matters of modern education. This fact does not appear to have been accounted for anywhere. I think it is due mainly to conservatism, or more accurately religious prejudice, being more marked in Puri, which is a centre of the Hindu faith, than it is elsewhere in Orissa, and that in that district what would correspond to church schools as distinguished from Boards' schools are more numerous.

316. In dealing with education it will not be out of place here to add a few words about the Ravenshaw College, the only institution of its kind in the province. On the 31st March 1895 there were 59 students on the roll against 68 on the corresponding date of the preceding year. At the B.A. examination held in 1894, 29 candidates appeared, of whom only 7 passed. At the F.A. examination, 5 passed out of 31. The result is not at all satisfactory. Though the College had an able Principal in Mr. Hallward, there appears to be something wrong with the institution to account for such poor results. If the evil admits of a remedy, I would strongly advocate that the remedy should be sought for and applied. The College is the only institution of the kind in Orissa, which, as a Division, is admittedly backward in higher education. The importance to the Uriyas of enabling them to hold their own against foreign competition possesses almost a political character; they do not identify themselves with the inhabitants of Bengal, and are desirous of qualifying themselves for service in their own country; their ambition is a laudable one, and a similar ambition on a more magnificent scale actuates the natives of the sister province, whom it would ill become to take exception to the application of the Munro doctrine to Orissa. For good or evil, the spirit that is embodied in that doctrine exists and gathers force in Orissa, and my desire to allow it ample scope must be taken as my apology for trenching on a subject which is not strictly within my province.

317. I have done my best, on the occasions on which I have presided at the prize distribution of the collegiate school, to inculcate a spirit of self-help among the Uriya boys, and to deprecate the too common idea that educational deficiencies will be overlooked for no better reason than that the candidate for employment is an Uriya, and to stimulate their self-esteem and encourage them to conquer success by merit rather than pilfer it by patronage, the latter having been too long the preferred method in Orissa. I will conclude this portion with a few remarks regarding my relation, as Commissioner and the Superintendent, Tributary Mahals, with the officers of the Education Department. As Commissioner, I am considered as the controlling authority in educational matters in the hands of the District Boards and Municipalities

on the one hand: as Superintendent, Tributary Mahals, the sole local authority over the Gurjat chiefs on the other hand. But few matters have been referred to me by the Education Department during the year. I do not recollect to have ever come across any case of the nature contemplated in rules 16, 21, 69, 71 and 92 of the rules made under clauses (j) and (g) of section 138 of the Local Self-Government Act, received with Government Circular No. L ²⁻²/₄ 6, dated 18th April 1890. It appears to have become the practice of the Education Department to keep everything for the Annual Report, from which I learn for the first time what educational officers think. This does not tend to improvement and progress. The Inspector's annual report comes to me for remarks through the Director of Public Instruction, and reaches me several months after the close of the year. I have no means of knowing what steps have been taken and how far the orders and wishes of Government have been carried out during the year. To make the point clear, I will refer to the remarks of Government in paragraphs 5, 13, 16, and 18 of its Resolution on the Report on Public Instruction in Bengal for 1892-93, received with its Circular No. 28, dated 24th November 1893. On its receipt I invited attention to those points, but I had no means to know whether they were given effect to until I got the Inspector's report with the Director of Public Instruction's No. 4094, dated 3rd August 1894, and that report was silent on these very points. I pointed this out to the Director of Public Instruction in No. 1252R., dated 1st/₈th August 1894, and made some suggestions; but it is not yet known how they were received by him. The same course is followed by the local officers of the Education Department as regards the Tributary Mahals. Everything is kept for the Annual Report, which reaches me some months after the close of the year. Things will take an altogether different course if matters are brought to notice as soon as they come to the knowledge of the officers of the Education Department. The case is particularly strong with regard to the Tributary Mahals, where my influence as Superintendent is of necessity far greater than what any Educational officers can hope to exercise. It was avowedly for this co-operation between civil officers and those of the Education Department that these were reorganized under Government Resolution dated 30th September 1872, received with its No. 3521A., dated 30th September 1872, as will appear from Sir George Campbell's minute dated 19th September 1871, received with Government letter No. 2967, dated 28th September 1871. It was for this reason that the appointment of a Special Inspector was advocated in this office No. 726, dated 9th December 1891. I am not aware of any orders or rules contrary to the policy of 1872, but as a matter of fact it has passed into disuse in Orissa.

318. I have been in the habit, when inspecting District Boards' offices, of scrutinizing the allotments to education, medical and public works as they now are, as compared with the sums originally allotted for these purposes. The grants for education and medical were fixed many years ago subject to trifling additions from time to time. I think I may say that I have invariably found these original grants exceeded by the present expenditure on schools and dispensaries, and the excess is not made good by an increase in the receipts from assigned sources of revenue, viz., pounds, funds, education, medical. The balance had to be made good, and this was done at the expense of public works. I suggested that a readjustment was necessary to bring the expenditure into conformity with the receipts under each head. I dealt with the matter in my District Boards' Report, 1893-94, and subsequently learnt that my suggestion was of doubtful validity. I venture to think that the problem is not solved by the above orders; the requirements of Public Works do not decrease; indeed they increase with the necessity for feeder roads to railways; and we see that education steadily increases and gives rise to increased expenditure, and it is the same with medical expenditure, though from a civilized point of view this can be hardly said yet to exist. Had the Civil Surgeon a number of hospital assistants patrolling the country, and establishing aided dispensaries and distributing grants in-aid to native practitioners or payments-by-results, I have no doubt that the demands under head "Medical" would bid fair to equal those under head "Educational" to the still further detriment of public works.

319. The problem of how to meet increased educational and medical requirements without prejudice to public works' necessities seems still far from

being solved, and yet it is one that calls for the most serious consideration if education is to continue to spread and if medical aid is to reach more than an insignificant fraction of the population.

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XXVII.—DISPENSARIES AND HOSPITALS.

320. The subjoined abstract shows the number of dispensaries and hospitals in each district, their income, and the average number of patients treated.

District.	Number of dispensaries.	Income year—					DAILY AVERAGE OF PATIENTS.		Ratio per cent. of out-patients to total population.
		Government.	District Board.	Mentelapally.	Subscriptions.	Total.	In-patients.	Out-patients.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cuttack	18	4,489	1,337	2,481	11,790	21,027	64'08	878'27	8'33
Balasore	8	839	3,181	800	6,863	10,789	17'50	146'38	2'84
Puri	8	2,088	1,341	4,402	2,274	10,805	36'00	110'72	5'08
Total	34	7,416	5,859	7,773	30,927	42,611	108'07	634'87	2'85

321. During the year under review there were 27 dispensaries and hospitals against 23 in the year preceding. The increase was due to the inclusion of two new dispensaries in Cuttack and two in Balasore. The total number of in and out-patients treated in each district during the past two years is shown below—

	TOTAL NUMBER TREATED.				TOTAL.	
	In-patients.		Out-patients.		1893-94.	1894-95.
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cuttack	1,391	1,119	51,510	64,593	52,901	65,712
Balasore	801	608	27,955	28,308	28,756	28,911
Puri	1,155	1,051	16,936	19,147	18,091	20,198
Total	3,347	2,778	96,401	112,048	99,748	114,821

322. The total number of patients treated in all the 27 dispensaries and hospitals during the year was 114,821 against 99,748 in the previous year, showing a large increase of 15,073. The increase occurred in all the districts of the Division, but was conspicuous in Cuttack. There was a large increase among the out-patients from 96,401 in 1893 to 112,043 in the year under report. The increase in all the three districts has not been explained by Collectors, but in Balasore, as to the decrease in the number of in-patients, the Collector writes as follows:—

“No explanation can be given of the decrease in the number of in-patients. It may be due to a decrease in the number of helpless pilgrims compelled to seek relief in the hospitals.”

323. *Cuttack.*—The number of patients treated in the district increased in all the dispensaries except in that of Dharamsala. The total amount of cost was decreased in Gunja, Dharamsala and Lady Thompson dispensaries, while it was increased in all others as compared with the previous year. In-patients as well as out-patients are treated in the General Hospital, Lady Thompson,

Jajpur, Dharamsala and Kendrapara dispensaries, whereas in the rest only out-patients are treated. The Collector remarks that the number of out-patients treated in the Cuttack Municipal Dispensary was the highest (i.e. 17,187), as was the case last year. The Collector also states that it is satisfactory to note that there was a large reduction noticeable in the cost of diet of the in-patients treated in the Jajpur and Dharamsala dispensaries. It has been reported that major surgical operations were performed with good results in the year under report.

324. The public health of the district generally was inferior to that of the year before. Some serious diseases, such as cholera, dysentery, &c., are reported to have repeatedly visited the district.

325. The medical school attached to the General Hospital is reported to have shown good results in the year under report. In order to strengthen the staff of the school an additional Assistant Surgeon has been appointed.

326. There was some increase noticeable in the total number of patients in the Pilgrim and Chandbali Hospitals, and in the Raja Syamanand Dey Dispensary (shown as the town dispensary in the last year's return) and in the Jellasore Dispensary. The increase is said to be due principally to pilgrims. The decrease in the total number of patients in the Bhadrak Hospital and in Soro Dispensary is said to be due to the pilgrims taking the canal routes for their convenience and for economy of time and trouble.

327. The total receipts of the year show an increase which has been ascribed by the Collector to the following causes:—

"It is due principally to a donation of Rs. 1,500 made by the Raja of Mohurbhanj, and Rs. 50 by Rai Govind Bullabh Mohasaya Rai Bahadur, towards the improvement of the Pilgrim Hospital, and Rs. 300 by Raja Baikuntha Nath De Bahadur, on account of the pay of the Civil Hospital Assistant of the Raja Syamanand De Dispensary during the latter's absence on privilege leave."

328. The increase in total expenditure is said to be due to the inclusion of two new dispensaries noted above. It is noticeable that the expenditure is in excess of the receipts against Raja Syamanand De Dispensary. This is said to be due to the purchase of medicines and other things both for that institution and for Rani Srimati Dispensary.

Puri.

329. As regards the dispensaries at Pipli and Baliana, the Collector remarks as follows:—

"The dispensaries at Pip'i and Baliana being very largely resorted to by the people of the district, Mr. Coxe proposed that they should be maintained at the expense of the District Board. He also proposed that in case the District Board fail to maintain the dispensary at Baliana it should be converted into a field hospital. The District Board have resolved to take over charge of the Pipli dispensary. The dispensary at Baliana will be maintained on the present footing at the expense of the Puri Lodging-house and the Jagannath Road Funds. Considering the great importance of the health of the Puri district, especially along the pilgrim routes, it is in contemplation to submit a general scheme for the medical provision of the district. It is hoped that if the matter be properly represented to Government some grant may be obtained from Provincial Funds."

330. The Banpur dispensary has hitherto been entirely maintained by Government. In order to lighten the burden to Government, and to make provision for a compounder and accommodation for in-door patients, Mr. McPherson, the Subdivisional Officer of Khurda, attempted to raise a subscription and got promises of a sum of Rs. 70, of which only Rs. 31 have been collected up to date.

331. In paragraph 150 of my last year's report, it was stated that the Satpara Dispensary was of little use; but in the year under report the Collector states that the dispensary is doing better. The daily average number of in as well as out patients is said to be 64 and 10.2 respectively, against nil and 3.26 in the last year.

332. Besides the abovenamed dispensaries, there is a cholera hospital in Puri maintained by the municipality with the help of the Puri Lodging-house Fund. This hospital is opened during the festivals. It was open for 104 days, and 189 cases were treated during the year under report.

In its No. 170M., dated 14th January 1895, Government pointed out the inadequacy of the medical provision for Puri, and called for a special report. The matter is now under consideration.

XXVIII.—LIBRARIES.

333. There is no public library in this Division. The district and sub-divisional libraries are in good order. The books of the sub-divisional library of Khurda required classification; this has since been done. After revision of the catalogues of the libraries in the Cuttack district under the Board's Circular No. 6 of May 1889, as reported last year, some of the superfluous books of the Jajpur library were sent to the new district of Angul under the Board's orders, and some of the useless books of the Kendrapara library were sold during the year under report.

334. In addition to these there are good libraries attached to the Cuttack College and the zilla schools of Balasore and Puri, containing standard works on science, language and other subjects. These are under the care of the Education Department, and the Collector of Puri says that the one attached to the zilla school is resorted to by Government officers.

XXIX.—MUSEUMS.

335. There is no museum in this Division.

XXX.—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

MUNICIPALITIES.

336. *Cuttack.*—In this district there are three municipalities, Cuttack (Sadar), Jajpur and Kendrapara. The Civil Surgeon of the district is the Chairman of the first, and the Subdivisional Officers are the Chairmen of the other two.

337. The following figures give the number of meetings held and the average attendance:—

NAME OF MUNICIPALITY.	Number of members including Chairman.	Number of meetings.	Percentage of attendance.
1	2	3	4
Cuttack ...	18	21	50.3
Jajpur ...	12	18	56.6
Kendrapara ...	12	14	66.6

338. The most important municipality in this Division is the Cuttack Municipality. Of the 18 members or Commissioners, 12 are elected and 6 nominated by Government. All the members are said to have taken great interest in municipal affairs, except Munshi Abdul Gaffur. No meeting is said to have been adjourned for want of a quorum.

339. In the Jajpur Municipality, Babu Ganapati Das and Babu Abinash Chunder Nag are said to have put in the smallest number of attendances. The number of meetings adjourned for want of a quorum was two. The majority of the Commissioners of the Kendrapara Municipality are said to have taken a proper interest in municipal affairs. Only one meeting was adjourned for want of a quorum.

340. The receipt and expenditure of each municipality as compared with the preceding year are shown in the subjoined table—

NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES.	RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cuttack ...	39,646	47,487	39,666	47,370
Jajpur ...	5,284	4,504	5,129	5,189
Kendrapara ...	7,561	7,827	7,645	7,520

341. Of the total amount expended in the Cuttack Municipality, Rs. 2,997 were spent on original works and Rs. 2,631 on repairs, &c. Much remains to be done in improving the road and drains of the town. The former have in my opinion deteriorated during the past year, and the latter have never been put into a satisfactory state. The immediate cause of the deterioration of the roads is that money has been spent in widening them, and the ultimate cause is lack of means. The main thoroughfares are kept clean, but the trenching arrangements, as has been reported by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, are defective.

342. In the Jajpur Municipality, of the total expenditure, Rs. 1,070 were spent on original works and Rs. 250 on repairs, &c. The sanitary charges are said to have been Rs. 2,074.

343. Of the total expenditure of the Kendrapara Municipality, Rs. 1,619 were on original works and Rs. 1,844 on repairs. The sanitary condition of the town is said to have been good. The Committee for the management of the municipal affairs is said to have worked satisfactorily. During the year under report taxes on certain offensive trades have been imposed, and the cart registration fee enhanced from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3.

344. *Balasore*.—In this municipality there are 18 members on the Committee, of whom 5 are official and 13 non-official. The number of meetings held during the year was 19, and the average attendance of members 7·63. The number of meetings adjourned for want of a quorum was two.

345. The total receipts and expenditure of the year under report were Rs. 15,794 and Rs. 16,047, against Rs. 16,055 and Rs. 14,770 respectively in the preceding year. There is some increase noticeable in expenditure as compared with that of the preceding year, which has not been accounted for.

346. *Puri*.—The Municipal Board of the town consists of 15 members, of whom 10 are elected and 5 nominated by Government. The number of meetings held during the year was 16, and the percentage of attendance 58·3. The number of meetings adjourned for want of quorum was one.

347. The total receipts and expenditure during the year under report were Rs. 35,386 and Rs. 38,014, against Rs. 40,654 and Rs. 39,216 respectively in the preceding year. The receipt shows a decrease which is said to be due to Rs. 5,000 taken as loan from Government in 1893-94 to carry out the Baradand drainage scheme, whereas in the year under report no such loan was incurred. The Baradand drainage scheme above referred to is said to have been finished, but it cannot be regarded as entirely completed till the necessary feeder drains are constructed.

348. As regards matters of sanitation it has been said by the Collector that many things remain to be done. The foremost requirement is the supply of pure drinking water, which among other things cannot be expected from a municipality of this status, with an income of Rs. 35,000 only.

DISTRICT BOARDS.

349. The statement below shows the number of members, number of meetings held, and the average percentage of attendance of the members of the District Boards in this Division during the year under report :—

Name of District.	Number of members.	Number of meetings.	Average percentage of attendance.
1	2	3	4
Cuttack ...	21	13	42·8
Balasore ...	16	13	44·23
Puri ...	13	24	56·00

350. *Cuttack*.—The allotments made to the several Local Boards, and the amount expended by them, are shown below :—

Local Board.	Grant for village roads.	Expenditure on village roads.
1	2	3
Cuttack (Sadar) ...	Rs. 6,000	Rs. 5,985
Jajpur ...	3,000	2,725
Kendrapara ...	3,000	2,987

351. From the above figures it would seem that the Sadar, Kendrapara, and Jajpur Local Boards of the district paid due attention to the village roads entrusted to them. The total amount allotted to the Jajpur Local Board was not wholly disbursed. The reason of this has not been given by the Collector, and his attention will be invited to the subject. The average attendance of members of the Cuttack Local Board is said to have increased during the year, whereas the attendance of the other two Boards shows a decrease. The Cuttack Local Board is said to have taken more interest in its business than before.

352. There are four sub-committees in the district. The Collector states that since the Boards were constituted there has never been such a large number of meetings of the Finance and Education sub-committees held before as in the year under report.

353. The receipts of the District Board during the year amounted to Rs. 1,19,314, and its expenditure Rs. 1,22,674, as compared with Rs. 1,19,218 and Rs. 1,15,945 (excluding adjustment of deposits and advance in both items) in the preceding year.

354. *Balasore*.—There was a decrease noticeable in the average attendance of the members of the District Board, it being 7·07 against 8·22 in the preceding year. This decrease is said to have been due to the death of a non-official member, to the transfer of an official member, and to the meagre attendance of two delegates of the Bhadrak Local Board.

355. There are four sub-committees attached to the District Board. The number of meetings held by them is 30, and the percentage of attendance in one sub-committee (Public Works and Ferries) is 46·6.

356. The branches of administration entrusted to the District Board are as follows :—

- (1) Secondary schools (middle English and middle vernacular).
- (2) Special schools (including madrasa and schools for aborigines).
- (3) Ferries.
- (4) District roads.
- (5) Road-side drains.
- (6) Examination of primary schools.
- (7) Grant of scholarship and sewards.

357. The powers delegated to the Local Boards to carry out the clear wishes of Government are said to have been well exercised. The total receipts and expenditure of the District Board are Rs. 75,691 and Rs. 71,900, against Rs. 73,656 and Rs. 76,300 in the preceding year.

358. *Puri*.—As regards the working of the District and the Local Boards of this district, the Collector states as follows:—"The District and Local Boards of this district are, I believe, quietly doing a good deal of useful work. The members, generally speaking, take a fair amount of interest in the business that comes before them, and they seldom, if ever, oppose the Magistrate-Chairman in carrying out any really good piece of work. The great drawback of the district is that there are very few candidates for the membership of the Board available among the landed class."

359. The total receipts and expenditure of the Board are Rs. 60,696 and Rs. 50,647, against Rs. 57,737 and Rs. 56,472 in the preceding year. This shows a marked decrease in the expenditure of the Board in comparison with its receipts. The decrease has not been accounted for.

XXXI.—EMPLOYMENT OF MUHAMMADANS.

360. The following table has been extracted from the prescribed form 32, and shows the employment of Muhammadans in both the grades of Government service (viz., with salary of above Rs. 100 and of Rs. 100 and under) and the percentage for each district:—

DISTRICT.	NUMBER OF GAZETTED OFFICERS.		NUMBER OF MUHAMMADANS HOLDING GAZETTED APPOINTMENTS.				MINISTERIAL OFFICERS.		MENTALS.			Percentage of Muhammadans to entire population.	Percentage of gazetted appointments held by Muhammadans to total number of employments.		Percentage of all employments held by Muhammadans to total number of all employments.	
	Above Rs. 100 salary.	Rs. 100 and under.	Above Rs. 100.		Rs. 100 and under.		Total number.	Muhammadians.		Total number.	Muhammadians.					
			1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.		1893-94.	1894-95.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Cuttack	23	1	1	1	1	1	208	28	32	465	141	140	2.7	4.8	100	23.9
Balasore	8	4	...	...	...	...	110	13	13	177	50	51	2.4	...	...	21.4
Puri	9	1	1	1	...	...	129	3	4	168	34	33	1.6	11.1	...	12.3
Total	40	6	2	2	1	1	507	44	49	810	225	224	2.3	5.0	16.6	20.3

361. The percentage of Muhammadans to the entire population in this Division is 2.3, while the percentage of gazetted appointments of above Rs. 100 held by them is five. Out of six gazetted appointments of below Rs. 100, Muhammadans hold one. In Cuttack and Puri the percentage of appointments held by Muhammadans in the grade above Rs. 100 was more than the percentage of their population, while in Balasore it was nil.

362. The percentage of all appointments held by Muhammadans to total number of all employes was above 20 per cent. in Cuttack and Balasore, while in Puri it was above 12. This shows that the Muhammadans have a fair share in Government appointments in all the districts in proportion to their numbers. The Officiating Collector of Puri, Mr. Ambica Charan Sen, remarks:—"The Muhammadans in this district generally belong to the cultivating class, and do not care for English education. Judged by their qualifications, they appear to have a fair share of the employments at the disposal of Government."

XXXII.—POST OFFICES AND TELEGRAPHS.

363. The following statement shows the number of inland money-order transactions during the year, exclusive of rent and revenue money-orders:—

NAME OF DISTRICT.	1893-94.				1894-95.			
	ISSUED.		PAID.		ISSUED.		PAID.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cuttack	...	Rs. 57,031	Rs. 8,94,075	97,404	Rs. 14,55,527	80,285	Rs. 8,94,582	115,007
Balasore	...	28,732	5,85,721	26,535	4,21,639	28,866	2,10,803	32,375
Puri	...	17,805	3,91,052	17,432	5,67,377	17,515	4,41,022	16,000
Total	...	103,568	18,71,448	1,41,361	24,44,543	126,666	14,06,407	163,382

Puri was also abolished, as it was found not to be paying. In the district of Cuttack five additional runners were appointed to carry the dāk to the police and the kanungos, instead of its being carried by chaukidars, as was noted last year to have been the previous practice.

FAIRS.

373. The most important fairs of this Division are held in the town of Puri, the most conspicuous being the Rathjatra or the Car festival of the Jagannath. In each case necessary sanitary precautions were adopted by the municipality. There were a few deaths, but no epidemic broke out. As regards the other fairs in that district, necessary arrangements were made to keep the peace and for sanitation.

374. In the district of Cuttack all the fairs are of local interest and are of no great importance. No special sanitary arrangement was necessary for any of them; as they are almost all held in open fields having tanks and wells, and the visitors are local men.

375. In the district of Balasore a sum of Rs. 20 was spent for the sanitary requirements of a fair. There is no important fair in this district.

POUNDS.

376. The number of pounds and the receipts therefrom in each district are compared below for the last two years:—

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Number of pounds.		Receipts.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5
Cuttack ...	56	68	Rs. 6,576	Rs. 4,054
Balasore ...	42	51	3,746	3,256
Puri ...	23	24	1,761	1,964
Total ...	121	143	12,083	9,274

377. Though there was an increase in the number of pounds in all the districts, there was a fall in the receipts both in Cuttack and Balasore. To account for the decrease the District Officer of Cuttack says:—"This lower income was due to the introduction of the farming system under which the pounds were let out during the year, and the suppression of the khas management system which formerly obtained. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 353 as against Rs. 4,961 in the previous year. The net income therefore amounted to Rs. 3,701 during the year under report, against Rs. 1,615 in the preceding year. From the point of view, therefore, of economy the farming system unquestionably has its advantages."

378. As regards Balasore the District Officer says "the financial result of the year's administration was not satisfactory," but does not assign any reason for it. He will be requested to supply the omission.

379. In the district of Cuttack all the pounds were farmed out, while in Balasore and Puri some were farmed and the rest managed directly.

380. The reports from Cuttack and Puri are silent as to the inspection of pounds. In Balasore they were inspected by the Chairman of the District Board, and by an inspector specially appointed for the purpose. They were also inspected by the sub-inspector of schools and inspecting pandits when on tour in the course of their educational duties.

XXXIV.—SOCIAL AND POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS.

381. Of the institutions named in my last report, none but the Orissa Association and the Puri Temple Repair Committee showed signs of their

existence. The Uriya is not addicted to forming institutions with political and social objects. Institutions like the Gorakhsani Sabha, the Landlords' Association, and the Sanatan Dharmarakshini Sabha were started more or less under foreign influence. The people soon tired of what was found to be a somewhat silly form of recreation, and they died of inanition. The Gorakshini poison, for instance, was inoculated in Orissa, but it did not take. The Uriya Hindu has far too much sense to want to quarrel with his Muhammadan neighbour, with whom he has lived on good terms for centuries, to please a handful of strangers. He has, I think, sufficient sagacity to see through the thin cloak of religion that covered a movement which was political in its object. Hindus and Muhammadans continue as before to share one another's festivities at the Durga Puja, the Muharram, and similar occasions.

382. It would not be surprising to find the landlords of Orissa exercising themselves greatly as to how the settlement will affect them; but for over two and a half years, during which I have been here, and throughout which period settlement has been progressing, I have heard nothing but the name of the Landlords' Association.

383. Similarly, nothing is now heard of the Congress movement, though delegates were at an earlier period selected on one or two occasions. Instances like these leave no room for doubt that very few, if any, of such institutions are of spontaneous growth.

384. The Orissa Association would scarcely have bestirred itself but for questions having arisen regarding the proposed water-rate rules, and bills to amend the Revenue Sale Law and the Public Demands Recovery Act. It appears to have behaved loyally and with moderation in dealing with these matters.

385. The Puri Temple Repair Committee is connected with a religious institution. It would otherwise have long ago ceased to exist. The Committee continued to collect subscriptions, and did some repair work.

386. The native press was represented by the same three papers as noted last year, viz.—

- (1) *Utkal Dipika*.
- (2) *Balasore Sambādabāhika*.
- (3) *Uriya and Naba Sambada*.

387. There was no change in the tone and the nature of questions dealt with by these publications; they are invariably loyal; and when, as in the case of the *Utkal Dipika*, in dealing with the suppression of Uriya as the court language in Sambalpur, the acts of Government are condemned, this is done with remarkable good taste and moderation.

388. As regards the periodical *Indradhane* (Rainbow), it is now issued as a monthly magazine. Its controversy with *Bijuli* is over, the latter having disappeared.

389. Bengali papers have been in circulation for a long time, but they have not yet been able to influence the local press or the people.

XXXV.—SUBORDINATE EXECUTIVE ESTABLISHMENT AND CHARACTER OF OFFICERS.

390. These matters have been separately dealt with.

XXXVI.—CONDUCT OF ZAMINDARS.

391. The District Officers have dealt with this matter intelligently, and I trust exhaustively. I do not think I can do better than quote from their reports:—

Cuttack.—"The relations between the zamindars and their tenants have on the whole been satisfactory. In a few instances, however, the zamindars have attempted to use the present settlement operations as a means of increasing their nij-jote lands in which no right of occupancy is recognised.

"Some complaints were made against the zamindars of Killa Aul and of taluk Panikoili, pargana Sargara, of exaction of illegal cesses. It having been found on enquiry with regard to Aul that the raiyats' complaints were not altogether unfounded, though there was not sufficient proof for a criminal prosecution, the Raja was warned, and the police were directed to keep an eye

on the proceedings of the zamindar. The petitions against the Aul zamindar contained also allegations, characteristic of the recklessness of the statements made by Uriya tenants, to the effect that the Raja was holding criminal and civil courts on his own motion and responsibility. This part of the charge was found to be quite unfounded.

"With regard to taluk Panikoili, the raiyats' complaints were very vague, and they were therefore called on to lodge specific charges against their zamindar, Raja Baikanthanath De, but they did not appear any more, and the complaints were probably due to the settlement work which is going on in pargana Sargara.

"There has also been some friction in killa Darpan between the Raja Baidyanath Pandit and his tenants, which, however, the Raja has, I believe, been trying his best to arrange. He has taken copies of the settlement khasras and khatians to assist him in making out a workable jamabandi, and will, I hope, be successful.

"The Assistant Superintendent of Survey reported that the Raja of Killa Sukinda tried to oppose his men in carrying on the survey of his killa, and rendered no help in the way of supplying the survey party with provisions. The Assistant Superintendent asked the interference of the Collector, and accordingly the local police were directed to assist the survey party in procuring their supplies, and an order was also issued to the Raja to make necessary arrangements by opening out shops in his killa, so that there would be no difficulty in obtaining provisions. Since these orders were passed, there has been no more complaint for want of provisions or of opposition by the Raja to the survey operations. Nevertheless, it is certain that by his wilful and groundless obstruction when the work was first taken up, the Raja has caused much delay and much extra expense to Government. As he was not asked to pay anything towards the survey, and the Assistant Superintendent did his best to ensure payment for all labour given or materials destroyed, there was no cause for objection, but it appears that the Raja was either entirely in the hands of his Dewan, who is a man of no education or position, or else wished to show, out of vanity, his power in his own killa.

"The affairs of Babu Balarain Brahmarbar, one of the big zamindars of Kendrapara, are in great disorder on account of a domestic dissension between himself and his brother with regard to their shares in the estates. The result was a recent riot which ended in the conviction of the accused and the subsequent prosecution of Babu Balarain Brahmarbar himself for not taking steps to prevent the riot. He has, however, been discharged for want of evidence. I believe the two brothers are now trying to settle their differences.

"There was no zamindar who was particularly conspicuous in doing works of public utility during the year under report. The Raja of Aul carried on some flood relief works, and Babu Bihari Lall Pandit, who is an inhabitant of this district, erected a Dharmasala at Puri, but the work itself is of course outside of my jurisdiction."

Balasore.—"The settlement operations have naturally caused some friction between zamindars and raiyats. The zamindars have attempted to substitute rent in kind for money rent, and to get raiyati lands changed into nij-jote, while the raiyats have tried to extend their right of tenancy in nij-jote lands. There are also family dissensions among some of the zamindars, such as the Miahs of Isufpur in Bhadrak town. There have been serious ruptures between rival claimants in certain zamindaris, i.e., Banobatia and Ankura, resulting in riots. The offenders have been convicted and bound down to keep the peace.

"It is worthy of notice here that during the late apprehension of scarcity in the flood affected areas of Bayang and Kaima, Babu Hari Ballav Bose showed his generosity by the payment of Rs. 1,000 for the relief of the distressed. On the same occasion Babu Radha Charan Das, nephew of Babu Raj Narayan Das, supplied at very short notice 1,000 maunds of seed-grains which was required for sowing in the tracts in which the growing crops had been destroyed. In addition to all the trouble he took in collecting the grain, he charged only Re. 1 per maund. Thus his gift amounted to say little short of a donation of Rs. 1,000, and his act was the more generous and commendable as he had no estates in the affected area."

Puri.—"Generally speaking, the zamindars of the Puri district are uneducated, incapable of properly managing their estates, and without any desire to spend any portion of their income for the good of the public. They are generally divided among themselves by family disputes, and involved in debts in consequence. With few exceptions, however, they are not oppressive landlords.

"The estates of the Raja of Puri, as well as those of the Puri Temple, of which the Rani is the Superintendent, are in as mismanaged a state as ever. A competent manager has been appointed, but he is unable to effect any improvement owing to the interference of the Rani. The estates, it is said, are greatly involved in debt.

"The young Raja, though soon coming of age, has literally received no education, and will be quite incapable to manage the estates.

"The Raja of Parikud, though a landlord of small means, manages his properties very fairly. The misunderstanding between him and his raiyats, noticed in the last year's report, no longer exists.

"The jagirdar of Malud. The old jagirdar having died, his eldest son is now the head of the family. The jagir is still under attachment, and is being managed by the Collector as receiver in the interest of the creditors.

"The zamindars of Kotdesh (two brothers) are hopelessly involved in debt. The estates have been notified for sale for arrear of Government revenue.

"The Mahant of Emar-muth, who holds a large endowment property as well as zamindaris, manages the properties fairly well, but is devoid of any public liberality."

XXXVII.—GENERAL REMARKS.

392. This section is intended to embrace any points not otherwise dealt with. From my own experience, and from a perusal of the general remarks of the Collectors, I am of opinion that there is little to be said that has not been already dealt with in this report. The two events which do not fall under any prescribed heads are the visit of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor to Orissa in April 1894, when various settlement camps were visited and instructions on the settlement work given, and a Darbar held in August by the Commissioner to confer the title of Rai Bahadur on Babu Gobinda Ballabh Rai Mahashoy and the title of Mahamahopadhyaya on Samanta Chandra Shikar Singha Hari Chandan Mahapatra, a member of the family of the Raja of Khondpara. The effect of darbars being held at Cuttack is good, as it enables the leading people to attend, which they could not do at Calcutta. On the other hand, the honours were not conferred, as is desirable, by the Ruler of the Province, and it would be best that such darbars should be held by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor when on tour in Orissa.

393. If there remains another remark to be made, it is one of a not strictly local character, and that is to point out the very great tax on the time of officers involved in the preparation of the various annual reports that are at present required. The remark has no pretension to originality, and time was when the Government itself entertained the proposal to reduce official labour in this direction. As things at present stand, in matters criminal as in revenue matters, the same subject is dealt with in various reports. For example, Road and Public Works Cess appears in a special report in the Land Revenue Report and in the General Administration Report. I cannot but think that such a state of things admits of improvement, and that an economy of time and labour might very easily be effected with considerable relief to the establishment, which would admit of improved efficiency in other directions.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE AGRICULTURAL
DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1894-95.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—AGRICULTURE.

Darjeeling, the 14th October 1895.

RESOLUTION—No. 729T.—R.

READ—

Letter No. 900A., dated the 30th August 1895, from the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue Department, submitting the Report of the Agricultural Department for the year 1894-95.

The Tenth Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture on the subject of agricultural enquiry, agricultural experiments, and agricultural improvements, which was due to Government on the 15th, was not received from the Board until the 31st August 1895. The delay was due to the serious illness of Mr. Bhupal Chandra Basu and to the illness also of Mr. Nagendra Nath Banerjee, Assistant to the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

2. *Emigration to Burma.*—There was a slight increase in the number of emigrants from Bihar to Burma, five batches, consisting of 304 persons (all apparently from the district of Shahabad), having emigrated during the year, as against only one batch of 10 men, 8 women, 7 children, and 7 infants in the previous year. The arrangement made with the British India Steam Navigation Company for the conveyance of "State emigrants" from Bihar (including Monghyr and Bhagalpur), Chota Nagpur, and Orissa on payment by Government of a subsidy of Rs. 2-8 per head, subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 per annum, continued in force during the year. The Managing Agents of the Company made the following remarks on the subject of last year's emigration:—

"The satisfactory point about last year's working has been that the original settlers have sent home for their families and friends to join them in Burma. The men that have emigrated have been entirely of the agricultural class. We find that Biharis cannot compete successfully with Madrasis in the labour markets of the towns, but they are evidently doing well as settlers."

3. *Silk experiments.*—Mr. Nitya Gopal Mukerji was still employed during the year on the work of promoting the distribution and use of healthy silkworm seed. Four new rearing stations were opened by professional rearers with his assistance in silk-producing districts, viz., two in Malda and two in Birbhum. At the eleven rearing stations, 4,920½ kahans of seed-cocoons were raised during the year, while the quantity sold amounted to 798½ kahans, or 2,388 ounces, as against 1,035, 1,900, and 2,134 ounces sold in the three previous years. Considerable attention has been paid to silk experiments by amateur rearers as well, and among them may be mentioned the Reverend Mr. A. Campbell and the Reverend Mr. J. A. Graham, who have founded seed-rearing houses at Pokhuria and Kalimpong, respectively. The prospects of silk raising at the latter station are affected by the difficulty of disposing of the seed raised there, so that the receipts from the sale of seed-cocoons appear to be precarious.

The total expenditure incurred on silk experiments during the year was Rs. 8,259, against Rs. 7,955 expended in the preceding year. The results obtained by these experiments, which have now been continued for many years, may be mainly summed up by saying that it has been established that disease can be to a great extent avoided by keeping the silkworms clean, giving them more air, and feeding them more frequently, and only with mature leaves, than is common among the rearers. If to this be added instruction in the use of a microscope to detect diseased moths, it is certain that the production of Bengal silk will become as abundant and lucrative as it has been in years gone by. A further report from the Director has recently been received, and it has been decided that Mr. Nitya Gopal Mukerji's special work should be brought to a termination. A reduced establishment of subordinates only will be entertained for a few months to wind up the experiments, in which Government has acted as a pioneer but cannot continue to spend the provincial revenues.

4. *Manure and Crop experiments.*—Agricultural experiments were carried on in the farms belonging to the Burdwan and Dumraon estates and in the Government farm at Sibpur, also in Government and wards' estates and by private individuals. The Director of Land Records and Agriculture writes:—

"The crops to which attention has been hitherto given in Bengal are—wheat, potatoes, and sugar-cane, and in a minor degree jute, paddy, oats, and English vegetables. From a perusal of the accounts of the experiments made last year, it will appear that, in spite of not infrequent failures, the merits of Naini Tal potatoes as compared with the local varieties have been brought home to a numerous body of agriculturists in different parts of Bengal. The distribution of Muzaffarnagar wheat to the tenants of the Dumraon Raj has also afforded a gratifying result."

The Board of Revenue remark on the discrepancy between the outturn of manure per bullock in the Dumraon and Sibpur farms. The statistics are obscurely recorded, but it would seem that each Dumraon bullock produced 43 maunds of manure in 120 days, while each Sibpur bullock produced 46 maunds in the whole year. The experiment should be continued, and the results recorded on a uniform basis.

Some improvements on the methods of cultivating sugar-cane have also been effected, as stated in last year's Resolution. Useful experiments were made in all three farms in methods of conserving cattle manure. It is as yet too early to make any deductions, but the experiments should be persisted in. Some new agricultural implements were tried, but with no very definite result. The method of planting sugar-cane in trenches is being adopted by raiyats in the neighbourhood of the Burdwan farm, its superiority to planting in shallow furrows having been fully demonstrated. An experiment tried last year yielded an increase in outturn of 22 maunds 12 seers of *gur* per acre and a net profit, after deducting cost of cultivation, of Rs. 109 per acre. The experiment of *ratooning* canes, which was commenced in 1887 and closed during the year under report, has shown that this method of cultivation gives a satisfactory outturn up to the fifth year, after which the yield rapidly lessens. A fine variety of paddy, obtained from Diamond Harbour, was found to yield a smaller outturn than the local coarse variety, but to give better financial results. The number of Burdwan raiyats who have adopted improved methods of cultivation increased to 81 in 1894-95, against 3, 4, 36, and 48 in the four preceding years. The site of the Dumraon farm was considered by the Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India to be unsuited for experimental purposes, and a new site, measuring about 31 acres, was selected near the railway station. The cultivation of sugar-cane in the small demonstration farm at Mainaguri in the Western Duars was satisfactory, the cultivators taking great interest in the method of making jaggery.

The criticisms made in paragraph 5 of last year's Resolution regarding crop experiments, to which exception has been taken in paragraph 48 of the report, were applied to the improvements attempted by private persons in wards' and other estates, and not to the efforts made by the Director and his Assistants in the direction of introducing new and improved crops.

5. *Veterinary Institution.*—Considering that the Bengal Veterinary Institution was in the first year of its existence, a fair measure of success was achieved. The total number of animals treated during the year was 662, which included 285 horses and ponies, 312 head of cattle, 53 dogs, and 12 sheep and goats. The daily average number of animals treated was 31. The number of operations performed during the year was 169. Twenty six students appeared at the first half-yearly examination of 1895, and twenty passed successfully.

Besides attending to his duties at the Bengal Veterinary Institution, Veterinary Captain Gunn, the Superintendent, visited during the year thirteen districts of the Province for the purpose of combating and investigating cattle-disease, and in order to make enquiries with regard to cattle-breeding.

6. *Miscellaneous.*—The Department prepared and published during the course of the year general forecasts of *rabi*, *bhadoi*, winter rice and wheat, and also special reports on the early and late cotton crops. Agricultural exhibitions were held during the year at Cossipore, Kalimpong, Khulna, Berhampore in

Shahabad, Tentanga in Bhagalpur, Jaygunge in Dinajpur, and Goalundo. Of these, the exhibitions held at the four first-named places were assisted by Government with grants of money. The annual fairs at Alipur and Falaka'a in the Western Duars were also held during the year, and were assisted with money grants.

7. The total cost of the Department (independent of the pay of the superior establishment and the expenditure on silk experiments) was Rs. 9,428, against Rs. 8,895 in the previous year.

ORDER.—Ordered that the Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and that a copy of it, together with the report and the forwarding letter of the Board of Revenue, be submitted to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, and copy forwarded also to the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue Department.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. E. BUCKLAND,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN, CALCUTTA, FOR THE YEAR 1894-95.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

Calcutta, the 18th October 1895.

RESOLUTION—No. 4614.

READ—

The Report of the Honorary Committee for the Management of the Zoological Garden, Calcutta, for the year 1894-95.

The total receipts of the garden, excluding the opening balance of Rs. 4,912, amounted to Rs. 41,533 against Rs. 43,193 in the previous year, and the expenditure was accordingly reduced from Rs. 43,521 in 1893-94 to Rs. 41,672 during the year under report. The decrease in receipts is chiefly due to reduction of income under the heads, "Entrance receipts" and "Rents." The entrance receipts in 1893-94, as stated in the Resolution on the last year's report, were abnormally large on account of the influx of pilgrims into Calcutta who visited the Garden. The decrease under "Rents" is accounted for by the fact that the Hermitage was under repairs during April and May 1894. The decrease in expenditure is attributed chiefly to the fact that no costly work under the head "Original construction" was undertaken during the year. The closing balance in favour of the Garden was Rs. 4,774.

2. The number of visitors who were admitted to the garden on payment of entrance fees amounted to 154,532, exclusive of a large number of students and children admitted free of charge. This number compares favourably with previous years, except the year 1893-94, in which, owing to the large influx of pilgrims the number rose to 162,449.

3. The following are mentioned by the Committee as being among the more important additions made to the garden during the year under report:—

- (1) a consignment of rare and interesting animals consisting of a pair of Cape hunting dogs, one spotted hyæna, one large anaconda, and some other smaller mammals, received in exchange from Mr. Carl Hagenbeck of Hamburg; they were found unsuited to the climate, and most of them died within a few months after their arrival;

- (2) a series of Indian mammals presented by certain Chiefs, Nawabs and Maharajas in Central India, and obtained through the good offices of Captain Manners Smith, Political Agent, Nowgong.
- (3) Some interesting animals presented by Captain Manners Smith, Political Agent, Nowgong.
- (4) A fine tigress presented by the Raja of Gangpur in Chota Nagpur.
- (5) A fine tame tigress presented by Mr. W. H. Grimley, c.s., Commissioner of Chota Nagpur.
- (6) Four ourang-outangs, acquired—two by purchase and two on deposit. Of these only one survived.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to notice that the popularity of the Garden with the students and teachers of the schools and colleges of Calcutta continued undiminished. The Committee report that altogether a dozen passes were issued, and that they were availed of by over a thousand students with their teachers from various schools and Colleges.

5. Experiments on the efficacy of various alleged remedies for cures of snake-bite were continued during the year in the Joy Gobind Law Laboratory. Dr. Cunningham submitted to Government separately an interesting report, embodying the results of these experiments. A copy of this report was submitted to the Government of India for information, and communicated to the newspapers for publication.

6. The library hall was completed and furnished during the year. The Committee have again expressed the hope that public-spirited and enlightened gentlemen and noblemen will come forward to provide funds for books.

7. The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are due to the members of the Committee for their efficient management of the Garden.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Honorary Secretary to the Committee for information, and that it be published in the Gazette.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. E. BUCKLAND,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

REPORT ON THE WINTER RICE CROP IN
BENGAL, 1895.

The following is published for general information.

REV. DEPT.,
The 19th October 1895.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRI-
CULTURE BENGAL.

*First forecast of the Winter Rice Crop in Bengal 1895 (based
on returns forwarded up to 15th September).*

N.B.—Returns have been received from all districts of these Provinces except Rajshahi.

Character of the season.—The following is a *resumé* of the rainfall, month by month, of the monsoon season of 1895:—

In the month of May, the rainfall in South-West Bengal in parts of North Bengal, in South Bihar, Orissa and Chota Nagpur was less than the normal but in the Rajshahi, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, and Pabna districts of North Bengal, in East Bengal, and in North Bihar was above the normal.

In June the rainfall was altogether abnormal. East and North Bengal received less than half the usual rain. In West and Central Bengal and in parts of Bihar the rainfall was short of the normal; but Chota Nagpur generally received the normal amount of rain, and in Orissa the fall was double the normal.

In July throughout Central and South-West Bengal, except Bankura, the rainfall was below the normal; it was also deficient in South Bihar, except, Shahabad, and in Orissa and in parts of Chota Nagpur. In North Bengal and North Bihar the rainfall in this month was in excess.

In August sufficient rain was received in Bihar and Orissa, but rain was deficient in South-West, East Bengal, North Bengal, except Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri, and in Chota Nagpur.

During the first half of September the rainfall was heavy in North and East Bengal and in North Bihar, but light elsewhere.

General rain fell during the third week of September, the falls being particularly heavy in Chota Nagpur, Bihar and Central and West Bengal. In the last week of September the rainfall throughout these Provinces was light.

Taking into consideration the whole monsoon season of 1895, the distribution of rainfall has been less favourable to the winter rice crop this year than last year. The failure of rain in the beginning of the season, when the rice crop was being sown, was felt notably in South West Bengal and in South Bihar. From July to the beginning of September, the rainfall in these Provinces was on the whole light. The rain in the third week of September benefited the crop in some parts of these Provinces. More rain was wanted at the end of September. Injury by floods is reported from Bogra, Dacca, Mymensingh, Faridpur, and Puri.

2. *Area cultivated.*—The total area estimated to have been cropped this year with winter rice in Bengal (except Rajshahi) will appear from column 7, page 13 of the appended returns to amount to 29,969,300 acres against 31,416,600

acres cultivated last year. There is thus a falling off of 4·6 per cent. as compared with the area sown in 1894, which may be attributed to insufficient rainfall during the sowing season. This decrease in area is especially noticeable in the districts of Burdwan, Bankura, Hooghly, 24-Parganas, and Murshidabad, in which districts the areas returned as cultivated with winter rice are 32·4, 37·9, 20·9, and 26 per cent. less, respectively, than the areas returned last year. An increase of 36·3 per cent. in the area cultivated this year over that of last year is reported from Rangpur, and is stated by the district officer to be due to the favourable character of the rainfall of this year. The figures returned for Burdwan, Bankura, and Rangpur, however, appear to be open to doubt.

3. *Character of the season.*—From the appended statement of district returns, it will be seen that out of the 44 districts from which estimates have been received, Dinajpur returns a bumper crop of 20 annas; Tippera and Saran return crops of 18 and 18½ annas respectively, and 9 districts, viz., Rangpur, Pabna, Faridpur, Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur, Balasore, Angul, and the Khondmals and Palamau, return an average crop of 16 annas or a little above 16 annas. From 22 districts, the crop is reported to vary from 12 to less than 16 annas, and from 10 districts, viz., Burdwan, Birbhum, Bankura, Midnapore, Hooghly, 24-Parganas, Nadia, Murshidabad, Jessore and Manbhumi, it is reported to be less than 12 annas.

On comparing the estimates of this year, as received up to the middle of September, with those shown in last year's final report of the winter rice crop, it will appear that 11 out of the 44 districts, viz., Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Rangpur, Pabna, Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Cuttack, Balasore, and Singhbhum report a better crop than that of last year; 3 viz., Darbhanga, Angul and the Khondmals, and Lohardaga report equal crops, and 30 worse crops.

The arithmetical mean of the anna-estimates of outturn returned by district officers, reckoned with reference to areas, gives a 15-anna crop for these Provinces as a whole, and allowing for a tendency on the part of district officers to underestimate, it is thought safe to estimate the crop as a whole at 16 annas. The short crop in the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions is balanced by crops above the average in North Bengal and North Bihar.

N. N. BANERJEE,

*Assistant Director of Land Records
and Agriculture, Bengal.*

Countersigned.

W. C. MACPHERSON,

*Director of Land Records and
Agriculture, Bengal.*

CALCUTTA,
The 11th October 1895.

Preliminary Forecast of the Winter Rice Crop for 1895 (up to the middle of September).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District.	Subdivision.	Total area of subdivision in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres.	Approximate area under last year's winter rice in acres.	Estimated area under this year's winter rice in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Burdwan	Sadar	764,860	635,500	454,300	454,200	217,100	Annas, 15	Annas, 6	Burdwan, Salgachi, and Jamalpur have been partly benefited by the Eden canal water. On account of insufficient rain, there has been failure of cultivation in other thana jurisdictions. It is estimated that only one-half of the normal area is under cultivation.	It is difficult to believe that only one-half of the normal area has been cultivated.
	Kalna	270,450	224,000	125,000	129,000	96,000	12	5	Insufficient rainfall has been very unfavourable to the crop. The outturn is expected to be not even half of that of the last year, and one-fourth of the lands could not be cultivated.	
	Katwa	235,250	160,600	140,600	140,600	105,600	16	8	Owing to scanty rains about one-fourth of the lands could not be cultivated. Portions of the cultivated lands have been affected by deficient rainfall and late transplantation, which will decrease the year's outturn.	
	Raniganj	412,440	254,760	215,500	225,900	109,000	16	8	Both the decrease in area and outturn is due to late and insufficient rainfall. About one-fourth of the normal area has been left uncultivated.	
	District Total	1,726,600	1,253,860	928,400	928,300	687,700	15½	6½		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District.	Subdivision.	Total area of subdivision in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres.	Approximate area under last year's winter rice in acres.	Estimated area under this year's winter rice in acres.	Taking 10 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 10 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Birbhum	Sadar	709,130	900,000	413,000	413,000	413,000	18	10	There was not sufficient rain during the time of transplantation, and some of the high lands have not been cultivated. There has been some rain since, and this may improve the outturn, though it will not be much above 10 annas taken altogether.	The decrease of area appears to be extraordinary.
	Rampurhat	412,800		241,000	241,000	241,000	18	10		
	District Total	1,121,930	900,000	654,000	654,000	654,000	18	10		
Bankura	Sadar	1,229,440	458,800	364,900	364,900	361,700	18	10	The decrease in area and estimated outturn is due to the insufficient rain of the year, specially in June and July 1895.	The decrease of area appears to be extraordinary.
	Vishnupur	448,000	211,000	185,000	185,000	70,000	16	7		
	District Total	1,677,440	642,800	550,400	550,400	371,700	17½	8½		
Midnapore	Sadar	2,120,000	1,320,100	700,000	766,000	700,000	17	11	The large decrease in area at the Sadar, Tamlik, and Ghatal subdivisions is due to the deficiency of rainfall at the sowing time. In low lands, specially in Ghatal, a larger area than that of last year has been brought under cultivation this year. The outturn is for the same reason likely to be worse than that of last year.	
	Tamlik	890,100	279,000	264,300	239,500	175,000	14	12		
	Ghatal	543,800	464,000	410,000	315,000	400,000	13	10		
Hooghly	District Total	2,588,080	1,664,500	1,311,800	1,222,000	850,000	15	6		
	Sadar	3,992,800	2,111,500	1,572,100	1,433,400	1,365,400	15	10½	The insufficiency of rainfall this year is the cause of the decrease in the area under crops. A little more rain in September may yet do some good.	
	Sadar	982,000	175,000	141,400	141,400	12,000	10	6		
	District Total	3,992,800	2,111,500	1,572,100	1,433,400	1,365,400	15	10½		
Hooghly	Sadar	982,000	175,000	141,400	141,400	12,000	10	6	The insufficiency of rainfall this year is the cause of the decrease in the area under crops. A little more rain in September may yet do some good.	
	Sadar	982,000	175,000	141,400	141,400	12,000	10	6		
	District Total	3,992,800	2,111,500	1,572,100	1,433,400	1,365,400	15	10½		
Hooghly	Sadar	982,000	175,000	141,400	141,400	12,000	10	6	The insufficiency of rainfall this year is the cause of the decrease in the area under crops. A little more rain in September may yet do some good.	
	Sadar	982,000	175,000	141,400	141,400	12,000	10	6		
	District Total	3,992,800	2,111,500	1,572,100	1,433,400	1,365,400	15	10½		

24. Parganas	Sadar	583,781	492,700	303,900	233,900	203,000	10	11
	Baranout	313,001	193,000	117,000	103,000	87,000	14	8
	Rasihat	220,000	193,000	132,000	213,000	112,000	16	12
	Diamond Harbour	250,000	300,000	250,000	247,000	246,000	14	13
	District Total	1,344,640	1,145,000	840,000	607,700	678,000	134	11
Nadia	Sadar	497,950	392,800	65,900	65,900	65,900	12	11
	Kumbha	392,060	278,400	29,000	24,000	29,000	12	7
	Meherpur	634,581	492,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	12	10
	Ranaghat	273,280	132,200	12,900	12,900	11,000	16	10
	District Total	1,788,100	1,095,000	131,000	124,800	129,900	124	34
Murshidabad.	Sadar	585,540	385,100	82,000	92,900	87,000	12	8
	Kandi	405,700	279,800	183,000	188,800	192,000	16	10
	Jangipur	381,440	310,000	40,300	42,300	32,000	12	7
	District Total	1,372,640	965,500	312,200	313,900	231,000	144	9
Jessore	Sadar	609,000	304,000	166,000	160,000	150,000	10	10
	Jhenida	304,000	254,000	64,000	64,000	64,000	14	9
	Wagura	272,000	171,000	80,000	78,000	80,000	16	10
	Narail	311,000	187,500	128,000	128,000	128,000	14	13
	District Total	1,572,000	1,110,900	578,000	530,000	603,000	16	114

The decrease in the area is due to scanty rainfall during the sowing season. The outturn is expected to be worse than that of the last year owing to want of rain.

The decrease in area sown this year in the Ranaghat subdivision is due to some lands not having been sown for want of rainfall for transplantation. The decrease in the estimated outturn is also due to scanty rainfall, though there is every probability of increase in the outturn if there be rains in September and October.

The decrease in the estimated area and outturn is due to the deficiency of rainfall during the year.

The decrease in the total area sown this year is due to want of seasonable rainfall at the time of sowing. The decrease in the outturn is due to insufficient rainfall. The increase of area in the Masura subdivision is the Subdivisional Officer explains, owing to favourable rainfall during the sowing season, but want of rain later on dried up the plants.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District.	Subdivision.	Total area of subdivision in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Approximate normal area under winter flood in acres.	Approximate area under last year's winter flood in acres.	Estimated area under this year's outturn in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 6 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Revenue and Agriculture, Bengal.
Dacca	Sadar	810,240	408,100	243,591	233,100	243,591	Annas.	Annas.	Owing partly to the scanty rainfall at the time of growing and partly to the sudden rise of the rivers, which has damaged the crop to a certain extent, the outturn on an average is estimated to be less than in the previous year.	
	Narail	212,480	106,200	64,640	61,600	181,000	16	16		
	Munshiganj	247,040	123,520	70,400	69,000	61,000	14	14		
	Narainganj	410,240	205,120	123,520	123,520	123,520	16	16		
	District Total	1,780,400	877,700	537,100	525,100	533,500	15	15		
Mymensingh.	Sadar	1,153,360	576,680	322,300	312,900	322,300	Annas.	Annas.	The outturn is worse than that of last year, as there was sudden rise of water after transplantation.	
	Narail	288,960	144,480	86,400	86,400	144,480	16	16		
	Kishoreganj	471,120	235,560	135,300	135,300	135,300	16	16		
	Jamainpur	824,400	412,200	246,000	246,000	246,000	16	16		
	District Total	4,082,400	2,068,700	1,106,400	1,106,400	1,106,400	15	15		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District.	Subdivision.	Total area of subdivision in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres.	Approximate area under last year's winter rice in acres.	Estimated area under this year's winter rice in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Medinipur	Sadar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	For want of sufficient rain at the time of transplantation, the outturn is estimated to be below the average.	From the Census Report of 1891, it appears that the area of the district is 1,640,320 acres.
	Penny	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Total	1,097,600	518,800	564,100	537,900	561,100	...	...
Chittagong	Sadar	1,040,540	416,600	400,700	400,700	400,700	...	...	The decrease in the outturn is due to insufficient and want of timely rainfall this year.	
	Cox's Bazar	295,680	90,800	85,300	86,200	83,200	...	...
	District Total	1,336,220	507,400	486,000	486,900	483,900	...	...

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
TAUCL.	Subdivision.	Total area of subdivision in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres.	Approximate area under last year's winter rice in acres.	Estimated area under this year's winter rice in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Baras	Sadar	688,940	661,500	144,000	144,000	144,000	Annas 16	Annas 16	The increase in outturn is due to favourable rainfall.	
	Siwan	...	450,000	170,000	168,500	168,500	20	20		
	Gopalganj	...	371,000	117,000	117,000	117,000	16	16		
	District Total	1,697,920	1,382,500	431,000	430,500	431,000	17½	16½		
Changpur	Sadar	971,880	664,000	229,000	229,000	229,000	15	15	Owing to timely rainfall a better outturn is expected this year.	
	Bettiah	...	768,000	448,000	448,000	448,000	14	16		
	District Total	2,288,960	1,432,000	677,000	677,000	677,000	14½	16½		
Munshiganj	Sadar	779,880	614,000	273,000	273,000	273,000	12	16	The weather having been favourable throughout the year, the outturn is estimated to be 16 annas.	
	Hajipur	463,440	358,000	157,000	150,000	139,000	11	16		
	Sitamarhi	648,960	468,000	390,000	390,000	390,000	14	16		
	District Total	1,921,920	1,440,000	722,000	722,000	722,000	13	16		
Darrbhanga	Sadar	787,080	624,000	275,000	261,500	261,500	16	16	The increase in area in the Madhubani subdivision is due to favourable rainfall at the time of cultivation.	
	Samastipur	688,800	501,000	168,000	168,000	168,000	14	14		
	Madhubani	688,360	834,500	631,700	605,000	630,000	16	16		
	District Total	2,164,240	1,959,500	1,193,500	1,011,500	1,089,500	15½	15½		

Mangochy -	Sadar	397,700	699,500	272,000	279,000	276,000	16	16	In Begunah a large area has been sown owing to favourable weather. There has been rather scanty rainfall in Jamul, and the out-turn there is estimated to be about 12 annas only. In the other two subdivisions, the season is favourable, and the outturn is estimated at 16 annas.
	Jamul	1,019,500	515,500	354,500	354,000	354,000	16	16	
	Begunah	692,100	343,500	14,700	14,600	14,700	14	14	
	District Total	2,509,400	1,592,500	658,000	657,600	657,700	16	16	
Bhagalpur	Sadar	597,700	464,000	210,000	210,000	210,000	18	18	The prospects of the winter rice crop are good, but more rain is wanted in some parts of the district.
	Banka	755,400	585,000	52,000	52,000	52,000	18	18	
	Madhipura	750,000	585,000	515,500	515,500	515,500	18	18	
	Bupaul	690,320	447,000	202,000	202,000	202,000	18	18	
Patna	District Total	2,704,640	2,097,000	1,294,200	1,292,200	1,292,200	17	17	Owing to the transfer of thana Bongor from Bupaul to Madhipura, there are differences in the figures against those two subdivisions.
	Sadar	1,615,440	750,000	291,000	291,000	291,000	16	16	
	Kishanganj	841,440	530,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	16	16	
	Araria	698,600	410,000	324,000	324,000	324,000	16	16	
Maida	District Total	3,195,920	1,731,000	644,000	642,000	642,000	16	16	In the Sadar subdivision, the rainfall has been very scanty, and hence an outturn of only 10 annas or less is expected. Even if there be favourable rain all hereafter, it will not exceed more than 12 annas.
	Whole district	1,216,000	811,500	265,000	265,000	265,000	16	16	
	District Total	3,195,920	1,731,000	644,000	642,000	642,000	16	16	
	Whole district	1,216,000	811,500	265,000	265,000	265,000	16	16	
Benthal Fargana.	Danka	914,560	422,500	181,600	181,500	181,600	18	18	In the Kishanganj subdivision, an average outturn is expected if there be favourable rainfall hereafter.
	Deochur	610,600	106,100	68,100	68,100	68,100	18	18	
	Goida	618,360	432,000	74,900	74,900	74,900	18	18	
	Janitara	445,440	124,800	64,000	64,000	64,000	18	18	
Benthal Fargana.	Pakeur	457,120	327,000	202,400	202,400	202,400	20	20	In the Benthal subdivision, the rainfall has been well distributed: hence an average outturn is expected.
	Kejaulahal	472,600	355,200	243,600	243,600	243,600	12	12	
	District Total	3,500,160	1,927,200	695,400	694,600	694,600	17	17	
	Whole district	1,216,000	811,500	265,000	265,000	265,000	16	16	
Benthal Fargana.	Danka	914,560	422,500	181,600	181,500	181,600	18	18	Sufficient rain did not fall to enable all lands to be transplanted, and the rains were not evenly distributed. Heavy recent fall of rain has probably saved all the rice that has been transplanted.
	Deochur	610,600	106,100	68,100	68,100	68,100	18	18	
	Goida	618,360	432,000	74,900	74,900	74,900	18	18	
	Janitara	445,440	124,800	64,000	64,000	64,000	18	18	
Benthal Fargana.	Pakeur	457,120	327,000	202,400	202,400	202,400	20	20	In the Benthal subdivision, the rainfall has been well distributed: hence an average outturn is expected.
	Kejaulahal	472,600	355,200	243,600	243,600	243,600	12	12	
	District Total	3,500,160	1,927,200	695,400	694,600	694,600	17	17	
	Whole district	1,216,000	811,500	265,000	265,000	265,000	16	16	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District.	Subdivision.	Total area of subdivision in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres.	Approximate area under last year's winter rice in acres.	Estimated area under this year's winter rice in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented this year's outturn?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Metchuck ..	Sadar ..	901,120	353,100	352,400	352,700	347,800	Annas. 14 14 16 14	Annas. 16 11 12 14	The area this year is less than in the last year on account of scanty rainfall at the time of sowing in the Sadar subdivision. The fall-out from the normal area is due to the smaller area sown in Kendrapara and Sadar. The former is liable to floods, and the latter has had scanty rainfall. The outturn is estimated to be better than that of last year owing to timely rainfall after sowing.	
	Jaipur ..	708,500	220,700	225,000	225,000	222,000				
	Kondrapara ..	423,900	419,300	227,700	228,000	23,000				
	Banki ..	74,340	37,200	23,000						
	District Total ..	3,233,120	1,161,200	1,029,100	987,700	992,900	13	15		
Balasore ..	Sadar ..	241,120	646,000	409,000	253,100	253,100	16 13	16 16	The increase in the outturn is due to seasonable rain.	
	Banki ..	241,120	282,100	200,800	800,500	800,000				
	District Total ..	1,322,240	837,100	710,400	653,900	653,900	14	16		
Angul and Khondama.	Whole district ..	1,078,560	346,300	123,600	124,000	126,500	16	16	There has been regular and favourable monsoon rain, and the rice crop is expected to be full, or 16 annas. Entry in column 7 includes approximate area of new cultivation in Angul in 1895.	

Puri	Sadar Khurda	970,500 600,520	420,800 831,300	320,400 180,000	320,000 180,000	16 16	16 16
District Total	1,582,780	812,300	601,400	501,600	501,600	16	144
Hazaribagh	2,029,000 1,565,440	1,651,300 810,200	660,000 440,000	600,000 440,000	600,000 440,000	16 16	16 12
Giridih	4,403,440	2,471,600	1,114,000	1,114,000	1,114,000	16	14
District Total	4,529,600	2,480,300	1,401,700	1,401,700	1,401,700	16	16
Whole district							
Lohardaga							
Palaman	3,130,200	708,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	16 to 20	16
Manbhum	2,160,120 513,120	784,200 171,200	354,300 114,200	354,300 114,200	354,300 114,200	16 16	16 10
District Total	2,653,000	925,200	408,600	408,600	408,600	16	19
Whole district	2,401,000	1,192,100	905,900	905,900	905,900	144	15
Total for all Bengal, exclusive of Rajshahi.	93,718,206	55,615,900	31,386,200	31,416,600	30,492,300	17°	16°

The increase in area in columns 4, 5, 6, and 7 is due to the fact that the Ekrajat lands of the Puri temple, which were omitted from last year's return, have been included in this return. The decrease of the estimated outturn is due to the entire crop of two large tracts in the Sadar subdivision having been washed away by high flood.

Owing to insufficient rains, the outturn is expected to be less than the average.

The increase in area is due to timely rain. The prospects so far are good, but more rain is badly wanted, and if it does not come, the outturn will be very seriously affected.

The decrease in outturn is due to insufficient rainfall from the beginning of the transplanting season.

Rota is wanted.

* Estimated by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

N.E.—Twenty annas represent a bumper crop, 16 annas an average crop, 12 annas three-fourths of an average crop, and 10 on.

Statement of rainfall from May to 14th September 1895.

DIVISION AND DISTRICT.		MAY 1895.		JUNE 1895.		JULY 1895.		AUGUST 1895.		UP TO 14TH SEPTEMBER 1895.		
		Normal average.	Actual rainfall.	Normal average.	Actual rainfall.	Normal average.	Actual rainfall.	Normal average.	Actual rainfall.	Normal average.	Actual rainfall.	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BURDWAN.	Burdwan	4.67	4.27	8.76	7.49	11.56	9.45	12.48	8.00	4.24	2.13	
	Birbhum	3.48	3.93	10.64	8.66	12.67	10.29	12.94	7.72	5.78	4.10	
	Bankura	3.83	2.46	10.44	9.05	13.29	13.85	13.73	9.17	4.36	2.16	
	Midnapore	5.64	3.29	9.46	10.56	13.32	7.41	13.87	8.84	4.73	3.14	
	Hoochly	5.31	4.74	9.42	8.19	12.45	6.67	13.43	9.66	4.31	2.71	
	Howrah	5.71	5.65	9.47	8.80	13.03	6.14	12.80	9.29	4.74	2.38	
PESCH. DECCY.	24 Parganas	5.62	4.03	10.15	11.13	13.15	6.44	13.17	9.33	5.26	1.41	
	Nadia	6.37	6.32	9.72	6.17	10.24	6.76	12.03	7.51	4.54	3.11	
	Murshidabad	5.26	1.80	9.13	6.39	10.88	7.81	11.86	6.70	5.31	4.05	
	Jessore	6.90	8.90	11.77	7.50	10.19	7.55	11.72	8.22	4.40	2.01	
	Khulna	6.61	9.18	13.23	9.10	12.86	7.77	12.35	9.44	5.29	2.43	
RAJSHAH.	Rajshahi	5.87	6.97	11.20	6.83	11.59	10.00	10.99	7.86	5.90	5.59	
	Dinajpur	4.10	4.93	13.62	6.43	12.13	15.86	12.92	12.08	6.74	5.59	
	Jalpaiguri	11.96	19.37	25.42	7.04	25.94	48.90	24.94	3.00	11.56	7.73	
	Darjeeling	10.85	16.67	25.11	10.79	34.85	39.89	27.15	38.40	9.54	9.67	
	Rangpur	11.23	6.10	21.39	7.85	13.99	26.14	12.07	.....	7.04	11.84
	Bogra	7.70	6.96	12.77	6.47	12.75	13.14	11.63	8.79	4.95	7.60	
	Pabna	7.11	8.78	11.15	6.79	10.75	7.61	12.00	9.69	5.63	4.46	
	Dacca	8.86	10.30	13.25	6.35	14.12	7.70	13.11	11.29	5.71	4.88	
DACC.	Mymensingh	9.79	8.03	17.00	6.34	13.50	15.04	13.88	15.50	6.29	9.51	
	Faridpur	8.59	11.37	12.55	5.60	11.90	10.91	12.08	8.51	4.87	3.87	
	Backergunge	7.03	9.70	19.20	8.06	17.98	11.08	15.61	13.05	6.05	2.96	
	Chittagong	10.13	14.54	16.45	7.06	13.82	8.65	15.97	14.02	5.91	5.76	
CHITTA. GONG.	Nonkhali	10.39	16.49	27.32	14.51	23.27	10.87	24.07	24.09	8.94	5.44	
	Chittagong	10.00	10.51	23.63	14.05	31.05	24.92	23.45	18.10	8.35	.....
	South Hills	10.13	17.85	18.91	9.09	19.04	12.68	18.44	18.34	6.63	5.60	
PATNA.	Patna	2.00	0.93	6.24	6.99	11.93	9.87	10.44	12.08	3.61	1.11	
	Gaya	1.77	0.38	5.63	5.15	12.33	11.64	11.73	10.01	3.81	2.59	
	Shahabad	1.32	0.55	5.20	4.07	11.39	15.73	11.51	11.20	3.97	1.61	
	Saran	2.00	1.04	6.42	7.00	12.16	11.59	10.29	14.19	3.60	3.43	
	Champanan	2.39	3.90	8.19	10.69	11.57	16.32	11.94	12.38	3.76	6.59	
	Muzaffarpur	2.46	2.86	7.42	6.03	11.42	18.96	10.08	10.56	3.98	.....
	Darbhanga	2.63	2.69	8.03	3.15	11.59	13.12	10.75	14.29	4.98	6.15	
	Monghyr	2.31	1.22	6.43	4.55	12.07	14.99	11.35	10.22	4.57	1.36	
BHAGAL. PUR.	Bhagalpur	3.11	1.89	8.37	4.12	11.04	14.90	11.35	12.59	6.22	3.37	
	Purnea	5.58	4.82	13.17	5.28	15.45	29.30	14.77	14.55	8.27	6.19	
	Malda	4.49	2.17	1.86	4.34	11.99	12.61	12.02	13.90	6.62	1.16	
	South Parganas	3.84	2.24	8.95	6.42	12.86	11.91	11.92	9.58	5.58	1.98	
	Cuttack	3.50	1.72	9.56	20.48	12.31	8.70	11.30	10.93	4.84	.....
ORISSA.	Balansore	4.75	1.90	8.40	15.17	13.91	.....	11.41	9.62	5.22	.....
	Angul and Khoud- mala	.....	.....	8.42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Puri	2.72	1.50	8.42	31.60	11.90	.....	11.28	12.81	5.19	.....
	Hazaribagh	3.46	1.99	8.17	9.36	13.52	12.20	13.58	.....	4.91	.....
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Lohardaga	2.85	2.01	8.24	8.60	13.11	16.93	14.76	12.02	5.49	.....
	Palamanu	1.41	0.90	6.04	5.65	12.56	10.00	11.59	7.94	4.65	0.32	
	Manbhum	2.77	2.61	8.08	7.71	12.07	12.51	13.20	7.49	4.37	2.00	
	Singbhum	4.17	0.95	8.30	10.98	14.27	14.23	13.83	8.73	4.88	0.36	

**RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE
ON THE ROAD AND PUBLIC WORKS CESS OPERATIONS
FOR THE YEAR 1894-95.**

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT—R. & P. W. CESS—No. 683T.—F.

Darjeeling, the 17th October 1895.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Report of the Board of Revenue on the Road and Public Works Cess operations for the year 1894-95.

THE Road and Public Works cesses were levied at the maximum rate of one anna in the rupee during the year under review in all the districts where the Bengal Cess Act IX of 1880 is in force, except in Backergunge, where they were only levied at the rate of $\frac{2}{3}$ of an anna. This was remarked upon in the Resolution on the report for 1893-94, and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to see that the new District Board of Backergunge decided to levy the maximum rate during the current year.

2. The following statement exhibits the main results of the working of the Cess Act during the past two years :—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Current demand	82,35,859	83,21,993
2. Arrear „	15,02,319	14,85,984
3. Total „	97,38,178	98,07,977
4. Deduct advance collections made in previous year	2,82,139	2,76,640
5. Net demand	94,56,039	95,31,337
6. Total collections	82,12,800	82,58,755
7. Remissions	20,404	27,571
8. Net balance (a)	14,82,876	15,17,286
9. Percentage of total collections on current demand	99.6	99.2
10. Percentage of current collections on current demand	84.6	84.8
11. Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand	80.4	77.9
12. Number of revenue-paying estates assessed	2,16,865	2,22,130
13. Number of revenue-free estates and rent-free tenures assessed	1,84,753	1,58,042
14. Number of tenures assessed	13,24,266	13,48,052
15. Number of recorded shareholders in estates	13,70,023	13,94,559
16. Number of recorded shareholders in tenures	23,90,237	24,17,364
17. Current demand of land revenue	3,81,14,964	3,81,98,931

3. The initial arrear demand for the year under review as given above is larger than the net closing balance shown for the previous year by Rs. 3,108, the difference being due to adjustment and correction of accounts, revaluation of rent-free lands with retrospective effect, revision of assessments and transfers of estates. The total collections show an increase of Rs. 45,955 over the figures of the previous year, but owing to the enhanced demand, the balance outstanding at the close of the year increased by Rs. 34,410.

(a) Excluding advance collections made during the year on account of future years.

4. The following districts succeeded in attaining the accepted standard of cess administration for the first class, and showed a percentage of current collections above 90, and of arrear collections above 80, during the year:—

DISTRICT.	Percentage of current collections on current demand. Standard 90 per cent.			Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand. Standard 80 per cent.		
	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Darjeeling ...	99·6	99·9	99·8	100·	100·	100·
Jalpaiguri ...	99·3	91·6	99·5	100·	99·	100·
Puri ...	98·	97·9	97·3	90·4	93·1	91·
Hazaribagh ...	97·44	96·	96·1	100·	99·7	99·9
Malda ...	94·8	97·4	90·2	99·3	99·7	99·9
Bogra ...	94·74	91·9	94·8	100·	100·	100·
Mymensingh ...	98·5	98·1	92·	95·8	95·6	93·4
Nadia ...	93·4	90·	94·3	97·1	91·7	98·9
Noakhali ...	93·27	90·8	97·6	92·4	84·8	99·3
Balasore ...	93·1	95·4	93·8	82·3	71·3	92·2
Rangpur ...	93·02	93·	93·4	94·6	94·9	96·3
Birbhum ...	92·7	95·	94·7	80·3	95·1	95·6
Dinajpur ...	92·6	92·3	92·3	99·7	99·6	99·5
Chittagong ...	92·3	91·5	91·1	98·8	96·5	95·9
Bhagalpur ...	92·	89·2	91·5	89·5	80·7	80·
Khulna ...	91·2	90·5	88·1	90·2	85·5	84·4
Dacca ...	90·6	87·8	90·5	92·4	90·4	93·5

All of these except Balasore, Bhagalpur, and Dacca showed equally good results in the previous year. In arrear collections the standard has been attained by all the districts mentioned in the foregoing list, except Balasore, during all the past three years, while in current collections Bhagalpur, Khulna, and Dacca fell below it in one year. The results are creditable to the officers concerned.

5. Only one district (Singhbhum) is placed in the second class, *i.e.*, collected more than 90 per cent. of the current demand and less than 80 per cent. of the arrear demand. That arrear demand was mostly fictitious, so that for practical purposes Singhbhum may count as included in the first class.

6. In the districts of the third class mentioned below the current collections fell short of 90 per cent., but the arrear collections rose above 80 per cent.—

DISTRICT.	Percentage of current collections on current demand. Standard 90 per cent.			Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand. Standard 80 per cent.		
	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Manbhum ...	68·	92·4	59·2	98·6	99·5	99·9
Faridpur ...	74·5	76·	78·8	94·1	86·2	85·5
Patna ...	79·5	78·9	77·2	89·8	94·	89·4
Champaran ...	81·5	86·6	69·6	97·6	98·6	99·3
Monghyr ...	82·1	81·8	81·5	82·6	87·1	86·8
Midnapore ...	83·1	76·4	72·	91·9	89·	76·5
24-Parganas ...	84·	86·4	85·1	91·5	91·5	91·9
Jessore ...	84·5	77·5	77·9	93·2	89·	81·1
Lohardaga ...	84·5	82·3	88·8	100·	100·	100·
Backergunge ...	85·3	84·5	87·1	99·5	99·6	98·8
Pabna ...	86·4	87·1	89·2	88·2	95·	93·8
Rajshahi ...	87·1	84·2	82·	97·	89·1	92·6
Palamau ...	88·3	92·4	87·3	100·	99·8	99·9
Tippera ...	88·6	83·4	92·1	90·5	87·8	97·1

Midnapore is the only district which failed to reach the standard for arrear collections throughout the three years; but in current collections all the districts show short percentages throughout the period, except Manbhum, Palamau and Tippera for one year. Midnapore and Tippera, though still under the prescribed standard, show an improvement over the results of 1893-94. The districts of Manbhum and Palamau have fallen off during the year in respect of the prescribed standard of current collections, while the districts which show a material improvement as compared with 1893-94 are Midnapore, Jessore, and Tippera. The percentages are specially low in the first three districts mentioned in the table. The short collections in Manbhum are adequately accounted for by the fact of the Pachete Raja, whose property is being taken over as an encumbered estate, having fallen into arrear with his cesses. In Faridpur it is explained that the order to assess at the increased rate fixed at the revaluation was received too late to permit of the realization of the increased demand in time. Both in this district and in Backergunge there was distress from the floods of 1893, and this must have affected the collections. It is observed, however, that Backergunge shows an improvement over the previous year. In explanation of the short collections in Patna, it is stated that the opium weighments began after the close of the year, and thus the raiyats who pay their rents from what they got for their opium were unable to meet their landlords' dues within the year. This is an instance of the fallacy of using a general cause to explain a particular effect; and in any case it does not excuse the zamindars for delay in paying their cesses. The poor results in Champaran are attributed to default by some of the principal land-holders and zamindars; in Monghyr to floods and to the fact that a large sum (Rs. 7,474) collected on the 31st March could not be credited in the treasury, that day being a Sunday; in Jessore, which shows an improvement as compared with the previous two years, to the non-payment by certain Rajas, and the difficulty in realising cesses due from rent-free tenures; in the 24-Parganas, Pabna, and Rajshahi to the effect of the 15 days' grace allowed for payments; and in Lohardaga and Palamau to the fact that the last kist fell due on the 28th March, and no coercive measures could be adopted till after the close of the year. These two latter excuses, like the one noticed above, apply to all districts in all years, and afford no explanation of default in any particular year. It was observed in last year's Resolution that by a simple arrangement the amounts affected by the 15 days' grace might be eliminated from the returns, and a test of efficiency laid down to which no exception could be taken. The Board undertake to give effect to this in the current year, but they omit to explain why they have not done so in the year under review.

7. The districts of the fourth or lowest class, in which both the current and arrear collections fell short of the standards prescribed, were—

DISTRICT.	Percentage of current collections on current demand. Standard 90 per cent.			Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand. Standard 80 per cent.		
	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Saran ...	62.5	70.7	70.7	71.8	82.9	82.1
Hooghly ...	65.6	70.5	68.8	72.6	83.6	80.7
Muzaffarpur ...	68.5	72.1	77.1	78.6	76.4	82.3
Gaya ...	77.4	75.7	80.2	54.8	53.	68.5
Bankura ...	82.5	78.2	80.6	54.4	48.4	53.1
Outtack ...	84.8	81.3	87.8	75.37	83.2	60.
Murshidabad ...	86.5	85.3	87.3	60.6	53.9	49.3
Darbhanga ...	87.3	86.7	86.	76.6	78.2	76.9
Purnea ...	88.7	86.4	81.1	73.2	93.1	99.1
Shahabad ...	89.5	89.2	93.2	52.1	67.6	71.8
Burdwan ...	89.9	89.1	88.6	43.8	56.1	50.7

Except for two years in Saran, Hooghly and Purnea, and one year in Cuttack in the case of arrear collections, and for one year in Shahabad in the case of current collections, all the districts mentioned in the foregoing table have fallen short of the prescribed standards during the three years. The districts of Muzaffarpur, Gaya, Darbhanga, Shahabad, Burdwan, Bankura, and Murshidabad were unfavourably noticed in 1893-94. None of these have yet attained the prescribed standard, though in the year under review, Gaya, Bankura, and Murshidabad show an improvement in both current and arrear collections. Muzaffarpur is better in arrear collections, but worse in current collections, while Darbhanga, Shahabad and Burdwan have fallen off in arrear collections and improved slightly in current collections. No specific reason is assigned for the bad collections in Saran, regarding which it is merely remarked that "the Collector has taken measures to improve collections in future by a more stringent working of the certificate procedure." The short collections in Hooghly are attributed, among other causes, to the fact that at the recent revaluation rent-free holdings paying cess up to Re. 1 per annum were included in the estates within which they were situated; and the holders were ordered not to pay cesses direct, but the zamindars did not receive notice in regard to these holdings, and were not aware what additional cess they had to collect and pay on account of them. The reasons ascribed for the poor results in Muzaffarpur are (a) that owing to the cadastral survey the raiyats attempted to reduce their rents and the proprietors refused to accept the diminished rent offered; and (b) that the money-lenders after a favourable harvest tried to recover from the raiyats sums lent in previous years. As the Board remark, the reference to the cadastral survey can scarcely be correct, as the collections in this district have all along been bad. In Gaya the failure of the 7-annas share of the Tikari estate to pay within the year, owing to the illness and death of the proprietor, the confusion in the cess accounts, and the tendency of the people to defer payment in consequence of the legal opinion that three years is the outside limit within which arrears of cess can be recovered, are said to have affected the collections. The last excuse, however, amounts to an admission that the collection of arrears is delayed till the arrears become barred. The collections suffered in Bankura, as a large number of petty rent-free tenures could not be traced. The reasons assigned for the bad collections in Murshidabad are the difficulty in tracing owners of rent-free tenures and their property, and the impracticability of taking coercive measures during the year. In Darbhanga and Burdwan it is explained that the majority of proprietors are not inclined to pay till their property is in imminent danger of sale for arrears. In Shahabad the poor results are ascribed to a late and deficient harvest and to the non-payment within the year of cesses by certain large zamindars, the last excuse indicating a want of activity in the Collector's establishment. The falling off in arrear collections in Cuttack is explained by the Collector to be due to the fact "that no certificates (for petty demands) were issued during the year, as under the Board's Circular order No. 1 of June 1889 they are to be issued once in two or three years only." The Board should have pointed out that this circular is misquoted by the Collector in two ways: it makes no reference to a delay of three years, and only authorises postponement of the issue of certificates till the next kist in some cases, and the next year in other cases, the object being to give the Collector discretion, in the case of petty demands, to allow them to accumulate before issuing certificates, so as to avoid harassing the people and imposing costs out of proportion to the sums due. It involves no such procedure as the omission to issue any certificates for small sums during one year rather than another; for the Collector should have issued them in 1894-95 for the small debts of 1893-94 not wiped off by payments in the second year, just as in 1893-94 he should have issued them for the small arrears of 1892-93. The Collector of Mymensingh appeared to have shared the same erroneous impression as that of the Collector of Cuttack, and to have added to it the idea that Board's Circular No. 1 of September 1887, which directs that certificates should not issue as a rule during the rains, added a further postponement of six months. It is obvious that by this interpretation all small arrears would run a great risk of being barred by the three years' limitation.

8. Arrears to the extent of Rs. 27,772 became barred by limitation in 10 districts, Gaya heading the list with Rs. 23,453, followed by Darbhanga (Rs. 1,628) and Muzaffarpur (Rs. 1,442). The omission to realize was due in Gaya partly to confusion in the cess accounts dating from 1889, which ought to have been detected long before this, and partly to lax supervision in the cess collection office, and in Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur apparently to the neglect to file certificates in time. In all these cases the explanation is unsatisfactory.

9. The following statement illustrates the working of the certificate procedure in the realization of the cases during the last two years:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
Certificates pending from the previous year ...	39,294	36,672
Filed during the year ...	76,034	85,914
Total for disposal ...	1,15,328	1,22,586
Cancelled on objection ...	1,409	1,042
Struck off ...	4,115	6,406
Fully discharged ...	73,158	74,521
Pending at close of year ...	36,646	40,617
Sales effected ...	1,087	1,105
Sales set aside ...	62	32

The number of cases for disposal was larger than in the previous year; the number disposed of was also greater; but as disposals did not keep pace with institutions, the number pending at the close of the year was larger than in the preceding year. The largest number of certificates was filed in the districts of Hooghly (7,913), Gaya (6,883), Saran (6,097), Darbhanga (5,726), Muzaffarpur (5,210), Chittagong (5,164), and the 24-Parganas (3,567). Various causes, some of which are of no permanent importance, are assigned in the Board's report for the increase in the number of cases pending in several districts. The Commissioner of the Presidency Division hits a blot in the procedure where he remarks on the fact that the Deputy Collectors in charge of the Road Cess and Certificate Departments leave too much to their subordinates and do not watch cases themselves. The amendment of the Certificate Procedure Act has led to the framing of new orders, under which the issue of registered post-card notices will be more frequent; and this rule, combined with the revision of the Tauzi Procedure and the creation of the Arrear Collection Department, will necessitate a modification of the Board's circulars of September 1887 and June 1889.

10. The only district in which a complete revaluation was brought to a close during the year was Burdwan. Partial valuations and revaluations were completed in the districts of Bankura, Nadia, Khulna, Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Rangpur, Bogra, Dacca, Faridpur, Chittagong, Shahabad, Saran, Monghyr and Puri. The revaluation operations in Burdwan, which had extended over six years, resulted in a valuation of Rs. 66,37,823, against Rs. 62,47,486 at the previous valuation, giving an increase of 6 per cent., or nearly Rs. 19,000, in the annual demand. The increase in the year under review was, however, only Rs. 2,000, as the revaluation was not finished till November 1894. The total cost of the revaluation amounted to Rs. 63,730, or $3\frac{1}{2}$ years' purchase of the increase obtained in the annual demand. The only districts in which the revaluation has resulted in a decrease were Chittagong and Saran. It is highly creditable to the Cess Deputy Collector of Monghyr, Babu Atul Chunder Kerr, that he should have finished the revaluation work in that district within a year, and with little or no harassment to the people concerned. Statement VII attached to the Board's Report shows that valuation or revaluation work was in progress in 18 districts when the year closed. In one of these districts, Bankura, the revaluation operations had been completed, but no completion report had been received.

11. Statement VI, appended to the Report, compares the gross rental in each district for 1894-95 calculated from the returns under the Cess Act, with the gross rental ascertained on the same basis when the road cess was first

introduced, and the gross rental of the preceding year. The results for the Province are as follows:—

				Rs.
Gross rental at first assessment	...	...	...	13,11,68,432
Ditto	ditto	in 1893-94	...	15,11,74,604
Ditto	ditto	in 1894-95	...	15,36,83,959

The increase up to date amounts to Rs. 2,25,15,527, or 17·1 per cent. on the rental when the road cess was introduced. Only five districts show a decrease of gross rental in 1894-95 as compared with the gross rental at the first assessment, the decrease being due in four cases to the transfer of portions of these districts to others, and in one case to diluvion.

12. The names of the Deputy Collectors whose work is favourably noticed by the Board will be communicated to the Appointment Department.

13. The Lieutenant-Governor's acknowledgments are due to the Board for their careful and efficient administration of the Department during the year.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 21st October, 1895.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar nil. *Aman* crop is suffering badly for want of rain. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at an average price of 16 seers a rupee.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·12, Contai ·04, Ghatal ·35. Weather getting cooler. Prospect of *aman* paddy good in the Sadar subdivision. More rain wanted in the Contai, Tamluk and Ghatal subdivisions. Paddy is said to be withering in Ghatal. Indigo and *rabi* are being sown. Prices of common rice:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16	} per rupee.
Contai	24	
Tamluk	16	
Ghatal	14	

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar nil. Weather seasonable. Prospect of *aman* fair. There has been no rain this week, and some of the *aman* paddy is doing badly in consequence. Harvesting of jute completed in Diamond Harbour, but continues in other subdivisions. Ploughing and sowing of *rabi* crops going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice sells at—

	Srs. c.	
Sadar	12 to 14 0	} per rupee.
Barasat	15 0	
Basirhat	17 7	
Diamond Harbour	17 8	

Murshidabad.—Report not received.

Khulna.—Rainfall at Khulna nil, Bagerhat nil, Satkhira ·11. Weather cooler at night. Harvesting of jute is all but over. Cultivation of land for *rabi* crops has commenced in the Bagerhat subdivision. *Aman* doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice:—

	Srs. c.	
Sadar	16 to 21 0	} per rupee.
Bagerhat	22 2	
Satkhira	16 0	

Dinajpur.—Rainfall nil. Weather cool. Standing crops good. *Bhadoi* is being reaped. Price of common rice 15 to 16 seers a rupee. No cattle-disease, and no complaint for fodder or drinking water.

Rangpur.—Average rainfall ·18. Weather hot during day, but cool early in the morning and late at night. Transplantation of *aman* finished. Steeping of jute still going on in places. Prospects generally favourable. Lands are being prepared for *rabi* crops. Rice selling from 12 to 14 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient. Cattle-disease is gradually disappearing in the Nilphamari subdivision.

Pabna.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot at day, but cool at night. Prospects of *aman* paddy generally good. Land is being prepared for *rabi* crops. Common rice sells at Sadar 16 seers and at Sirajganj 15 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Dacca.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. Price of common rice 17 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease.

Chittagong.—Rainfall nil. Weather cooler. Rain needed for *aman* crop. Lands being prepared for *rabi* crops. Water and fodder sufficient. Rice selling at 16 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall nil. Prospects of paddy fair, but a shower of rain would be beneficial both to the paddy and the *rabi* crops. Common rice sells from 17 to 21 seers per rupee. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient.

Gaya.—No rain. Winter rice dying on high lands, and supply of water in reservoirs giving out. *Rabi* also suffering. Sugarcane—pressing has begun. Price of common rice at Sadar 14 seers against an average of 14½ seers a rupee.

Champanan.—No rainfall at Motihari. *Rabi* being sown. Prospects of *aghani* generally good.

Darbhanga.—No rain. Weather cloudy. Rice on high lands suffering. Prospects otherwise favourable. Rain urgently needed both for paddy crop and for *rabi* cultivation. Prices stationary.

Bhagalpur.—Rainfall at Sadar '04, Banka, Madhipura and Supaul nil. More rain wanted. Prospects on the whole seem to be fair. Price of common rice at Sadar 18 seers 15 chitaks per rupee. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.

Purnea.—No rain. *Aghani* paddy on high lands is drying up for want of rain. *Rabi* sowings going on. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Common rice selling at 19 seers a rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot. Harvesting of *beali* nearly finished; average outturn of late *beali* estimated at 15 annas. *Sarad* in ear and attaining maturity. Rain wanted. Condition of cattle good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at—

				Srs. c.	
Cuttack	22 5	} per rupee.
Jajpur	...	...	...	29 8
Kendrapara	...	...	...	27 14
Banki	...	...	...	31 8

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Giridi '29. Rain badly wanted in the Giridi subdivision. Prospects of paddy generally fair. *Rabi* sowings in progress. Fodder plentiful. Common rice selling at Sadar 16 seers and Giridi 14 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—There was little rain during the week. More rain is generally required. In the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions the winter rice crop is suffering severely for want of rain, and in parts of Bihar, especially in the Gaya district, the rice in the high lands is said to be withering. In parts of Bihar rain is also needed for the *rabi* sowings. Cattle-disease in the Nilphamari subdivision of Rangpur is abating. Elsewhere the cattle are in good condition. The price of common rice continues generally steady.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 22nd October, 1895.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (*RETAIL*) OF FOOD-GRAINS, FIREWOOD AND SALT IN THE
HEAD-QUARTERS STATION BAZARS OF THE DISTRICTS OF BENGAL.
DURING THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE
16TH OCTOBER 1905.

RS OF 80 TOLAHES.

JEA OR GUMBU.
(*Maritimum typhoidum*.)

[illegible]

KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET. (<i>Seta virgata</i> .)			GRAM, CHAN, CHEOLA, KADAM, OR SONAGH, (<i>Cicer arietinum</i> .)		
Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.

S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
...	17	0	17	12	15	...
...	18	0	18	0	12	...
...	15	0	16	0	16	...
...	16	0	16	8	16	...
...	16	0	16	0	15	...
...

...	...	...	...	16	0	16	0	16	...
10	5	10	0	10	10	15	3	15	3
...	...	...	...	19	4	20	4	17	...
...	...	...	...	20	0	20	0	16	...
...	...	...	...	16	0	16	0	16	...
...	...	...	...	11	8	11	8	11	...

...	...	...	...	19	8	19	8	16	...
...	...	...	...	17	12	17	12	12	...
...	...	...	...	16	0	16	0	14	...
...	...	...	...	12	8	13	8	11	...
...	...	...	...	16	0	14	8	16	...
...	...	...	...	16	8	16	8	15	...
...	...	...	...	15	0	16	0	13	...

...	...	...	...	14	0	14	0	14	...
...	...	...	...	12	8	12	8	12	...
...	...	...	...	14	0	18	5	16	...
...	...	...	...	14	4	13	4	12	13

Head-quarters Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 15th October 1895.

															WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.												DISTRICTS.	Number.					
INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE. (Zea Mays.)			ARHAR OR THUR, CAJAN PEA. (Cajanus Indicus.)			FIRWOOD.			SALT.			SALT.																					
Present return.	Next return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next return.	Corresponding return of last year.																
BENGAL.																																	
2.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.															
...	16	4	16	0	13	4	90	0	90	0	...	11	0	11	8	3	5	0	8	5	0	8	5	0	Burdwan.	1					
...	12	0	12	0	12	0	160	0	160	0	120	0	10	8	11	0	3	10	6	3	10	6	3	10	6	Birbhum.	2				
...	11	0	12	0	12	0	320	0	320	0	320	0	11	2	11	2	3	10	0	3	10	0	3	10	0	Bankura.	3				
...	16	8	11	8	17	0	320	0	320	0	200	0	10	8	11	8	10	10	3	8	0	3	8	0	3	10	0	Midnapore.	4		
...	11	8	11	0	13	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	10	12	10	0	11	0	3	12	0	3	12	0	3	8	0	Huoghly.	5		
...	11	0	11	0	11	8	105	0	105	0	105	0	11	0	11	0	11	4	3	6	0	3	8	0	3	12	0	Howrah.	6		
...	12	4	12	5	13	5	90	0	91	6	91	6	11	0	11	6	11	7	3	8	0	3	4	0	3	8	0	24-Parganas.	7		
16	6	16	6	18	4	14	3	14	3	91	6	91	6	85	0	11	6	11	3	11	13	3	8	0	3	9	0	3	6	0	Calcutta.	8	
...	17	8	17	8	16	0	128	0	128	0	128	0	10	8	10	8	10	2	3	8	0	3	8	0	3	10	0	Nadia.	9		
...	18	0	18	0	16	0	190	0	190	0	170	0	11	0	11	0	10	8	3	6	0	3	6	0	3	6	0	Murehidabad.	10		
...	16	0	17	12	20	0	120	0	9	2	9	2	10	0	3	10	0	3	10	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	Jessore.	11	
...	11	0	11	0	11	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	10	12	9	12	9	4	3	8	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	Khulna.	12		
...	20	2	19	14	16	12	240	0	240	0	240	0	9	9	9	9	9	9	3	10	8	3	10	8	4	0	0	Rajahahi.	13		
...	17	12	14	8	120	0	120	0	120	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	3	10	0	3	10	0	3	9	6	0	Dinajpur.	14		
...	11	0	12	0	10	0	160	0	170	0	180	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	3	10	0	3	10	0	3	14	0	Jalpaiguri.	15		
16	0	23	0	22	0	7	8	7	8	8	0	190	0	120	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	4	8	0	4	10	0	4	12	0	Darjeeling.	16	
...	10	0	10	0	8	0	60	0	60	0	60	0	9	0	10	0	10	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	Rangpur.	17
...	90	0	90	0	90	0	9	12	9	12	9	12	3	13	4	3	12	0	3	13	4	0	Bogra.	18	
...	18	0	18	0	17	4	160	0	126	0	200	0	9	12	10	0	9	12	3	9	0	3	8	0	3	9	9	0	Pabna.	19	
...	14	12	14	8	13	14	115	0	140	0	140	0	10	10	10	10	9	0	3	9	0	3	9	0	4	0	0	0	Dacca.	20	
...	13	0	13	0	13	0	120	0	120	0	120	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	Mymensingh.	21
...	13	0	13	0	160	0	160	0	120	0	10	10	9	12	10	0	3	12	0	3	14	0	4	0	0	4	0	Faridpur.	22
...	70	0	70	0	80	0	10	8	10	12	10	8	3	10	0	3	8	0	3	12	0	0	0	Backergunge.	23

K In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Bagerhat 8 seers and Satkhira 10½ seers.
 L In the subdivisions the retail price of salt is per rupee are:—Nator 9 seers and Naugaon 9 seers 10 chitaks.
 M At Alipur the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
 N At Siliguri the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
 O In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Gaibanda 8 seers, Kurigram 8 seers and Nilphamari 9 seers.
 P At Sirajganj the retail price of salt is 11½ seers per rupee.
 Q In the parts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Madanganj 11 seers 6 chitaks, Manikganj 9 seers, Mirkadimhat and Munshirhat not reported.
 R In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kishorganj 9 seers, Kagnari 10 seers, Jamalpur 10 seers, and Netrokona not reported.
 S In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Madaripur 11½ seers and Goalundo 11 seers.
 T In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Pirojpur 8 seers, Patuakhali 9 seers, and Bhola 8 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the Head-quarters

		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN																							
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUR. (Sorghum Vulgare)											
Number.	DISTRICTS.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
BENGAL.—concluded.																									
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	24	Tippura	10 0	10 0	6 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	17 5	17 5	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	25	Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	26	Chittagong	10 0	10 0	9 8	...	...	...	11 12	11 8	11 0	13 8	13 4	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BIHAR.																									
PATNA DIVISION.	27	Patna	18 0 15 0	Red 18 4 White. 15 0	17 12 16 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	20 8	20 8	16 0	30 0	30 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...
	28	Gaya	13 4	13 0	15 0	22 0	22 12	21 0	10 0	10 0	9 4	15 0	17 0	14 0	16 4	17 4	18 0	...	...	...	...	...
	29	Shahabad	12 0	13 0	14 4	21 0	20 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30	Saran	16 0	15 0	14 8	18 0	21 10	21 0	14 0	11 0	10 8	20 0	20 0	15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	31	Champanan	17 0	17 8	14 0	30 0	30 0	18 8	9 0	9 8	8 8	21 8	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	32	Munaffarpur	14 8	15 0	14 0	20 8	26 0	18 8	9 0	9 0	7 8	16 12	15 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	33	Darbhanga	16 6	18 0	14 4	...	18 0	...	10 8	10 8	10 4	17 8	16 0	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.	34	Monghyr	15 8	15 8	14 0	24 8	24 8	19 0	11 0	12 0	9 8 10 8	15 8	15 8	12 0 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	35	Bhagalpur	16 6	16 6	14 8	22 11	22 4	18 15	13 14	13 14	11 6	18 15	18 15	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	36	Purnea (Kasba)	20 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	13 0	16 0	10 0	19 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	37	Malda (English Bazar).	19 0	...	14 0	...	...	...	12 0	...	9 8	18 0	...	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	38	Sonthal Parganas.	11 8	11 8	12 8	...	...	...	13 8	14 0	12 8	17 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORISSA.																									
ORISSA DIVISION.	39	Cuttack	11 13	11 13	13 2	...	...	...	13 2	11 13	10 8	22 5	21 0	17 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40	Balasore	14 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	10 0	24 0	22 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	41	Puri	11 0	11 0	11 13	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	10 2	23 0	23 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.																									
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.	42	Hazaribagh	11 0	10 0	12 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	43	Lohardaga (Ranchi).	10 8 7 0 to 10 0	Red. 11 0 White. 10 0	11 8 9 0 to 10 8	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	17 0	15 0 20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	44	Palamau	14 0	15 3	12 6	21 6	19 2	15 3	10 2	9 9	10 11	12 6	12 15	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	45	Manbhum	13 0	13 4	14 0	20 0	22 0	16 0	15 8 16 0 to 17 0	16 0 to 17 0	11 0 to 12 0	17 0 to 18 0	18 0 to 19 0	14 8 to 17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	Singhbhum	12 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	12 0	11 0	20 0	18 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

U In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Brahmanbaria 10 seers and Chandpur 9 seers.

V At Feni Hat the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.

W At Cox's Bazar the retail prices of salt is 8½ seers per rupee.

X In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Dinapore 10 seers 2 chitaks, Barh 11 seers 6 chitaks, Bihar not reported.

Y In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jahanabad 10 seers, Aurangabad 10½ seers and Nawada 9 seers.

Z In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Buxar 10 seers 1 chitak, Bhabhua 9 seers 12 chitaks, and Sasaram 10½ seers.

a In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Siwan 11 seers 1 chitak and Gopalgunj (Mirganj) 12 seers.

b At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

c In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Hajipur 10½ seers, and Sitamarhi 11 seers.

CALCUTTA,

The 22nd October 1895.

ERS OF 80 TOLANS.

[illegible]

KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET. (<i>Setaria italica</i> .)	GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA, KADALAI OR SUNAGA. (<i>Cicer arisianum</i> .)
--	--

Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.
-----------------	-----------------------------	---	-----------------	-----------------------------	---

S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	13 5	13 5	11 0
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0
...	...	...	12 4	12 4	11 0

30 0	30 0	20 0	21 0	20 8	22 0
15 4	14 4	15 8	19 0	18 4	19 0
...	...	...	19 0	18 0	16 0
16 0	20 0	12 0	19 8	19 0	18 0
...	...	...	19 8	20 8	17 0
...	...	...	17 0	18 0	13 0
...	...	...	17 8	16 0	17 8

14 0	13 8	...	20 0	20 8	19 0
...	...	...	20 8	20 8	18 15
...	...	...	16 0	15 0	12 0
16 0	...	18 0	18 0	...	13 0
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0

...	...	...	Biri or kalai.		
...	...	...	15 12	15 12	13 2
...	...	...	Chhola.		
...	...	...	14 0	15 0	13 0
...	...	...	Biri or kalai.		
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0
...	...	...	13 2	14 7	10 0

...	...	...	16 0	15 0	16 0
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0
...	...	...	15 12	14 1	12 6
...	...	...	15 0	16 0	16 0
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt

Number.	MARKS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	3 4 0	3 5 0	2 14 6	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 15 0	5 2 0	5 2 0	5 2 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 15 0
2	Sirajganj ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	3 2 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 4 0	5 0 0	2 10 0	2 9 0	3 4 0
3	Dacca ...	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	...	...	...	3 1 0	3 0 0	4 4 0	2 4 0	2 3 0	3 8 0
4	Narayanganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	...	...	2 0 0	...	...
5	Chittagong ...	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 8 0	3 4 0	2 10 0	2 12 0	2 13 0
6	Patna ...	Red wheat.	2 2 6	2 3 6	1 11 0	1 11 0	1 12 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 14 0	1 14 6	1 14 6	2 7 0
		White wheat.	2 10 0	2 7 0									
7	Cuttack ...	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	8 0 0	3 6 0	3 10 0	1 12 0	1 15 0	2 5 0
8	Balasore ...	2 10 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 12 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 14 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	2 7 0
9	Puri ...	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	...	...	...	2 13 0	2 13 0	4 2 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	2 8 0

CALCUTTA,

The 23rd October 1895.

PRICES PER MAUND					
JOWAR OR CHOLU. (<i>Sorghum Vulgare</i> .)			BAJRA OR CUMBU. (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i> .)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.
2 5 0 2	5 0 2	0 0 2	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 4 0
...
...
...
...
...
1 5 0 1	5 0 1	12 0	...	...	...
...
...
...

OF 40 SEERS.

MABUA OR BAOI. (<i>Eleusine Coracana.</i>)			KANONI OR KAKUN. ITALIAN MILLET. (<i>Setaria italica.</i>)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
...	3 14 04	0 0 08	10 0
...
...
...
...
1 5 01	5 01	12 0	1 5 01	5 01	...
...
...
...

in the undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 15th October 1895.

GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA KADALAY OR SUNAGA. (Cicer Aristinum.)			INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE. (Zea Mays.)			ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA. (Cajanus indicus.)			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			MARTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
2 10 0	2 10 0	2 7 0	2 7 0	2 7 0	2 3 0	2 13 0	2 13 0	2 1 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 6 9	3 5 0	3 9 0	3 6 0	Calcutta.
2 6 0	2 10 0	2 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 6	3 6 0	3 8 0	3 9 0	Sirajganj.
2 10 0	2 9 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 3 0	2 4 0	0 4 9	0 4 6	0 5 0	3 9 0	3 9 0	4 0 0	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 6 0	...	...	3 8 0	...	...	Narayanganj.
0 0 3 0 0	3 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	Chittagong.
14 0	1 14 6	1 12 0	1 5 0	1 6 0	1 13 0	1 14 0	1 13 0	1 13 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 7 0	Patna.
Biri or kalai. 10 0	2 10 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 5 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 6 0	Cuttack.
Chhola. 12 0	2 10 0	2 14 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 8 0	Balasore.
Biri or kalai. 10 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	...	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 14 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 4 0	3 5 0	3 3 0	Puri.

O. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

**SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS
TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVA-
TIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE WEEK ENDING, 8 A.M., SATURDAY,
THE 19TH OF OCTOBER 1895.**

WEATHER during the past week has been of a very uniform character over both the province and the Bay, especially the latter, where conditions characteristic of the withdrawal of the south-west monsoon have been maintained without a break; that is, fine and almost cloudless weather has prevailed in the north of the Bay and on the west coast as far south as Masulipatam, while in the south-west there has been daily rainfall. There was a slight change during the latter half of the week, which led to the area of lowest pressure being transferred towards the south-east of the Bay, and that was accompanied by general, though light, rain in Lower Burmah and a partial stoppage in Madras. The alteration was of little importance, and conditions soon returned to the normal state.

Over the province fine weather has been general, though there has been a noticeable difference between the eastern and western divisions, the contrast being greatest between Orissa and Chota Nagpur on the one hand and Assam on the other. Temperature has generally been above the normal in the south-western districts, while in the east, and especially in Assam and North Bengal, there has been a considerable defect.

It appears likely that the warmer weather in the west has been connected with the slight disturbance reported to have developed in North-Western India and to have moved towards the east.

At the beginning of the week pressure was in moderate excess, and gradients were steeper than usual from north to south. Northerly winds consequently prevailed over the whole area except in the west of Bihar. A moderate fall of pressure set in from the west, and the distribution soon became more uniform and more normal. This fall of pressure was followed by a few local showers in the western districts and by a considerable increase of temperature. The showers were most frequent in Chota Nagpur from the 13th to the 15th, and in South-West Bengal on the 15th and 16th. With the exception of a few showers in North Bengal towards the end of the week, this was practically all the rain that fell. None has been reported from Assam, East Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa.

After the moderate fall of pressure in the early part of the week, the distribution remained very steady, and being uniform, only light, variable winds prevailed. Generally the days were warmer than the average owing to the cloudless skies and the absence of rainfall, and the nights were cooler, the defect in the latter preponderating in the eastern districts, where mean temperature has been in defect.

Pressure.—As stated above, pressure fell moderately in the early part of the week, and remained almost unchanged afterwards. The difference from the normal in the means for the week is slight in all districts, being generally under .02 inch.

Temperature.—Comparatively warm weather has prevailed in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, where the means for the week are high by about half a degree. In South-West Bengal and Bihar defect is small, in North Bengal it is nearly 1°, and in East Bengal and Assam about 1°·5.

Rainfall has again been scattered in some districts, and in others entirely absent. The average fall in Chota Nagpur is .25 inch, in South-West Bengal .16 inch, and in North Bengal .11 inch. Elsewhere there has been none.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Saturday, the 19th of October 1895 :—

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.	TEMPERATURE.						RAINFALL.									
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since 16th October 1895.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal	88°3	83°3	86°3	78°0	81°3	—0°2	10°16	1°23	—1°06	0°26	1°08	—0°78	3°44	3°24	0°08	0°29
North Bengal	89°1	84°1	87°3	80°6	78°5	—0°8	0°11	1°16	—1°06	0°13	0°87	—0°74	1°00	3°67	0°11	0°71
East Bengal	89°3	87°3	87°5	79°3	79°3	—1°6	Nil	1°25	—1°25	0°00	1°39	—1°39	5°38	4°10	Nil	0°57
Bihar	88°3	84°3	85°6	80°3	79°2	—0°3	Nil	0°49	—0°49	0°00	0°57	—0°57	0°40	3°08	Nil	0°24
Orissa	88°3	79°0	86°3	74°3	81°5	+0°3	0°03	1°13	—1°11	0°13	1°33	—1°20	2°73	4°11	Nil	0°46
Chota Nagpur	91°9	81°9	86°3	87°4	78°9	+0°5	0°25	0°50	—0°25	0°76	0°64	—0°09	0°60	3°30	Nil	0°18
Assam	91°0	84°5	86°8	80°2	78°0	—1°5										

* Daltonganj not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,

The 22nd October 1895.

O. LITTLE,

Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 13th to 19th October 1895.

MONTH.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.					HYGROMETRY.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.	
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.		Humidity at 10 A.M.
1895.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
October	13th	29.974	82.3	91.2	17.9	78.3	86.6	75.5	.735	70.0	59	Nil
"	14th	.940	81.9	89.7	15.7	74.0	86.3	75.5	.740	70.2	58	Nil
"	15th	.915	81.7	87.6	11.8	75.8	79.8	76.0	.849	74.3	83	Nil
"	16th	.915	80.6	86.8	12.5	74.3	85.6	78.5	.881	75.4	72	Nil
"	17th	.920	81.6	90.3	17.5	72.8	85.6	79.0	.903	76.2	74	0.14
"	18th	.909	82.1	90.4	16.6	73.8	86.9	79.3	.900	76.0	70	Nil
"	19th	.910	82.3	90.8	17.1	78.7	85.7	74.7	.713	69.1	58	Nil

The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days Inches. 29.926

The mean temperature of the seven days 81.8

The extreme variation of temperature 18.4

The maximum temperature 91.2

The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days % 68

The total fall of rain from 13th to 19th October 1895 Inch. 0.14

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,

J. H. GILLILAND,

The 21st October 1895.

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 19th October 1895, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

NATURE OF CARGO.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 19TH OCTOBER 1895.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 20TH OCTOBER 1894.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	786	1,23,450	2,015	449	53,135	757
Jute	461	1,35,900	2,385	301	1,14,000	1,982
Firewood	148	73,150	1,101	81	56,750	869
Other articles	871	1,88,475	2,592	803	1,55,600	2,372
Total	2,266	5,20,375	8,093	1,634	3,79,485	5,980



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER, 30, 1895.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1894-95.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

Darjeeling, the 28th October 1895.

RESOLUTION—No. 344T—G.

THE Lieutenant-Governor directs the publication of the Commissioner's Report on the General Administration of the Chota Nagpur Division for the year 1894-95 for general information.

2. His Honour desires to call the special attention of District Officers to the following passages in the Report:—

Paragraph 54.—Regarding the impetus given to coal-mining by the Jharia extension of the East Indian Railway. It does not appear that any special complaint has been heard on the subject of any dearth of labour.

Paragraph 59.—The remarks in this paragraph illustrate well the utility of railway statistics in correcting or confirming general impressions. It is noticeable that the imports of food-grains, as ascertained from railway statistics, greatly exceeded the exports.

Paragraph 70.—Mr. Grimley's views on the severity of the treatment which police errors frequently receive agree with those which the Lieutenant-Governor has already expressed on a subject which he considers of extreme importance.

Paragraph 198.—The Commissioner gives a valuable *resumé* of the chief administrative problems of the Division, to which may be added the Bill for introducing a modified Tenancy Act and commuting predial services for money payments.

The attention of the Public Works Department will be drawn to the description in paragraph 59 of the main roads in the Division and the effect upon them of the opening of railway communications.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. E. BUCKLAND,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

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ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE CHOTA NAGPUR
DIVISION FOR 1894-95.

No. 267J., dated Ranchi, the 9th July 1895.

From—W. H. GRIMLEY, Esq., Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report on the General Administration of the Chota Nagpur Division for the year 1894-95.

2. The reports of the District Officers were received in my office on the dates mentioned below :—

Hazaribagh	...	...	27th May 1895.
Lohardaga	...	...	31st " "
Palamau	...	...	3rd June "
Manbhum	...	...	3rd " "
Singhbhum	...	...	3rd " "

L.—CHARGE.

3. I was in charge of the Division throughout the year, except from the 4th September to the 2nd November 1894, when
(a) Division. I was on leave, and Colonel A. Evans Gordon officiated as Commissioner.

(b) Districts. The districts were in charge of the officers mentioned below :—

Hazaribagh	...	Colonel C. H. Garbett throughout the year, with the exception of the last seven days, when he was on leave, and Mr. E. M. Konstam, c.s., officiated as Deputy Commissioner.
Lohardaga	...	Colonel A. Evans Gordon throughout the year, with the exception of two intervals, viz., from the 13th April to the 18th June 1894, when he was on leave, and Mr. C. Cuthbertson, c.s., officiated for him; and again from the 4th September to the 2nd November 1894, when he acted as Commissioner, and Mr. C. F. Manson, Deputy Magistrate, officiated as a Deputy Commissioner.
Palamau	...	Mr. W. R. Bright, c.s., throughout the year.
Manbhum	...	Mr. J. Windsor, c.s., from 1st April to 24th July 1894, and again from the 25th October 1894 to the end of the official year. During the interval Mr. C. H. Bompas, c.s., officiated as Deputy Commissioner.
Singhbhum	...	Mr. C. A. S. Bedford from the commencement of the year to the 24th May 1894, and again from the 16th July 1894 to the 27th March 1895. Mr. C. H. Bompas, c.s., during the remainder of the year.
(c) Subdivisions.		
Giridih	...	Mr. W. H. Rattray, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, throughout the year, with the exception of the first 27 days, when he was on leave, and Babu Upendra Chunder Mukherjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, was in charge.
Gobindpur	...	Mr. N. Warde-Jones, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, throughout the year.

The reports of the several districts were submitted by the officers mentioned below :—

Hazaribagh	...	By Mr. E. M. Konstam, c.s.
Lohardaga	...	By Colonel A. Evans Gordon.
Palamau	...	By Mr. H. C. Streatfeild, c.s.
Manbhum	...	By Mr. L. F. Morshead, c.s.
Singhbhum	...	By Mr. C. H. Bompas, c.s.

The majority of the officers by whom the district reports have been submitted thus laboured under the disadvantage of having to submit reports for districts of which they either did not hold charge, or held charge for very short periods during the year.

II.—TOURS AND INSPECTIONS OF OFFICERS.

4. My movements last cold season were subordinated to the requirements of the Native States, in which I made an extended tour; but, in spite of this claim on my time and a further interruption caused by the Camp of Exercise and inspection of the Chota Nagpur Mounted Rifles, which were held in the middle of February to suit the convenience of General Lance, I was able, by marching rapidly, to make the customary inspections of all the courts, offices, and other public institutions in each district. The time thus spent on tour was 134 days, including a short tour of 16 days made by Colonel Gordon when he was acting as Commissioner during my absence on leave.

(a) Commissioner's tour.

5. I visited Purulia in April, while journeying to and from Calcutta, to give evidence before the Ganja Commission, and again in August when I visited the jail and the dispensary, drove round the Madhab bandh to observe the progress of its construction, and inspected the Deputy Commissioner's cutcherry, besides enquiring into a variety of local matters that demanded attention, in particular the unauthorised grant of certain leases of Government land for building sites, and the petition of two sons of the Raja of Pachete for the protection of his estate under the Encumbered Estates Act. The Raja, a very old gentleman, owns the largest and richest property in Manbhum. The petitioners themselves are quite elderly, and their earnest endeavours to rescue their ancestral estate from the inevitable ruin that awaits it, if the present form of mismanagement continues, have my fullest sympathy and support.

6. Colonel Gordon when officiating as Commissioner left Ranchi on the 21st September and proceeded *via* Purulia and Chakradharpur to Chaibassa, where he inspected the several branches of the Deputy Commissioner's office and the other public institutions. On the 30th September he went to Giridih and inspected the subdivisional office and the sub-registry office, the distillery and the charitable dispensary. He left Giridih on the 2nd October, and reached Gobindpur by rail the same day, and at once commenced the inspection of the subdivisional office, which he finished on the following day. He left Gobindpur on the 3rd, and returned to head-quarters *via* Asansol and Purulia on the 6th.

7. On my return from leave I took over charge at Purulia on the morning of the 2nd of November, and setting out the next day by nightfall got as far as Thulin on the banks of the Subarnarekha, the river of the golden streak, that pursues its sinuous course and seems to be everywhere in the south-eastern parts of Chota Nagpur. Except the undulations of the road there was nothing to arrest the eye until, on approaching Jaipur, the castle-like habitation of the local zamindar came prominently into sight, the dilapidated remnant of a feudal age. I beguiled the tedium of the journey by counting the oft-recurring strings of carts laden with merchandise that passed by, finding in their number some justification of the support I had given to a scheme for a steam tramway as far as Ranchi. The line would traverse the Manbhum and Lohardaga districts and be fed from the marts of Palkot, Lohardaga, Kbunti, Ranchi, Bundu, Thulin, Jhalda, and other trade centres, as well as affording a convenient outlet for the surplus products of the Jushpur and Sirguja States. It would, moreover, convert Ranchi, with its dry and temperate climate, into a sanitarium in those months of the year, from July to October, when the heat and moisture of the plains are most oppressive. It would also prove an incalculable boon to travellers who have now to perform the journey of 74 miles from Ranchi to the railway in a cart, a sort of attenuated bathing machine, dragged by coolies at the rate of three miles an hour. There is a project ready to hand which only requires the help of the financier and organiser to bring to completion.

8. Fourteen miles from Jaipur the road winds through Jhalda, a straggling village with some pretensions to being a town, as it can boast a municipality, dispensary, police-station and school, besides several lac factories which send their produce to Mirzapore, and a large serai and camping-ground for carts. I spent the night at Thulin, and the journey thence to Ranchi, a distance of 39 miles, occupied the whole of the next day. After crossing

the river the road begins to rise gradually until it attains the level of the plateau some 17 miles from Ranchi. Midway between Thulin and this spot there are three causeways much out of repair, which are a source of considerable inconvenience, not to say danger, to the public in the rains when there is a rapid flow of water. By diverting the road a little, two of these obstacles might be avoided at no great cost. The road winds through a valley with hills on both sides, which, being fairly well-wooded, give a pleasing variety to the landscape, and this is maintained until Rajadera, the head of the pass, is reached, so called from the Raja of Chota Nagpur pitching his tent there when journeying to Pachete on the occasion of his marriage.

9. On the 14th November, as soon as all arrangements were complete, I set out for a tour in the Tributary States. It is no light task preparing for such a journey, seeing that, with the exception of the tents which are borne on elephants, everything is carried by coolies banghy-fashion in covered baskets. Local men are not to be relied on, and the coolies are usually brought from the district of Hazaribagh and engaged for the whole season, quite a small army being required to transport all the impedimenta necessary for a journey of three months' duration. The road we traversed was constructed some years ago and runs through a continuous expanse of undulating country, patches of cultivation ripe for the sickle alternating with long stretches of scrub jungle or the red rocky soil of the upland. Owing to the friable character of the soil the road in places was in very bad condition, but it is a difficult road to maintain properly, and to keep it metalled is beyond the resources of the Road Cess Committee. Except on the first day when troops of villagers from the neighbouring hamlets passed by on their way to market, forming a series of quaint pictures of rustic life in their primitive ornaments and garb of simplicity, the wayfarers were few, and the all-pervading sense of silence and solitude peculiar to Chota Nagpur continually impressed us with the idea that we are travelling far away from civilisation.

10. We marched about 16 miles a day, halting at Mandar, where there is a police-station, and at Kuru, where the road bifurcates, one branch going to the south-west to Lohardaga and the other to the north-west to Palamau. We took the former and reached Lohardaga, 48 miles from Ranchi, on the third day. At Kuru I received a visit from Thakur Radhanath Sahi, a broken-down zamindar of Kairo, whose estate is under the Encumbered Estates Act. He was in great distress of mind, as his efforts to prevent the diminution of his ancestral property by the sale of a portion had proved futile, and appealed to me for assistance. At Lohardaga I visited the Munsif's cutcherry, the thana, and the dispensary.

11. The road after leaving Lohardaga turns sharply to the south, and is simply a fair-weather road, following the level of the country with its numerous ascents and descents, and crossing bridgeless streams. Our progress was occasionally impeded by droves of pack bullocks from Jushpur or Sirguja with their tinkling bells. The next halting places were Ghagra and Goomla, where the Bara Lal from Palkot with his son came to pay me a visit of ceremony. They accompanied me to the next encampment at Raidih. The Baraik of Goomla also put in an appearance, and on my taxing him with an accumulation of arrears of subscription to the Lohardaga dispensary complained that owing to the people having become Christians—the term is synonymous with non-payment of rent—he was reduced so low that he could not afford to pay.

12. The march from Goomla to Raidih was rather a trying one, as the road was rough and made deep dips into the beds of rivers and scrambled up the ridges on the opposite bank in a very irregular fashion, necessitating frequent descents from the dog-carts to ease the strain on the horses, but on we went steadily, but surely, until our destination was reached. We were late in arriving, but the beauty of the spot where the camp was pitched was some compensation for the discomforts of the journey, for Raidih is most picturesquely situated on rising ground beneath the shelter of encircling hills on three sides and with the valley of the river Sunk which separates the Lohardaga district from Jushpur territory on the remaining fourth. Here we found Mr. Schurr, the District Superintendent of Police, who like myself was on a tour of inspection. The next morning we crossed the Sunk; but as it was in high water owing to the lateness of the rainy season, it became necessary to

make a detour and approach the river through the bed of a nala in order to find a safe ford, but, thanks to the arrangement made by the Raja of Jushpur, we reached the opposite bank without any mishap. I entered Jushpur on the 21st November, and from that date until the end of December was marching through the Native States of Jushpur, Sirguja, Udaipur, Gangpur, and Bonai.

13. On the 5th January I arrived at Chakradharpur in the Singhbhum district, and the next day drove into Chaibassa accompanied by Father Haghenbeck, the Superior of the Roman Catholic Mission at Ranchi, who was on a visit to the brotherhood at Chaibassa. The road which was completed a year or two ago was in excellent order. The public offices and courts had already been inspected by Colonel Gordon in September, so I confined my attention to the jail, dispensary, and zilla school. I also attended the distribution of prizes at the Anglican Mission school by the Right Reverend the Bishop of Chota Nagpur, gave interviews to the chief Mankis of the district, as well as to the Raja of Seraikella, the Thakur of Kharsawan, and the Thakur of Kera, discussing with them important matters connected with the administration of their States. I also decided a forest boundary question and a dispute about a ferry, and along with the Deputy Commissioner and District Superintendent of Police examined the rules and forms for chaukidari assessments. On the 9th I left Chaibassa accompanied by Mr. Bedford, the Deputy Commissioner, and he remained with me during the next three days, when I visited Seraikella, Dugni, and Kandra up to the banks of the Subarnarekha which separates Singhbhum from Manbhum. The contrast between the roads in these two districts is remarkable, and much to the disadvantage of the former, partly owing to the poverty of the road fund and partly to the fact that the road passes through the Seraikella State, where it does not receive the same amount of attention as a district road. At Chandil, some six miles from the Subarnarekha, I was met by Mr. Windsor, the Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum, who accompanied me to Balrampur, Adardih, and Barrabazar, the head-quarters of Messrs. Watson and Company, and Purulia. At Chandil I received a visit from the son of the Patkum zamindar, who was anxious for the protection of the Encumbered Estates Act to be extended to his father's property. At Barrabazar I discussed the ghatwali commutation question with Mr. Mathewson, Messrs. R. W. Watson and Company's Manager, and other matters in connection with the zamindari of Barrabhum, of which they are the proprietors, but was specially engaged in enquiries connected with coolie emigration. At Purulia I inspected Mr. Saubolle's dépôt, against whom certain charges of wrongful detention had been made, and I pointed out to the dépôt-keeper in what way the orders of Government should be complied with regarding opening out the front wall.

14. The next week I spent in Calcutta with the permission of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, where I had much to do in connection with the arrangements for the Camp of Exercise and Rifle Meeting of the Chota Nagpur Mounted Rifles. On the 27th January I returned to Purulia, and reached Ranchi on the 31st, halting on the way at Bamnia, Thulin, and Jonha. The place last-mentioned is in the midst of hills about 21 miles from Ranchi and not very far from the Hundrughag water-falls, where the Subarnarekha dashes through a rocky chasm from the plateau to the valley below between the Hazaribagh and Lohardaga districts. While at Jonha a woman besought my interference on behalf of her son, who some months before, she said, had been fuddled with drink and carried off to Assam. She produced a letter from him, in which he stated the circumstances of his recruitment, and piteously bemoaned his fate and asked that steps might be taken to procure his return. I enquired into the case, but it was asserted that he was over age. A few months later, however, the mother came and said he had been allowed to return.

15. The Camp of Exercises, Rifle Meeting, and Annual Inspection of the Volunteers took place from the 10th to the 18th February, and for the rest of the month work at head-quarters detained me. On the 4th March I set out for Palamau accompanied by Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Comins, the Inspector-General of Jails, halting *en route* at Chandwa and Manka. After descending the Chandwa ghat the road passed through the Auranga valley near the coal-fields of that name and at no great distance from the Karanpura and Hutar coal-fields, all of which only await the advent of a railway to be profitably worked. These

valuable mineral stores, together with the coal-bearing rocks of Bokaro, Ramgurbh, and Daltonganj, would be capable of development and doubtless afford a rich reward to persons enterprising enough to carry a railway to the spot. This would be possible by continuing the Jharia extension line from its terminus at Gutariya through the Damuda and Auranga valleys in a direction almost due west as far as Daltonganj and thence on to Mogulserai.

16. Besides inspecting the public courts and offices at Daltonganj I visited the jail, the dispensary, and the police lines, and had interviews with the principal zamindars of the district, who to show their loyalty came in to see me from far and wide. They were much concerned at the transfer of Mr. Bright, who, as their first Deputy Commissioner, may be said to have made the district, and, as a mark of their appreciation of the interest he had taken in their welfare and in the advancement of the district, they had decided to make a public garden on the land round the well which was constructed in honour of Sir Charles Elliott's visit to Daltonganj. The visit to the jail was instructive, as Dr. Comins explained to the jailor the proper mode of husking paddy, and of giving a supply of pure water to the cook-room. The jail has still more land around it than it can possibly require, and the sterile portion of it might be given up to the town which is sadly in need of additional land for building sites.

17. On reaching the dispensary the Assistant Surgeon, Babu Raj Mohun Banerjee, who takes much interest in eye diseases, was on the point of operating for cataract on an elderly man who had lost the sight of one eye and was nearly blind in the other and had come a great distance for the purpose. He performed the operation very skilfully, removing the lens, and when it was over, the man was able to distinguish objects, but it would take a week or two for his complete recovery. These operations for cataract, which are numerous performed throughout Bengal, are a great boon to the people, and would be more valuable if each dispensary had a supply of spectacles on sale to the public. The initial outlay would soon be recouped, and possibly spectacle-makers might be induced to take back what remained unsold. It is true that many of the patients would not be able to afford the luxury of spectacles, but there are others who could easily do so; for example, the patient above mentioned, who was a well-to-do baniah. Rai Thakurai Bhagobai Dyal Singh Bahadur had liberally offered Rs. 3,000 for adding a female ward to the dispensary, and was not to be outdone in generosity by his *fidus Achates*, Thakurai Gobind Prosad Singh, of Ranka, who had offered to build and endow a dispensary at his own place of residence.

18. Mr. Giles, the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, was at Daltonganj at the time of my visit, and we went together to the police-station, and it was a novel sight to see the men who were drawn upon the parade-ground perform their drill and physical exercises in an efficient manner, a matter heretofore much neglected in this district, but they have recently had the benefit of a smart officer to instruct them who had been brought in from another district. I was glad to find that greater attention is being paid to drill and discipline in the police force generally, as laxness in this respect is apt to generate a habit of carelessness in the more important functions of a police officer.

19. I examined the work of Mr. Sunder, the Settlement Officer, and his staff, discussed the form of jamabandi, and gave instructions on various points connected with the survey and settlement operations. I also advised the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Mr. Trafford, on the line of action to be taken under rules for the management of the protected areas. I went round the town with Mr. Bright and inspected the public roads, latrines and trenching ground, which were all in fairly good condition.

20. The return journey to Ranchi took longer than the coming, as the road was heavy after a storm and led up-hill for a considerable portion of the way. I reached Ranchi on the evening of the 12th. On the 17th the Political Chiefs and principal zamindars came in to attend a darbar, and for the next week I was engaged in disposing of various important questions connected with the Native States. On the 26th I went to Hazaribagh and inspected the public offices and courts, the dispensary, the jail, and reformatory. I also went round the town and saw the drainage, the roads and trenching ground, besides paying a visit to the coolie depôts situated on the Barhi road about

two miles away. I also enquired into the working of the rural police and inspected the police reserve, being well pleased with the smart way in which the men were put through their exercises by Inspector Campbell. I was glad to find that the Raja of Padma, who for the last few years had been holding aloof and shutting himself up at home, came in with his son to see me, and I took occasion to advise him to put the management of his large property on a better footing, as there is some danger of its going to ruin through neglect, and I further counselled him to improve his village and make the raiyats better pleased with him by constructing reservoirs for irrigation and pukka darri wells for drinking purposes. He seemed to be impressed by what I said, but how long the impression will last remains to be seen. On the return journey from Hazaribagh I examined the causeway under construction across the Damodar. Very little progress had been made.

21. My inspection embraced every department, both on the Revenue and Criminal side, and was not confined to the registers, but included an examination of correspondence and records of cases in order to see whether business was disposed of with proper regard to its importance and with sufficient promptitude. Care was also taken to ascertain whether the defects pointed out at previous inspections had been rectified, and that punctuality was observed in attending office. The Hazaribagh office is a model of neatness and order, thanks to the constant supervision exercised by Colonel Garbett, and I also had occasion to compliment Mr. Bright and his clerks on the state of efficiency in which I found his office.

22. The tours of the District Officers were not confined to the cold-weather months, and were in all cases either equal to, or in excess of, the periods fixed for their respective districts. The longest period spent in the interior was 122 days by the District Officer of Lohardaga. The number of days spent by Colonel Garbett in the interior of Hazaribagh was exactly 120 days. The tours of the other Deputy Commissioners were—Manbhum 101, Singhbhum 109 and Palamau 114 days.

23. Colonel Garbett's tour was spread over seven months of the year, viz. from September 1894 to March 1895, and he visited every part of the district. He travelled over and inspected 426 miles of road, inspected 22 police-stations and outposts, a large number of ghatwali roadposts, 20 pounds, 67 outstills and ganja and opium shops, and a large number of primary and other schools; examined the registers of 26 chaukidari tahsildars and compared a large number of receipts granted to assesses with their counterfoils and with entries in the shiahas; visited the Government villages in Koderma, Korgali, and Kharagdiha, the Dhanwar Court of Ward's estate and six encumbered estates. In the Government estates he inspected a large number of bandhs or irrigation reservoirs constructed during the past and the previous years and selected sites for similar improvements in the current and succeeding years. In the wards' and encumbered estates he examined the accounts of the tahsildars and compared the receipts granted to several hundred raiyats with their counterfoils and the entries in the shiahas. In September and February he visited Giridih, and there made inspections of the subdivisional office, the court of the Munsif, the sub-registry office, the sub-jail, the dispensary, the distillery, and the ganja golahs. He also inspected the office of the Manager of the Dhanwar Court of Wards' estate at Pachamba. In January he visited Chatra and there inspected the several branches of the office of the Munsif-Magistrate, the Chatra middle vernacular school, the charitable dispensary, the Sub-Registrar's office, and the municipality. Throughout his tour Colonel Garbett devoted a good deal of his time to making enquiries into income-tax and chaukidari assessments, the outturn of the crops, the material condition of the people, state of public feeling, conduct of zamindars, and police and many other matters. His tour was well planned and his diaries were full and interesting.

24. In Lohardaga, with the exception of April, May, and September, the tour of the Deputy Commissioner was distributed over all months of the year. In June Colonel Gordon spent two days in inspecting certain wells constructed with corrugated iron rings by Mr. Cooke, of Palandoo. In July he spent 10 days on a short tour through Rantu, Mandar, Angara, Mahilon, Khunti,

Messra, and Ormanjhi. At Mandar and Khunti he inspected the police-stations. At Angara he inspected the outstill and selected a site for a new cart serai. At Messra he endeavoured to bring about an amicable settlement of a dispute between the zamindar of the place and his brother. In August Colonel Gordon spent five days at Basargarh, Rantu, and Pithoria. In October Mr. Manson when officiating as Deputy Commissioner spent eight days in visiting Lohardaga and inspecting the several public offices and institutions of the place. In November Colonel Gordon visited Silli, Rahey, Bundu, and Tamar, and thence proceeded to Chakradharpur to attend the volunteer meeting there. On his way back from Chakardharpur he made enquiries regarding three notorious sardars, who, he was told, were still clandestinely collecting *chanda* and holding meetings on market days at Kochang. He then visited the Jeria estate, which is now managed under the Court of Wards, and supervised the revision of jamabandis of several villages by the Manager. Between the 4th January and 8th February 1895 he toured through the south and south-western portions of his district. On the 23rd February he visited Lohardaga and there inspected the Revenue and Criminal sides of the Munsif's office, the Registration office, the municipality, dispensary and other public institutions, and returned to head-quarters on the 15th March, on which date and on the 16th, 28th, and 29th he made short excursions in the neighbourhood of Ranchi. In the course of his tours, besides making the usual inspections of police-stations and outposts, schools, and excise shops, Colonel Gordon inspected a large number of district roads and made enquiries into the state of the crops, public health, income-tax assessments, chaukidari collections, *chanda* movements, relations of landlords and tenants, and compared the receipts given to the raiyats of Government Court of Wards' and encumbered estates with their counterfoils. He made a prolonged tour and visited the greater portion of his district.

25. In Palamau Mr. Bright's tour was spread over eight months of the year. In April he spent three days in the inspection of *khanapuri* work in the Palamau Government estate and of the Manatoo road. In June he visited Mohuadand in the extreme south of his district and spent ten days in trying on the spot a serious case which originated in the religious antagonism between Hindus and Muhammadans in connection with cow-killing. In September he spent eight days in inspecting the attestation work of the Assistant Settlement Officer of Palamau, and the outstills, schools, police-stations, and outposts which lay on his route. In October he was out ten days visiting Chatterpur and Patan, making the usual inspections of roads, outstills, ghats, and police-stations. In November he spent 17 days in camp in inspecting the Sirguja road, the attestation work of the Assistant Settlement Officer and the schools, thanas, outstill, and other excise shops at Gurwah and Bistrampur, and in visiting the Majhiwan attached and the Punjri-Kullan ward's estate. In December Mr. Bright spent 27 days in touring through Manatu, Nowajaipur, Shahpur, Saraidih, and Namoodag. He then visited Majhiwan a second time with a view to meet the sub-manager of encumbered estates who had been ordered by the Board to take over charge of the estate and to check the jamabandis, but on the night of the 24th December he received news of a serious riot which had occurred 20 miles south of Daltonganj, and this necessitated his proceeding by forced marches to the spot. He reached the place of occurrence on the morning of the 26th. Having finished the enquiry into this case, he returned to head-quarters through Gurwah. In January Mr. Bright spent 24 days in camp touring through Ranka and Untari to the Sirguja border. In February he spent 15 days in the interior and visited Latiahar and the tuppeh of Seemah. Besides doing the usual inspections of schools, police-stations, and outposts, roads, crops and outstills, a good deal of Mr. Bright's time was occupied during the three last-mentioned trips in supervising the attestation work of the Assistant Settlement Officer of the Palamau Government estate, examining the receipts granted to the raiyats of the Government Court of Wards and encumbered estates and making income-tax and chaukidari enquiries. Mr. Bright visited almost all parts of his district and made a very useful tour.

26. In Manbhum Mr. Windsor was out on 98 and Mr. Bompas on 3 days, thus making between them a tour of 101 days, which were spread

over all the months of the year, except April, May, September, and October. In June Mr. Windsor spent four days in visiting Raghunathpur and inspecting the municipality and the public offices and institutions of the place. In July he was out nine days on a visit to the subdivision of Gobindpur, where he inspected the several branches of the subdivisional office, the sub-registry office, the sub-jail, the dispensary, the school, the thana, and the office of the Tahsildar of the Nagarkhari ward's estate. In August Mr. Bompas went to Jhalda, chiefly with a view to select Commissioners for the Jhalda Municipality. In November Mr. Windsor visited Barrabazar and on his way there noticed that Messrs. R. Watson and Company had definitely abandoned indigo, which was formerly the source of constant friction between their employes and the raiyats, and that the latter had sown mustard and other crops round their houses where formerly they were forced to cultivate indigo. At Barrabazar he inspected the criminal, revenue, and civil sides of the Munsif's office, the dispensary, the thana, the sub-registry office, the excise shops, and the coolie depôts. On his way back from Barrabazar he visited Balrampore, where he inspected the outpost. The place is said to be rapidly rising in importance owing to the opening of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. On the 17th November Mr. Windsor again started from head-quarters and proceeded along the Chass-Goolbera Provincial road, now maintained by the District Road Committee with a Government grant, towards the western portion of the Gobindpur subdivision inspecting *en route* the police-station, cattle-pound, excise shops, and coolie depôts at Chass. Here he found that the cart serai, which had previously been in existence, had fallen down, though the so-called lessee paid Rs. 135 during the year under report and continued to levy black mail from cartmen who halted at the roadside or in a mango tope. He then visited the Nowagarh encumbered estate and inspected the office of the Tahsildar at Phuluatand. He next visited Kutrass, Rajganj, and Topechansi. The village of Kutrass has grown in importance owing to the opening of the railway and the settlement of coal lands. At Rajganj Mr. Windsor inspected the police-station, and at Topechansi the police-station and dispensary: this latter is maintained jointly by the zamindars of Nowagarh and Kutrass. From Topechansi Mr. Windsor proceeded to Gobindpur, where he halted two days and then returned to head-quarters. On the 6th December Mr. Windsor again left head-quarters and proceeded to Gobindpur to complete his tour in the subdivision. This time he visited Chirkunda, Nirsha, Poddardih (Pandra), Samandpur, Gobindpur, Tundi, and Jheria. At Chirkunda and Nirsha he inspected the police outpost and station. At Poddardih he inspected the school, dispensary, and hostel, all of which are maintained by the zamindar, Babu Madhusudan Singh. The dispensary is said to be doing very good work and to have already gained very great popularity in the neighbourhood. The hostel is attached to the school and gives accommodation to 50 boys, all of whom are boarded and fed at the zamindar's expense. At Samandpur he inspected the accounts of the Tahsildar of the Pandra half encumbered estate. At Gobindpur he completed his second inspection of the several branches of the subdivisional office and the lock-up, the dispensary, the police station, and the sub-registry office. At Jheria he found that the zamindar, who was a ward of the Court till the 4th December 1893, had received a large bonus by the settlement of coal lands; but instead of utilising the same in the payment of the debts incurred by him since that date had spent the greater portion of the same, together with the income of his estate, in useless and unproductive pursuits. People have flocked into Jheria from all quarters, and the zamindar being young and wanting in strength of mind, advantage has been taken by schemers and speculators. In January 1895 Mr. Windsor was away 25 days and proceeded to the south and south-western of his district. He visited the temporarily-settled estate of Mahta, and there inspected the irrigation bands which were being excavated at the cost of Government. He then proceeded to Baghmundi, Hensla, and Patkum. From Chandil he accompanied me to Barrabazar. Later on he proceeded to Koilapal and Dhodka on the extreme south-east of his district. In February he spent 20 days in camp in visiting Jaypur and Jhalda, Jhapra, and Raghunathpur. At Jhalda he inspected the municipality, police-station and sub-registry office, and examined the accounts of the Tahsildar of the Jhalda ward's estate. At Raghunathpur he inspected for the second time the several branches of the office of the Munsif,

the municipality, dispensary, thana and school, and made enquiries into certain petitions regarding the exclusion of Nandua from the municipality. From Raghunathpur he paid flying visits to Gourangdih and Santuri, and there inspected the police, thana and outpost and the excise shops. In March he was out on four days only, visiting Hura and some other villages on the east of his district. Mr. Windsor thus made a very extensive tour and visited all parts of his district. Throughout his tour, besides making usual inspections of roads, police-stations and outposts, excise shops and schools, he made enquiries about income-tax assesses, the state of the crops, condition of the people, the state of public feeling, conduct of zamindars, and the relations between landlords and tenants. His tour was well arranged and his diaries were always full and interesting.

27. In Singhbhum Mr. Bedford spent altogether 109 days in the interior of his district, and his tour was distributed over eight months of the year. In August, September, and October he spent six, nine, and seven days, respectively, in inspecting the Chakradharpur thana and in disposing of questions connected with the Chakradharpur bazar, the railway and the establishment of a Bench at Chakradharpur. In November he was out on 28 days, during which he was chiefly occupied in touring through pargana Dhalbhum and the Seraikella Political State. At Ghatsilla he inspected the Manager's office, the police-station, the excise shops and the school, and disposed of on the spot appeals from the decision of the Forest Settlement Officer of Dhalbhum. In Seraikella he settled many questions between Babu Gangaram Singh of Icha and the Prodhans of his elaua, and inspected the office of the Raja and the roads and schools within the State. In December he again visited Chakradharpur in connection with various matters regarding the Chakradharpur bazar, and met His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India on the 14th December 1894. In January and February he visited Porahat and the Kolhan and made the usual inspections of the roads, schools, and excise shops and the reserved and protected forests. He also made enquiries regarding income-tax assesses, and discussed matters connected with the settlement of the Kolhan estate with the Settlement Officer, Mr. Craven. Between the 1st and 3rd March he inspected the office, hajat, and dispensary of the Thakur of Khursawan.

28. In the Giridih subdivision the tour of the Subdivisional Officer, Mr. Rattray, was spread over seven months of the year. In June he spent eight days at Kharagdiha for the purpose of holding a local enquiry in connection with a dispute about the possession of Gadi Lataki. In October he visited Moheshmunda and Teladih and spent eight days in holding enquiries into certain complaints made by the raiyats of those places regarding the cultivation of poppy, which had lately been extended to that side of the district. In November he spent 20 days in visiting Barakar, Palganj, Chiki, Chainpur, Dumri, Choochanda, Madhuban, and Pertand. In December he toured through the Serampur estate and spent 21 days in visiting important places in that Gadi. In January he passed 18 days in camp in the northern portion of his subdivision, and in February and March he remained out on nine and six days, respectively. He thus completed the prescribed number of 90 days. In the course of his tour Mr. Rattray inspected police-stations and outposts, schools, excise shops, and cattle-pounds, and made enquiries regarding the state of the crops, health of the people, the condition of the roads, relations between landlords and tenants, income-tax assessments and the working of the Chaukidari Act.

29. In Gobindpur Mr. Warde-Jones made a prolonged tour of 154 days and visited all parts of his subdivision. The repressing of riotously-inclined persons, he says, was an important item of his curriculum. A portion of his time was also taken up in the inspection of sites and buildings for the storage of explosives for blasting purposes required in coal mines which are rapidly increasing in the subdivision.

30. The district offices and treasuries at Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Palamau, and Purulia were inspected by me once during the year. The district office and treasury at Chai-bassa were inspected by Colonel Gordon in September 1894.

Inspection of district offices and treasuries—
(a) By Commissioner.

31. All the district offices and treasuries were twice inspected by the respective Deputy Commissioners chiefly in September and March. The inspection made in March 1895 by Colonel Gordon of the Lohardaga office was partial, as my inspection of it was being made simultaneously with his.

32. Both the Giridih and Gobindpur subdivisional offices and sub-treasuries were inspected by Colonel Gordon in September and October 1894.

33. Colonel Garbett inspected the subdivisional office and sub-treasury at Giridih twice during the year, viz., once in September 1894 and again in February 1895. The office of the Munsif-Deputy Magistrate of Chattra was inspected by him once in December 1894.

34. The Gobindpur subdivisional office and sub-treasury as well as the office of the Munsif-Magistrates of Raghunathpur and Barrabazar were inspected twice by Mr. Windsor. The inspections of the subdivisional office and treasury were made by him in July and December 1894; those of the Munsif-Magistrate's office at Raghunathpur in June 1894 and February 1895; while those of the office of the Munsif-Magistrate of Barrabazar in November 1894 and January 1895. The office of the Munsif-Magistrate of Lohardaga was twice inspected by the Deputy Commissioner of Lohardaga, viz., once in September 1894 by Mr. Manson, and again by Colonel Gordon in February 1895. The results of these inspections were on the whole fairly satisfactory.

III.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

35. The past year was on the whole much warmer than its predecessor. It commenced with very hot dry weather, which was followed by seasonable and copious rain. In Hazaribagh the average monthly mean temperature was 78.4° against 77.7° in the preceding year, and the maximum in the shade registered on the 28th and 29th May 1894, the hottest days in the year, was 108.6° against 102° on the 15th April 1893. Ranchi was generally a degree cooler than Hazaribagh, and in Palamau the maximum was just over 114° , and in Chaibassa nearly 4 degrees higher. In Manbhum in 1893 the temperature only once rose to 100° in the month of April, whereas in the same month in 1894 it was 100° or more on no fewer than 17 days. In May again the heat became more intense, and on the 28th rose to 113° . The cold weather was unusually warm. The rainfall was above the average, and, except in Lohardaga, on the whole more evenly distributed. The average quantities registered are given below:—

YEAR.	Hazaribagh	Lohardaga.	Palamau.	Manbhum.	Singhbhum.	Division.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1893-93 ...	47.75	59.38	48.49	49.69	49.65	52.19
1893-94 ...	66.41	60.49	59.34	63.21	63.81	62.68
1894-95 ...	64.42	64.54	61.24	61.68	55.44	61.44

In Hazaribagh rain fell in every month of the year, and after the setting in of the monsoon on the 19th June the weather was continually cloudy up to the 21st of October, on which day over two inches of rain fell. The heaviest rainfall in any one month was 17.68 inches in July against 22.81 inches in the corresponding month of the preceding year; the heaviest rainfall on any one day was 3.82 inches against 4.69 inches in the previous year. In Lohardaga the rainfall in April and May was deficient, but it was abnormally heavy in July and August, when the quantities registered at Ranchi were 17.25 and 22.29 inches, respectively. In Palamau the rains commenced early and continued very evenly and lasted much later than usual; the monsoon broke early in June, and there was constant soaking rain until July. August also was a very wet month. The rains almost invariably came from the south-west, and hardly ever from the east, thus indicating that the district was much more

affected by the Bombay monsoon than that coming from the Bay of Bengal. In Manbhum the rainfall in April and May was less than half an inch. The regular rains set in from the 6th of June, but the fall that month was much below the average. In July and August it was abnormally heavy, and the quantities registered were 24.39 and 22.57 inches respectively against 13.01 and 10.20 inches in the corresponding months of the previous year. It was heaviest on the night of the 2nd August, when the quantity registered was 5.75 inches. The largest quantity, 79.01 inches, was registered at Gobindpur. In Singhbhum the rainfall was generally less than in the preceding year, but it was so fairly distributed during the months when the crops were on the ground that throughout the greater part of the district the outturn of all kinds of crops was excellent. The excessive rain in July and August did some damage to the early bhadoi crops, Indian-corn, marua, urid, and barai, but this loss was more than compensated for by the excellent outturn of the gora and winter rice. The continued rainfall in October and November retarded the sowings of the rabi crops, which also suffered from the want of sufficient moisture in December and January. The outturn of oilseeds and wheat in the Division was about 13 annas as in the preceding year, while that of mohua 14 annas as in 1893-94. The outturn of sugarcane was on an average 12 annas, the best results being obtained in Hazaribagh, where the yield was about 16 annas. In the Hazaribagh district the weather at the setting in of the rains was exceedingly favourable to the bhadoi, and a bumper crop was expected throughout the district, but the heavy and almost incessant rainfall, constant cloudy weather and want of sunshine in July and August prevented hoeing and weeding, stunted growth, caused the young plants to rot, and reduced the average yield to about 11 annas. The winter rice was, however, a particularly good one, and its average yield was 16 annas against 15 annas in the previous year. January and February showers improved the prospects of the rabi, and the average outturn was 14.7 annas against 11.5 annas in 1893-94. The yield of the oilseeds and wheat was 14 annas each against 13 and 11 annas respectively in the preceding year. Poppy suffered from excessive rain, and its outturn was only about 12 annas against 13.6 annas in the preceding year. Mohua, sugarcane, and tobacco yielded a 16-anna crop. In Lohardaga the bhadoi at first gave promise of a 14-anna crop, but was subsequently damaged by the August and September rains, by which the actual outturn was reduced to 12 annas. The abundant rainfall in August and September and the prolongation of the monsoon to a late period materially benefited the winter rice, the outturn of which was 16 annas against 14 annas in the previous year. The outturn of the rabi crops was between 10 and 11 annas, while that of the oilseeds was 11 annas against 11 and 10 annas respectively in the previous year. The outturn of wheat was 10 annas against 7 annas in 1893-94, and that of cotton 10 annas against 12 annas in 1893-94. Sugarcane yielded only 6 annas against 8 annas in 1893-94. In Palamau, as a natural consequence of the abnormal rainfall, the bhadoi harvest was a bad one so far as marua, makai, and other crops, which get speedily water-logged, were concerned, but the gora rice was splendid and yielded an outturn of 20 annas. The winter rice was also the finest yet seen in the district, and yielded an average outturn of 19 annas. The sowing of the rabi, and especially of the wheat crop, which is generally grown in the beds of *ahras*, was very much retarded, as owing to the prolongation of the monsoon rains they took a much longer time to dry, and at one time it was feared that there would be no good rabi crop in the district. The rainfall in January and February, however, very much improved prospects, and the rabi crop, especially wheat and gram, was one of the finest ever grown in the district. Unfortunately the linseed crop was seriously injured by *hurda* or rust, and this attacked the wheat also, so that the outturn of the latter was eventually only about 15 annas. In Manbhum the maize was somewhat damaged by the excessive rainfall of July and August, and the winter crops also suffered a little. Mohua yielded an outturn of 14 annas and sugarcane 12 annas, but the short outturn of all these crops was amply compensated for by the rice crop. The winter

rice in this district, taken as a whole, was very good everywhere, and excellent in certain parts, so that the outturn can be safely put down at 16 annas for the whole district. Mr. Windsor was of opinion that in some parts the cultivators reaped as much as an 18-anna crop; the outturn of the rabi crops was not less than 12 annas all round. Of special crops the outturn of lac was very good. In Singhbhum the bhadoi crops, chiefly gora rice, marwa, Indian-corn, goondli, and urid, yielded an outturn of 14 annas against 13 annas in the previous year; the winter rice yielded 14·5 annas against 14 annas, and the outturn of the rabi and special crops was 15 annas against 9 annas in the previous year. The early and late cotton yielded 14 and 15 annas, respectively, and the wheat crop 14 annas against 9 annas in the previous year. Mr. Bompas writes:—"In fact, allowing for the invariable under-estimation of outturn when reported in annas, I think it may be safely said that there was a full average outturn of bhadoi and rabi crops and a bumper harvest of winter rice."

IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

36. The year 1894 was decidedly unhealthy. Not only did cholera rage in an epidemic form in almost all the districts, but there was a very large increase in the number of deaths from fever and bowel-complaints. The following table shows the death statistics:—

DISTRICT.	Total number of deaths reported in—			Ratio per mille in—		
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hazaribagh ...	40,300	28,286	46,058	24·61	24·29	39·55
Lohardaga ...	42,309	24,757	36,189	37·47	21·93	32·05
Palamau ...	23,292	16,923	26,369	39·03	28·35	44·18
Manbhum ...	30,078	21,534	33,843	25·20	18·04	28·35
Singhbhum ...	10,554	9,155	14,290	19·34	16·78	26·20
Total ...	146,533	100,655	156,744	31·65	21·74	38·86

The year 1892 was considered to be particularly unhealthy, but the death-rate then was much lower than in the past year. Some portion of the increase in the death-rate may no doubt be attributed to the gradual improvement in the reporting of mortuary statistics, but the very marked difference in the death-rate of the past year as compared with that of 1893 must be largely due to the unhealthiness of the past year. In Hazaribagh cholera accounted for 2,780 deaths against 38 in 1893 and 2,341 in 1892. There were two small outbreaks in March in different parts of the district, but in June the disease broke out in a virulent form in thanas Burhi, Gawan, and Giridih. Later on it affected the Sadar thana, notably the Ichak outpost, where it prevailed for five months, from July to November. The thanas in the south-west were next visited. In Lohardaga the disease was confined to thanas Chainpur and Tamar, where the total number of reported deaths was 102 against 11 in the preceding year. The disease, however, prevailed in its worst form in the Palamau district from May to September, inclusive, and caused no fewer than 6,665 deaths. On the first outbreak a special medical practitioner was sent out to Gurwah, and shortly afterwards the Hospital Assistant and compounder were deputed to Ranka and Bhowanathpur. I sent an urgent telegram to Government for medical aid, and some Special Hospital Assistants were deputed to the district. These arrived on different dates and were deputed to different places as news came in of bad

outbreaks. The area affected was, however, far too scattered to be efficiently dealt with, and the superstition of the people, their habit of flying into the jungles on an outbreak occurring, and their dislike and distrust of European medicines, made it an entirely hopeless task to effectively cope with the disease. At the same time all efforts to deal effectively with the outbreak in particular villages were impeded by the fact that the chaukidars, naturally enough, fled with the other villagers, and returning only when it was considered safe, reported the occurrence of the outbreak only after it was over. In July the disease spread to the town of Daltonganj, and in spite of all efforts made to stamp it out, prevailed till August. The deputation of Hospital Assistants to check the disease prevailing over such a large area was not particularly efficacious. Being few in number they could do very little real good, though their presence no doubt conveyed an assurance to the people that they were being cared for by a paternal Government; for, while the total number of deaths from the disease amounted to 6,665, the number who obtained medical aid was only 476, and of these only 193 recovered. In Manbhum there was an outbreak of the disease which lasted for the greater portion of the year, and was specially severe in the Purulia, Manbazar, Barrabazar, Chass, and Gobindpur thanas. It raged in an epidemic form and carried away 2,728 persons against 400 in the previous year, though all possible measures were adopted to cope with the disease and arrest its progress. In Singhbhum the disease broke out in April and prevailed almost throughout the district till August and attacked the district jail and caused 873 deaths against 71 in the previous year. As regards the epidemic in Hazaribagh the Civil Surgeon of the district, Surgeon-Captain Nott, writes as follows:—

“A general consideration of the history of the various outbreaks led me to the conclusion that the disease arose in many different centres, and that it was not one epidemic taking origin from one extraneous source and passing over the district. Its spread from each centre may with confidence be put down to the general insanitary state of the villages in this district and the consequent pollution of the extremely defective water-supply.”

In Hazaribagh the mortality from fever rose from 22,806 in 1893 and 31,013 in 1892 to 35,663 in the year under report, and the total number of deaths from bowel-complaints was 767 against 337 and 662 in the two preceding years. In Lohardaga fever accounted for an increase of 6,344 deaths in 1894, the number reported being 20,126 against 13,782 in 1893. The disease was most prevalent in the latter part of the rainy season, and is attributed to the abnormal rainfall of the year. The deaths from bowel-complaints rose from 1,698 in 1893 to 3,144 in 1894. The mortality was greatest in the months of July to November, inclusive. In Palamau the number of deaths from fever was 16,312. In Manbhum fever accounted for 25,764 deaths and bowel-complaints 572 deaths against 15,936 and 335 respectively in the previous year. In Singhbhum 10,899 deaths were due to fever against 7,376 in the previous year. The Division enjoyed almost perfect immunity from epidemic small-pox, and the number of deaths from this cause was very small in all the districts, viz. 137 in Hazaribagh, 14 in Lohardaga, 51 in Palamau, 157 in Manbhum, and 10 in Singhbhum. In the Gobindpur subdivision influenza, which broke out towards the end of 1893-94, and lasted up to middle of May 1894, was responsible for much sickness and some deaths, and Mr. Warde-Jones reports that fever was distinctly bad in the subdivision, probably owing to the prolongation of the rains to the cold weather. The sanitary condition of the Division was much the same as in the previous year.

V.—MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

37. The people of this Division are mostly agricultural, and hence their material well-being largely depends on seasonable rainfall and favourable out-turn of the crops. A succession of good harvest, accompanied by good prices, has materially improved the condition of the agricultural classes in all parts of the Division. The condition of non-agriculturists has not equally improved, except in such part of the Division as are within easy reach of the tea gardens, the railways, and the coal, mica and other mines, where they can command high wages.

38. In Hazaribagh the bulk of the poorer classes are said to largely depend on the bhadoi and the mohua crops. The mohua crop of 1894-95 was a full one, and mohua was abundant and cheap all over the district throughout the year. The bhadoi crops unfortunately partially failed, and their average outturn was only about 12 annas. The rice crop, however, was a bumper one, and there has been a succession of more or less good rice crops during the past few years. There was thus a corresponding improvement in the material condition of the people so far as it depended on the crops. In the neighbourhood of the trade centres, such as Chatra, Hazaribagh, and Giridih, and of the great coal and mica mining industries at Karharbari, Serampur, Koldiha, Koderma, Gowan, and Goongi, the people were fairly well to do and received high wages. But apart from the special circumstances noted above, and apart from agricultural influences, the condition of the people of the district as a whole was poor. Colonel Garbett remarks:—"I believe that very little general accumulation is going on. What wealth there is is confined to a comparative few; and as regards the bulk of the people the margin between bare sufficiency and actual want is very narrow. Emigration has been a great god-send to the district, and it has doubtless in years of poor harvest staved off a great deal of stress and suffering. One good result it has had is that it is gradually breaking down the abominable kamia system."

39. In Lohardaga the expansion of the excise revenue is considered by the Deputy Commissioner as a sure test of the improved condition of the people. The condition of the landless labourers has not, however, been considered satisfactory, notwithstanding that there has been an appreciable rise in the prices of labour, for the rise is said to be by no means commensurate with the rise in the prices of food-grains. The landlords as a class are also reported to be not well off, for they are improvident to a degree, and almost without exception indebted to the grasping mahajans. Their strained relations with their tenants have also resulted in injuriously affecting their own circumstances as well as the condition of their tenants.

40. In Palamau the partial failure of the bhadoi crops somewhat pinched the ordinary labouring classes, but in the case of the ordinary agriculturists this failure was more than compensated for by the excellent winter rice crop and the excellent rabi crops. Mr. Bright has left the following remarks under this head:—"The year has been one of pretty fair comfort, allowing in many cases something to save. The extraordinary rise in the value of lac and the great increase in the production has undoubtedly brought a large quantity of extra money into the district, and has poured rupees into the hands of Bhuinyas and other semi-aboriginal tribes whose special business lac growing used to be. So profitable has this business now been that other castes have now taken to it, and the zamindars are now obtaining very acceptable increases to their revenue. Nothing is more noticeable than the extraordinary expansion of this branch of trade during the last three years, and so much money is required that the treasury is over and over again obliged to refuse to change notes of high value into cash required for the lac trade."

41. In Manbhum, too, the excellent rice crops, coupled with a satisfactory lac season, served to materially improve the condition of all classes of people, and the non-agriculturist labourers found ample employment in the railways and the coal mines of the district.

42. In Singhbhum the increase in the trade in wood and sabai grass brought many thousands of rupees into the district, and there was ample work for those who wished for it, and the owner of a pair of bullocks and a *sagar* (country cart) could make what was for him a handsome income during the cold weather. The part of the Kolhan bordering on the Keonjhar State is, however, reported to have suffered in sympathy with the famine prevailing in that State; for some time after the expedition the country had to feed a number of extra mouths; dacoities were frequent and property was insecure. This, however, was a passing trouble. The Singhbhum Kols are, however, too improvident to ever become a really wealthy peasantry, but with good crops, good wages, a secure tenure and a light assessment their lot is not an unenviable one, and compares favourably with that of the Bengal raiyat, who, though more thrifty, generally spends the savings of years on a marriage or a law-suit.

VI.—EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

43. The number of emigrants recruited and registered under Act I of 1882 during the past three years in the districts of Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, Manbhum, and Singhbhum is given below :—

District.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4
Hazaribagh ...	1,429	1,962	1,838
Lohardaga ...	3,066	3,072	2,864
Manbhum ...	6,708	7,046	7,075
Singhbhum ...	...	...	212
Total ...	11,202	12,080	11,984

As might be expected, the generally excellent harvests during the past year served to reduce the number of emigrants from Lohardaga and Hazaribagh. The figures against Lohardaga, Manbhum, and Singhbhum, however, do not indicate the amount of actual emigration from these districts, for they include a large number of coolies recruited in the adjoining Tributary States.

44. Besides the coolies recruited and registered under Act I of 1882, there is a large number of emigrants recruited every year under the free-labour system. The exact number of such emigrants cannot be ascertained, but from returns obtained from contractors it appears that in 1894 altogether 13,064 free coolies and dependants left the four districts of Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, Manbhum, and Singhbhum, against 8,932 and 8,259, respectively, in the two preceding years. The figures for the different districts are given below :—

District.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4
Hazaribagh ...	923	1,164	1,185
Lohardaga ...	1,551	971	985
Manbhum ...	5,588	6,263	9,889
Singhbhum ...	197	584	1,025
Total ...	8,259	8,932	13,064

45. As regards Palamau Mr. Bright remarks that he found that a good number of people had lately left for the tea-gardens in Assam, but he could see no reason for considering that the number was very unusual. No coolies were registered in that district, and the only rest-house which was at one time opened at Daltonganj remained closed for most part of the year.

46. In Hazaribagh six emigrants were prosecuted and convicted under section 162 of Act I of 1882 for desertion after registration, and one case was instituted in which a female under 14 years of age was kidnapped by two

women aided by a man. On conviction the former were sentenced each to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and the latter to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

47. In Lohardaga the Deputy Commissioner mentions two typical cases illustrating the abuses inherent in free emigration. In one a girl while being escorted to her uncle's house at Ranchi was joined by four young men who were proceeding to Ranchi with a view to emigrating to Bhutan. On the way the chaukidar of a village named Nagri and an ex-chaukidar of the same village charged the uncle with having illegally enticed away the whole party with a view to sell them as coolies, and eventually took possession by force of the girl and the four young men whom they subsequently sold for Rs. 50 to a garden sirdar. The chaukidar and ex-chaukidar were subsequently prosecuted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25 each, or in default of payment to a further rigorous imprisonment for two months. In the next case a girl was taken to Calcutta on the pretence of giving her work by a man by whom she was seduced and there sold as an emigrant. She was traced to Assam and brought back from there, and the accused sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25, or in default of payment to a further rigorous imprisonment for three months. The number of cases coming to the Court is, however, no index to the actual number of cases in which emigrant coolies are fraudulently recruited. Colonel Gordon writes:—"The poor Kols, from among whom the majority of the coolies are recruited, find the cost of coming to Court almost prohibitive, with little or no chance of any trace being found of their missing relations, and even in cases where any trace is obtained, there is usually a tendency with the complainant to underestimate the age of the abducted people with a view to bring the case under the purview of the penal law, and on this account most of the cases fail."

48. In Manbhum there were 69 searches made at Purulia for missing wives, children, and relatives, only eight of which were successful. In case of enticement and fraud the names and residences are generally changed, and no clue is therefore found.

49. In Singhbhum in the beginning of the year there were some bad cases of kidnapping, but the present Officiating Deputy Commissioner thinks that matters have since become quieter. Mr. Bompas writes:—"Kols and Sonthals have a way of hammering *arkatis*, which forms a useful check. Along the line of rail, however, cases will always crop up, and they are more likely to be heard of at Purulia than at Chaibassa. The only new trick of which I have heard is the engagement of coolies for a short term of work at Jalpaiguri, under pretence of which they are taken to Dhubri and put on contract for Assam. This may have important results, as I learn that some of the Jalpaiguri planters intend to take action in the matter, and being more or less behind the scenes, they could no doubt make out a strong case."

50. Emigration if rightly carried on is no doubt capable of doing immense good to those parts of the country where there are more men than lands. It is also a great help to the people when they suffer from scarcity or famine. Mr. Myers, a well-known recruiter, brought away from Keonjhar several hundreds of famine-stricken wretches at the beginning of the year, and no doubt in their case emigration proved a most useful resource to many who would otherwise have been reduced to very great extremity. In Hazaribagh one of the greatest good effects produced by emigration is the breaking down of the *kamia* system, by which people of the poorer classes bound themselves to life-long slavery by taking the loan of a few rupees. On the other hand, the drain of the population by the constant flow of emigration is no doubt causing inconvenience in some parts of the district where labour is now almost unobtainable for agricultural operations, road making and other purposes. The duty of inspection of depôts and rest-houses was on the whole performed fairly, and the wants of the coolies properly looked after as regards the supply of blankets, latrine arrangements and care of the sick. The necessity of frequent and unexpected visits to depôts has been strongly impressed on the District Officers as a means of detecting abuses and irregularities connected with emigration. Naturally the most effectual check on malpractices in the case of emigrants under Act I of 1882 is the system of registration in the district of recruitment, under which each person is given an opportunity of declaring his wish to emigrate before some constituted authority, or of making known his

objections or grievances. As this system has been rejected by Government in the case of non-Act emigrants as being prejudicial to the principle of free emigration, other means have been devised for securing the same end, namely, the inspection of emigrants either at the depôt in which they are lodged, or at certain points on the railway route from the depôt to their destination, and this frequent scrutiny is intended to do for free emigrants what registration does for those recruited under the Act, but it must be admitted that great care and circumspection are required in carrying out these arrangements, lest they should hamper the operations of the labour market with unnecessary restrictions and expense, for it should be accepted as an axiom that restrictions which tend to hinder the free flow of emigration and enhance its cost should be introduced with great caution, and only adopted as an extreme measure in order to avoid the charge of subjecting the movements of a "free" emigrant to greater control than a person recruited under the licensed system.

There was no appreciable immigration in any of the districts.

VII.—PRICES OF FOOD AND LABOUR.

51. The generally good harvests of the past year have not been attended with a corresponding fall in prices. In Hazaribagh, Manbhum, and Singhbhum, with the exception of common rice, the average price of all the principal staples in the last fortnight of March 1895 was somewhat higher than in the corresponding period of the preceding year. In Lohardaga the average price of wheat and salt was much the same as in the previous year; that of grain was higher, while that of common rice was somewhat lower. In Palamau the average price of all the staples ruled higher in the last fortnight of the past year than in the corresponding period of 1893-94. The following table compares the average prices of wheat, common rice, gram, and salt in the several districts during the last fortnight of March of the past three years:—

DISTRICT.	1893-93.				1893-94.				1894-95.			
	Wheat.	Common rice.	Gram.	Salt.	Wheat.	Common rice.	Gram.	Salt.	Wheat.	Common rice.	Gram.	Salt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
Hazaribagh	9 13½	13 0	13 10½	10 0	13 0	15 0	17 5	9 8	12 5½	16 10½	16 5½	9 9½
Lohardaga	11 0	13 0	9 0	9 4	11 0	17 0	14 0	9 0	11 0	18 8	12 0	9 0
Palamau	15 12	16 15	19 2	8 0	16 14	15 12	15 0 to 21 15	8 6½	15 3	13 3	13 0 to 18 9	8 7
Manbhum	13 0	12 8	14 0	10 8	13 0	15 5½	15 0	10 11	12 5½	21 5½	14 13½	10 8
Singhbhum	13 0	14 0	12 0	9 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	9 0	12 0	14 0	12 0	8 0
Divisional average	12 11½	13 14½	13 8½	9 5½	13 2½	15 3½	16 10½	9 3½	12 9½	17 2½	14 15½	9 0½

In Hazaribagh wheat was sold in the latter half of March 1895 in the Hazaribagh and Chatra markets at 11 and 12 seers per rupee against 12 and 13 seers respectively in the corresponding period of 1894. In the Giridih mart the prices of wheat and gram remained stationary; common rice sold at 17 and 18 seers in the Giridih and Hazaribagh marts against 15 seers at both marts in the previous year. There was no rise in the price of salt in Hazaribagh and Giridih; in Chatra it fell from 9½ seers to 9¼ seers per rupee.

In Lohardaga wheat sold at 11 seers and gram at 12 to 13 seers per rupee against 11 and 14 to 15 seers, respectively, in the previous year. Very little wheat and gram is grown in the district, the demand being mostly met by importation from other districts; the prices therefore vary according to the quantities imported each year. Common rice sold at 8½ seers against 17 seers in the previous year. In Palamau the price of wheat shows a rise of nearly 10 per cent., and this in the face of the fine crop of the year can be accounted for only by the fact of there having been increased exportation from the district. In Manbhum the fall in prices is no doubt due to the abundance of the rice

to be 33,018 maunds. The value of the manufactured article in the past year amounted to Rs. 1,32,000 against Rs. 88,000 in 1893-94. In Manbhum altogether 47 factories were at work during the past two years for the manufacture of shell-lac. They are situated at Illu, Jhalda, Raghunathpur, Chass, and Gobindpur, where button and shell-lac were manufactured. Owing to the heavy rains of the past year the cultivation and outturn of the raw produce were not nearly as good as in the preceding year, but this was more than compensated for by the high rise in the value of the manufactured article. The quantity of shell-lac manufactured fell far short of the quantity in the previous year, the figures being 6,926 maunds against 9,500 maunds, yet the value of the quantity manufactured in 1894-95 was Rs. 73,230 higher than that of the previous year. Indigo was manufactured only in Manbhum, but out of nine factories existing in the district the work of the four factories in Patkum was suspended during the year, owing probably to the bad financial condition of the Patkum Indigo and Trading Company. The five indigo factories of Burrabhum worked as usual, and owing to the timely and copious rainfall there was an increase both in the quantity and value of the indigo manufactured. The outturn during the year was 103 maunds and the value Rs. 20,570 against 66 maunds and Rs. 17,522, respectively, in the previous year. Tea plantations exist in Hazaribagh and Lohardaga. In the former four out of six gardens were worked during the year, with the result that 76,795 pounds of tea were manufactured against 92,658 pounds in 1893-94. The average yield per acre of mature plants was 128 pounds against 138 pounds in the previous year. In Lohardaga the total area under tea in 17 gardens which have furnished returns was 1,913.5 acres against 2,320 in 23 gardens in the preceding year, and the total quantity of tea manufactured was 222,047 pounds against 357,675 in 1893-94. The average yield per acre of mature plants was 116 pounds against 154 pounds in the preceding year. The year was not favourable for the growth of tea owing to the excessive heat and absence of rain in the early part of it. Owing to the dryness of the climate, and the soil being not sufficiently deep or rich, the prospects of the tea industry in Chota Nagpur are gloomy. Another disadvantage which is coming upon the Chota Nagpur gardens with slow but certain strides is the increased value and dearth of labour owing to the efflux of coolies to the labour districts. Chota Nagpur tea can never compete with the Assam, Duars, and Darjeeling tea. Tusser cloth is manufactured at Raghunathpur in Manbhum, and the value of the manufactured article in the past year is estimated at Rs. 24,320 against Rs. 23,600 and Rs. 22,500 in the two preceding years. Tusser cocoons, catechu, and sabai grass are abundant in the jungles, and large quantities of them are annually exported to other districts. Large quantities of the cocoons grown in the Division find their way to the silk factories of Murshidabad. Hides are also collected from all parts of the Division and exported to other parts of the country, especially Calcutta. The blacksmith at Katras who, it was reported last year, turned out good guns, took out a license during the year, and carried on his work almost in the same way as before. The Jhalda blacksmiths manufactured swords and sword-sticks as usual and exported them to several places in and outside the district. In Singhbhum in pargana Dhalbhum there are a number of soap-stone quarries, the property of the Dhalbhum encumbered estate, leased to individuals. Soap-stone bowls and plates are manufactured in them, and some of the quarries are said to have been worked underground as far deep as 298 feet. Work is carried on in them in the crude native fashion.

54. The principal mines in the Division are situated in the Giridih and Gobindpur subdivisions. In the latter the

(b) Mines—

(1) Coal mines.

opening of the Jharia extension of the East Indian Railway has given a powerful impetus to the coal mining industry, and people from all parts of the country have now flocked to the subdivision for the purpose of securing mining concessions from the zamindars. Several new collieries are reported to have already sprung up, and they are said to have worked tolerably well during the past year. The Katras coal-fields were worked on a small scale, and in Jharia although some coal-boring villages were settled during the year, there is still a very great rush. Some of the companies and individuals who hav

obtained concessions have already commenced work, though on a small scale. In Hazaribagh the coal-pits in the Sadar subdivision, especially those at Ramgarh on the Damuda valley and along the banks of the Bokaro river, are worked superficially, and the coal dug out of them is issued locally for brick-burning and other purposes. Some of this coal also finds its way to parts of the Lohardaga district. The following table gives the output in tons and the average number of work-people employed in the coal mines of Giridih and Gobindpur during the past three years:—

	Output in—			Average number of work-people employed in—		
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Giridih ...	563,976	562,037	571,863	7,563	7,613	8,263
Gobindpur ...	73,576	65,226	128,686	2,112	2,207	4,822

55. The mica mines worked in the Division are all situated in the Giridih subdivision of the Hazaribagh district in the northern portion of pargana Kharakdiha.

(2) Mica mines.

The greater number are in the Koderma Government estate both inside and outside the reserved forests, and the rest are scattered over portions of Gadis-Gawan, Domchanch, Khesmi, Musnudi, Byria, Dorunda, and Satgawan. The mica mines in the Government estate have all been leased out in accordance with the instructions contained in the Government resolution of the 5th December 1888. The greater number of the mines situated in the private Gadis are worked by Messrs. Christian and Company. During the past year 19 new mines belonging to the Government were leased out at an annual rental of Rs. 1,560-5-6. The current demand of rent due to the Government amounted to Rs. 10,731-0-9, the whole of which, with the exception of Rs. 50, together with the outstanding balance of Rs. 137-8 of the previous year and an advance collection of Rs. 38-9-11 for the current year, or an aggregate sum of Rs. 10,857-2-8, was realised during the year. The total output of all mica mines worked in the district was 4,849 maunds against 3,086 maunds and 25 seers in the previous year. The average number of work-people employed in mica mines was 3,718 against 1,962 and 1,209 in the two preceding years.

56. The work in the Baragonda copper mines has been practically stopped since the past three years, and the Sub-divisional Officer of Giridih reports that there is

(3) Copper mines.

no immediate prospect of the operations being renewed. In the Rajdoha mine in Singhbhum, where mining was commenced in some old workings, operations are at present at a standstill for want of funds.

57. Two syndicates are now carrying on prospecting operations at Rugudih and Thurumba in Sonapet in Lohardaga.

(4) Gold mines.

Each has received a square mile of land for the purpose of mining from the Sonapet Proprietary Gold Mining Company. No gold or indication of gold has yet been found. In Manbhum the Western Patkum Gold Prospecting Syndicate still continues its operations, but the capital is coming to an end. In Singhbhum the Bengal Gold and Silver Mining Company were at work at Somij and continued to sink trial shafts. Though gold is said to exist here, paying ore has not yet been found. The Company, however, issues a hopeful annual report.

(5) Tin mines.

58. The work in the tin mine at Narango has been stopped.

IX.—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

59. There has been a remarkable change in the trade routes of the Division since the opening of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, while further changes are expected on the completion of the Jharia extension of the East

Indian Railway and its branches. The former intersects the Manbhum and Singhbhum districts from the north-east to the south-west, and the people on both-sides of it have now become fully alive to its importance and advantages, and have given up the slow methods of conveying their goods by means of pack-bullocks and bullock carts. The Jharlia extension has already given a stimulus to the trade of the Gobindpur subdivision, and is expected in the near future to attract a large portion of the trade of the north-eastern part of the Hazaribagh district. The Ranchi-Purulia road, which passes through the important mart of Jhalda, has increased in importance as a feeder road of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, owing to the trade of Lohardaga and the south-eastern portion of Hazaribagh being now diverted to it. The portion of the Grand Trunk road which lies within the Gobindpur subdivision and has hitherto served as a feeder road to the railway station at Burrakur is likely to be less frequented as a trade route when the Jharlia extension of the East Indian Railway with its branch lines is completed. The Purulia-Burrakur road and the Chaibassa-Purulia road *via* Chandil and Balrampore, which, previous to the opening of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, were important trade communications, have now almost ceased to be used, and little local traffic is now carried on through them. The Manbazar-Purulia, the Chass-Purulia, and the Burrabazar-Balrampore roads are also rising in importance as feeder roads to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. The portion of the Chass-Raghunathpur road between Chass and Dubra and the first section of the Gobindpur-Jhapra road are also much used as feeder roads to the Anara station. The Kashipur-Adra road has also for the same reason become important. In Palamau and South Lohardaga the trade is much hampered by the difficulty of communications, especially during the rains. In the former the completion of the Sirguja-Gurwah and the Daltonganj-Hosseinaabad roads will, it is expected, remove much of the inconvenience now felt by the people. Gurwah is the chief trade mart in Palamau, where the surplus produce of the whole district as well as of the Sirguja Tributary State is brought for sale. It has also a large export trade of ghi to Benares and Gaya. Lac, resin, cocoons, hides, catechu, oilseeds, and cotton are also exported from Gurwah to Calcutta, Benares, Mirzapur, and Gaya, while rice and other food-grains, tobacco, blankets, piece-goods, and salt are brought to Palamau for local consumption. In Hazaribagh the principal trade centres are Hazaribagh, Chatra, and Giridih, while in Lohardaga the chief trade marts are Lohardaga and Ranchi. The road connecting the two last-named places has now been bridged nearly the whole way, but as it is only gravelled and not metalled the heavy cart traffic which is carried on over it renders it very heavy during the rains. In the absence of any regular agency for the collection of trade statistics it is impossible to state even approximately the quantities of the different articles of trade imported into, or exported from, the Division. The Bengal-Nagpur and the East Indian Railway authorities have furnished the Deputy Commissioners of Singhbhum, Manbhum, and Hazaribagh with statistics of the rail-borne trade of those districts. These, however, show that the exports through the railways were by no means large; on the other hand they indicate that the quantities of articles imported were comparatively much larger than the exports. It was at one time thought that Chota Nagpur being mostly a rice-growing country, rice must always form one of the chief articles of export, but the statistics furnished by the Railway authorities do not support this, for two out of the three districts for which statistics have been furnished, viz. Hazaribagh and Singhbhum, have imported large quantities of it, while the quantities exported were comparatively very small. In Hazaribagh the quantity of rice imported through the two railway stations of Giridih and Moheshmunda was 1,04,242 maunds against 3,063 maunds exported, while in Singhbhum the quantity imported was 76,976 maunds against 5,562 maunds exported. In Manbhum alone did the exportation of rice through the railway exceed its importation, the figures given being respectively 1,27,218 and 54,810 maunds. Salt, wheat, gram, cotton twists, tobacco, European and country piece-goods, and sugar are always supposed to be largely imported into the Division, and this is borne out by the statistics furnished by the railways. The only articles of which the exports appear to be large are oil and mustard seeds. The Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum says that

there was a large falling off in the exports of rice from that district in consequence of the very good yield of the rice crop elsewhere during the past year. The statements furnished by the railways do not include lac, timber, hides, horns, and sabai grass, large quantities of which are always exported from the Division. The quantity of lac exported from Manbhum is said to have largely decreased during the year in consequence of deficient production on account of heavy rains, but the deficiency in production has been very nearly compensated for by the high prices realized both from the raw and the manufactured article. The quantity of stick-lac exported from the district was only 32,000 maunds against 50,500 maunds in the previous year, yet the value of the quantity exported in 1894-95 was Rs. 7,20,000 against Rs. 8,90,000 in 1893-94. Again, though the quantity of shell-lac exported during the past year was 6,926 maunds against 9,500 maunds in 1893-94, the price obtained in the past year was Rs. 6,83,375 against Rs. 6,10,195 in 1893-94. In Palamau the trade in lac was extraordinarily brisk, and in view of its increasing importance the European Managers of Messrs. Jardine, Skinner and Company's shell-lac factory at Imanganj made a tour through the district to enquire into its capabilities. In Singhbhum the opening of the railway has given a great impetus to the timber trade; but the forests along the line are getting worked out, and timber contractors are going further and further into the Political States. The trade in sabai grass is increasing, and will no doubt continue to do so as the demand is practically unlimited. The following statement gives the statistics of the rail-borne trade of the three districts of Hazaribagh, Manbhum, and Singhbhum. It shows that the imports are mostly larger than the exports:—

LIST OF ARTICLES.	HAZARIBAGH.				MANBHUM.				SINGBHUM.				
	Imports—		Exports—		Imports—		Exports—		Imports—		Exports—		
	From up-country.	From down.	To up-country.	To down.	From up-country.	From down.	To up-country.	To down.	From up-country.	From down.	To up-country.	To down.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1. Rice	3,071	1,01,171	2,709	264	20,270	34,531	35,320	31,802	65,892	11,064	2,519	2,904	
2. Paddy		126	12	3	74	33							
3. Wheat	7,019	787	25	312	12,700	0,594	1,300	483	3,408	268	104	121	
4. Gram and pulse	46,940	063	5,235	29,026	48,853	72,774	15,441	0,267	5,000	9,455	489	275	
5. Other food-grains	1,249	3		88	466	205	756	458	28	351	7	3	
6. Jute, raw	06	19		13	64	221	27	297					
7. Gunny-bags	340	1,538	1,008	392	406	6,040	941	3,312	178	1,308	794	466	
8. Linseed			16	8,283	105			1,307					
9. Mustard seed	518	1,107	40	12,537	3,200	1,951	313	0,503	48	12	3	16,587	
10. Tea, Indian		7		1,124				3,453		43	1	1	
11. Cotton, raw	02	20		64	47	28	5						
12. Silk, raw	35	84	2	372	520	7	22	284	140	43	400	4,205	
13. Sugar, refined	07	234		5	76	8,205	556	24	23	2,313	40	4	
14. Do., unrefined	2,232	187	376	26,124	10,724	13,126	1,310	680	231	5,161	137	21	
15. Tobacco, manufactured	40	100		19	200	840	403	26	5	256	06	29	
16. Do., unmanufactured	4,017	44		174	4,596	20,113	1,033	340	35	7,088	204	133	
17. Cotton piece- in bales	50	12,068	0	19	71	20,771	805	68	2	2,941	41	58	
18. Cotton piece- in boxes	4	340				74							
19. Cotton twist, European	421	18	6	27	422	1,501	234	83	20	280	16		
20. Ditto, Indian		43											
21. Salt		41				1,484							
22. Kerosine oil	493	0,500			6,771	20,487	770	217	2,812	5,800	78	13	
		67,483		618	2,571	2,75,587	26,183	1,518	38	67,078	5,870	1,300	
		11,484	418	60	3	27,246	1,001	33	6	3,740	110		

X.—ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

60. The principal administrative changes during the year were (1) the amalgamation of the civil, criminal, and revenue process-serving establishments; (2) the opening of two new sub-registry offices at Barhi in Hazaribagh and at Hosseinabad in Palamau; (3) the introduction of the system of taking thumb impressions of executants for identification in registration offices; (4) the appointment of an Honorary Magistrate at Ranchi with third class powers empowered to sit singly; (5) the abolition of the Gurwah Bench in Palamau; (6) the re-investment of the Munsif at Daltonganj with extended powers; (7) the return of Kaithi as court character in Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, and Palamau; (8) the abolition of five outposts and one thana in Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, and Manbhum; (9) the conversion of seven outposts into thanas in Hazaribagh and Lohardaga; (10) the transfer of portions of thanas Jageshur, Tandua,

and Kharakdiha to the jurisdiction of the police-stations of Goomia, Mandu, Burkagaon, and Dhanwar in Hazaribagh; and (11) the extension of the civil jurisdiction of the Special Sub-Judge of Manbhum to Singhbhum.

61. All the Deputy Commissioners, with the exception of the Deputy Commissioner of Lohardaga, are unanimous in stating that the amalgamation scheme of process-serving establishments has so far been working smoothly and efficiently since its adoption. Colonel Gordon writes:—"The scheme has not as yet been attended with satisfactory results. The experience of the half-year (ending 31st December 1894) has shown beyond doubt that under the amalgamated system there has been a marked falling off in the punctuality of process-serving." I have already pointed out to him that he himself should personally look into the matter and insist on greater punctuality by keeping a list of the process-serving peons who are habitually unpunctual and taking serious notice of their shortcomings. With proper support and control there is no reason why the scheme should not have the same success here as elsewhere.

The opening of the new registration offices at Barhi and Hosseinabad has been a great boon to the people living in the neighbourhood of those places. The Gurwah Bench latterly consisted of Magistrates, who neither by character, social position, nor education were fitted for their appointments. It had accordingly ceased to enjoy the confidence of the public. Its abolition has been a decided gain to the administration. The curtailment of the powers of the Munsif of Daltonganj had caused great inconvenience to the people of Palamau. The vesting him with Small Cause Court powers up to Rs. 100 has served not only to save the people from the trouble of a journey to Ranchi for the prosecution of petty small cause court suits, but has increased the number of institutions of such suits. The restoration of Kaithi as court language has undoubtedly been a reform in the right direction, for the Nagri character impeded work and benefited no one. Kaithi is much more familiar to the amla and the people at large, and the return to it was a distinct advantage. The investment of the Special Sub-Judge of Manbhum with powers to try cases arising in Singhbhum has really been a source of great relief to the Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum, and will lead to the disposal of outstanding civil suits which it was impossible for the Deputy Commissioner to deal with without neglecting his other work.

XI.—STATISTICAL AND OTHER ENQUIRIES.

62. Vital statistics are collected through the agency of the police, though the results are sometimes open to question, being contrary to general experience. An example of this is the Hazaribagh return, which shows a preponderance of males in respect both of births and deaths. On the whole, however, there has been some improvement in reporting these statistics. In the beginning of the year Dr. King, the Director of Geological Survey of India, made a traverse inspection of the belt of metalliferous rocks in the vicinity of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway between Chandil and Monaharpur, which satisfied him that there was ample evidence of the existence of reefs or veins of quartz occasionally auriferous enough to warrant development. The rocks belong to the transition series, probably to the Dharwar subdivision, which in Mysore is seamed with auriferous reefs. This inspection was followed by the deputation last cold season of Mr. Anderson, a mining geologist, to examine certain portions of Chota Nagpur and to report upon them in such a way so as to make it clear to the public whether or not prospecting might be usefully undertaken. To quote Dr. King, "the geologist will of course not necessarily be able to indicate payable auriferous reefs, but he should be able, after a fair survey of the country, to show whether there are any favourable tracts or zones in which specially metalliferous reefs occur." The report of Mr. Anderson has not yet been received, so I am unable to say whether he has been able to do all that was expected of him; but when I found him at work in the southern part of the country in January last, he seemed to me, from the limited resources and appliances placed at his disposal for carrying on the important investigations entrusted to him, to be engaged in task of making bricks without straw, and I am glad to learn that more extended means have since been made available to him.

XII.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

63. On an average $7\frac{1}{2}$ Judges, Subordinate and Small Court Judges (not including Munsifs) were employed in the Division against $7\frac{1}{2}$ in the preceding year. They disposed of 210 ordinary and 392 Small Cause Court cases against 317 ordinary and 967 Small Cause Court cases in the previous year. With the exception of the Deputy Commissioners of Hazaribagh, Palamau, and Singhbhum, by whom 23, 1, and 8 ordinary civil suits were respectively disposed of during the year, none of the Deputy Commissioners tried any regular or Small Cause Court cases. The majority of the ordinary civil suits and all the Small Cause Court cases were thus disposed of by the two Special Subordinate Judges. Of the cases disposed of, 243 were contested and 359 otherwise disposed of. The number of title suits was only 125 and suits for money and moveables 477 against 206 and 1,078, respectively, in the previous year. No reason has been assigned for the decrease which is very marked. The number of miscellaneous cases of a judicial nature and execution cases disposed of was 295 and 568, respectively. The number of witnesses examined was 2,557, out of whom 203 or 7·9 per cent. were detained for more than two days. The number of witnesses examined in the previous year was 3,478, of whom 314 or about 9·02 were detained for more than two days. The number of suits pending at the close of the year was 277, or about 46·01 per cent. of the number disposed of. The Judicial Commissioner tried only 35 miscellaneous and 2 execution cases. The miscellaneous and execution cases disposed of by the several Deputy Commissioners are given below:—

DISTRICT.	Miscellaneous (judicial) cases.	Execution cases.	Total.
1	2	3	4
Hazaribagh ...	38	49	87
Lohardaga ...	23	1	24
Palamau ...	19	4	23
Manbhum ...	62	28	90
Singhbhum ...	19	12	31

The amount of original civil work done by the district officers, especially the Deputy Commissioner of Lohardaga, was small.

64. Altogether $9\frac{1}{2}$ Munsifs were employed in the Division against $10\frac{1}{2}$ in the previous year, and they tried 2,915 ordinary and 3,079 Small Cause Court suits against 4,140 ordinary and 1,122 Small Cause Court cases in the previous year. There was thus a large increase in the total number of cases disposed of by the Munsif, the average number disposed of by each being nearly 615 against 406 in the preceding year. Of the cases disposed of, 1,617 were contested and 4,377 were otherwise disposed of; 4,721 were suits for money and moveables, and 1,273 were title suits against 1,391, 3,871, 4,107, and 1,092, respectively, in the previous year. The number of miscellaneous and execution cases tried by the Munsifs was 830 and 4,622, respectively. The total number of witnesses examined was 9,828, of whom 1,314 or about 13·3 per cent. were detained more than two days. The total number of witnesses examined and the average percentage of detention over two days in 1893-94 were 8,996 and 11·6, respectively. As regards the detention of witnesses the worst results are

shown against Babu Durga Charan Sen, Munsif of Raghunathpur, about 32·2 per cent. of the witnesses examined by whom were detained over two days, and after him come Babu Sasi Bhusan Sen, of Lohardaga, with a percentage of 20·0, and Babu Sasi Bhusan Chatterji, of Purulia, with a percentage of 16·8. The last-named officer has very heavy work to do, as he is also Munsif of Chaibassa.

65. Rent suits in Chota Nagpur are disposed of both by Munsifs and Deputy Collectors, and the total number of officers of both classes employed during the past year was $19\frac{1}{2}$ against $23\frac{1}{2}$ in the preceding year. The number of rent suits disposed of was 4,792 against 5,002 in 1893-94, while the average number disposed of by each officer was 245·7 against 208·4 in 1893-94. About 50 per cent. of the rent cases were disposed of in Manbhum, the officers of which district on an average tried 480 cases each against 353 in the previous year. The number of witnesses examined was 8,793, of whom 403 or about 4·6 per cent. were detained over two days against 8 per cent. in the previous year. As in the case of civil suits in the matter of detention of witnesses the Munsif of Raghunathpur heads the list with a percentage of 19·2.

65A. Altogether 533 appeal cases were disposed of during the year, 84 of which related to money or moveables and 220 to titles. The number of appeals in rent suits was 229. The decisions of the lower courts were confirmed in 253, modified in 129, and reversed in 85. The rent appeals were decided entirely by the Judicial Commissioner. The percentage of confirmation was 47·4.

66. The appointment of a Special Sub-Judge for the trial of civil suits appertaining to the districts of Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, and Palamau has served to remove the general complaint which existed of the delay in the decision of such suits and appeals. The appointment of a Munsif for Manbhum and Singhbhum has so far worked smoothly, though some inconvenience is said to be felt by the subordinate staff. In Singhbhum the civil jurisdiction over Porahat and Kolhan was transferred from the Commissioner to the Judicial Commissioner.

XIII.—CRIME.

67. The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported during the past calendar year was 8,266 and 3,425, respectively, against 8,544 and 4,088 in the previous year. There was thus a decrease under both heads, which was shared by all the districts except Lohardaga and Palamau, where there was an increase in cognizable cases. The incidence of crime in the Division was one case to every 396 persons against one case to every 371 persons in the previous year. The incidence of cognizable crime in 1894 was one case to every 807 persons against one in 790 in 1893. The contrast between Singhbhum, where the incidence was as high as one in 547, and the other districts of the Division, in none of which it was higher than one in 823, is striking. This is attributed to the scarcity which prevailed in parts of the Kolhan adjoining Keonjhar in the early parts of the year. The same cause existed in 1893 and led to an epidemic of crime. The state of things in 1892 was different, and but for the exceptional circumstances in Singhbhum in 1893-94, Chota Nagpur would have maintained the high position it formerly occupied as being the least criminal of all the Divisions in Bengal.

68. Out of the 8,266 cognizable cases reported during the past year, 383 were declared false against 361 in 1893. The incidence of true cognizable crime was one true case to every 587 persons against one in every 565 in 1893. The incidence varied from one true case to every 432 persons in Singhbhum to one true case to every 701 persons in Palamau. Out of 7,833 true cases reported during 1894, conviction was obtained in 3,520, or about 44 per cent., against 43·1 per cent. in 1893. The percentage of the number of cases in which conviction was obtained to the total number investigated by the police was 53·5 in 1894 against 52·8 in the previous year. The number of persons sent up for trial was 8,072 in 1894 against 7,952 in 1893, and the number convicted was 4,691, or 58·1 per cent. of the number sent up, against 58·4 per cent. in 1893. The following table compares the number of cognizable cases reported

from the several districts during 1893 and 1894, exclusive of sanitary offences:—

DISTRICT.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3
Hazaribagh	1,697	1,564
Lohardaga	1,457	1,744
Palamau	745	822
Manbhum	1,939	1,512
Singhbhum	1,135	1,057
Total	6,973	6,699

The number of cognizable cases brought to trial in each district and the proportion in which conviction was obtained during the past two years is shown below:—

DISTRICT.	Cases decided in—		Cases convicted in—		Percentage in—	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hazaribagh	1,186	1,046	869	723	73.2	69.1
Lohardaga	1,135	1,443	709	925	62.4	64.1
Palamau	442	441	337	318	76.2	72.1
Manbhum	1,426	1,443	971	1,028	68.0	71.2
Singhbhum	760	647	644	526	84.7	81.2
Total	4,949	5,019	3,530	3,520	71.3	70.1

The following table shows district by district the number of persons brought to trial and the number convicted during 1893 and 1894:—

DISTRICT.	Persons brought to trial in—		Persons convicted in—		Percentage in—	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hazaribagh	1,786	1,691	1,155	943	64.6	59.6
Lohardaga	2,347	2,619	996	1,268	42.4	48.4
Palamau	706	715	474	491	67.1	60.2
Manbhum	2,045	2,030	1,234	1,241	60.3	61.1
Singhbhum	1,068	1,127	791	808	74.06	71.6
Total	7,952	8,072	4,650	4,691	58.4	58.1

The following are some of the most noticeable features in connection with the criminal history of the several districts during 1894:—Under class I there were marked decreases in the number of cases in Hazaribagh and Manbhum and an appreciable increase in Palamau. In Hazaribagh there was decrease of 14 true cases, chiefly under “Other offences against public justice” for which no special reason can be assigned. In Palamau there was an increase of 14 cases, chiefly under the head of Rioting. There were 14 cases under section 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code, so the increase in rioting cases cannot be said to be due to want of vigilance on the part of either the Magistracy or the Police. One of the rioting cases here was rather serious. In this about 400 armed Hindus collected at Mohuadand and threatened to assault the Muham-madans as it was rumoured that the latter intended to sacrifice kine. The Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Bright, took very prompt action in the matter and sent up 18 persons for trial, 17 of whom were ultimately convicted and one died. Another case occurred at Hutar, 16 miles from Daltonganj, which a Police Sub-Inspector magnified into a “revolt.” As a matter of fact, the villagers

forcibly opposed his entrance into the village under the impression that his alleged object of enquiry into a dacoity was only a pretext for gaining a footing in the village for the zamindar's amla with whom they were fighting. The Sub-Inspector's report was found to be grossly exaggerated, and all the persons sent up were acquitted by Mr. Bright. In Manbhum there was a decrease of 13 cases, mostly under the head of Rioting, due to prompt preventive action taken by the local officers. Under class II there was an increase of 23 true cases in Hazaribagh, chiefly under cases of attempt at suicide and criminal force to public servants, for which no reason has been assigned. There was a satisfactory decrease in Lohardaga and Manbhum and only a slight increase in Palamau and Singhbhum. In Lohardaga there were ten cases of true murder against only five in the preceding year. In Palamau there were nine cases of murder and culpable homicide against four only in 1893, while in Manbhum there were only five cases of murder against ten in the previous year. Taking the Division as a whole, there were altogether 281 true cases under this class against 285 in the previous year. Under classes III and V, serious and minor offences against property, there was a very marked decrease, as the total number of true cases reported was 2,074 and 3,075, respectively, against 2,231 and 3,307 in the previous year. This decrease is contributed chiefly by the three districts of Hazaribagh, Manbhum, and Singhbhum. In Lohardaga and Palamau there was an appreciable increase in burglaries, which show 412 and 191 true cases, respectively, against 352 and 137 in the previous year. The increase is attributed to better reporting of crime, and in Palamau also to the prevalence of the cholera epidemic, owing to which a large number of people are said to have left their homes, leaving nobody in charge of their property. In Manbhum there was a remarkable decrease in burglaries and thefts, a result attributed to good harvests, but there were nine true cases of dacoity against ten in the previous year. It is believed that these dacoities were committed by colliery coolies and other bad characters belonging to an organised gang. Judicial results in these cases were very poor, as out of 47 persons sent up in six cases 40 were acquitted and 7 only were convicted, and of these latter, 6 were acquitted on appeal, so that eventually there was only one person brought to justice. In Singhbhum there were 318 true cases of house-breaking against 268 in 1893 and 150 in 1892. The number of cattle thefts increased from 45 in 1892 and 70 in 1893 to 107 in the past year, while the number of ordinary thefts increased from 256 in 1892 to 445 and 385 in 1893 and 1894, respectively. As already noticed, the remarkable increase in cases against property in this district during the past two years was due to the prevalence of scarcity in certain parts of the Kolhan in the beginning of the year.

69. The statistics of non-cognizable crime are given below:—

DISTRICT.	Number of cases instituted in—		Number of cases actually tried in—		Persons tried in—	Persons convicted in—	Percentage of convictions.	Persons tried in—	Persons convicted in—	Percentage of convictions.
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.			1894.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Hazaribagh ...	1,008	884	798	703	816	363	44.3	807	334	38.5
Lohardaga ...	960	852	610	631	950	368	38.7	1,101	401	36.4
Palamau ...	492	418	296	279	417	134	32.4	407	119	29.2
Manbhum ...	1,090	872	861	752	1,288	516	40.0	1,158	491	42.4
Singhbhum ...	536	419	387	240	496	224	45.1	306	157	42.9
Total ...	4,088	3,435	2,920	2,605	3,967	1,625	40.9	3,639	1,402	38.5

There was a decrease everywhere in the institutions. Colonel Garbett and Mr. Bright attribute the decrease in Hazaribagh and Palamau to the prevalence of cholera. The former writes:—"With the pestilence raging and deaths occurring all round them, and the terror of themselves or some members of their own families being the next victims always before them, it was not likely that people would leave their homes, temporarily desert their families and expose themselves to the chance of being attacked with cholera in going to and fro for the purpose of airing petty grievances in the courts." Mr. Bright reports

that owing to the prevalence of cholera at head-quarters in July and August, people shunned the town and courts like the plague, while "for days and days together the court compound presented a most deserted appearance, and it was not until the cholera had ceased in September that people began to frequent the courts again." No special reason has been assigned to account for the decrease in Lohardaga and Singhbhum. In Manbhum the Deputy Commissioner thinks the decrease is possibly attributable to more careful examination of complainants before issue of process. This explanation does not seem to be correct, as the proportion of cases tried to cases instituted was actually higher than in the preceding year, and the percentage of convictions was even worse than it was in 1893. The District Superintendent of Police attributes the decrease to better harvests.

XIV.—POLICE.

70. The recommendations of the Committee appointed for the revision of police establishment were partially given effect to, with the result that there was a net increase of 75 in the strength of the force employed in the Division. There was a decrease of two and four head-constables respectively in Manbhum and Singhbhum and of 29 constables in Hazaribagh. On the other hand, there was an increase of five Sub-Inspectors, five head-constables, and 23 constables in Lohardaga, two Sub-Inspectors, four head-constables, and 45 constables in Palamau, 13 constables in Manbhum, and five Sub-Inspectors and eight constables in Singhbhum. The general conduct of the force was on the whole good. In Hazaribagh ten Sub-Inspectors and 69 head-constables were punished during the year against three Sub-Inspectors and 61 head-constables punished in 1893. Most of the punishments were, however, awarded departmentally. In Lohardaga one head-constable and two constables were dismissed, one Sub-Inspector and six head-constables were reduced, two head-constables were suspended, and eight Sub-Inspectors, 14 head-constables, and 26 constables were punished departmentally with fines. The number of superior officers punished in this district was thus 9 against 18, and of head-constables and constables punished 51 against 94 in the previous year. Colonel Gordon says that there was a deplorable tendency towards extreme severity in dealing with departmental offences and also a tendency towards assuming that police officers are always guilty unless they can prove themselves innocent and unnecessary harshness in dealing with or considering such explanations as were offered by them regarding charges preferred against them. Undue severity and absence of sympathy in punishing trifling offences or of magnifying them into offences of a more serious character has a bad effect on the discipline of the force, for both officers and men lose confidence in their work when they are in a chronic condition of dread. Discipline is necessary, but to be effective it must be tempered with kindness and sympathy.

In Palamau two head-constables and three constables were dismissed, 13 Sub-Inspectors, 15 head-constables, and 37 constables were punished departmentally, and five constables were punished judicially against five constables dismissed, two head-constables degraded, two constables suspended, and three Sub-Inspectors, 14 head-constables, and 28 constables fined in 1893. In Manbhum two constables were dismissed, one head-constable and one constable were reduced, one head-constable and one constable were suspended, three Sub-Inspectors, four head-constables and 31 constables were punished with fines against, five constables dismissed, two head-constables and one constable degraded, and five Sub-Inspectors, seven head-constables and 43 constables fined in the previous year. In Singhbhum one head-constable and three constables were fined judicially, while five head-constables and 29 constables were punished departmentally against three constables fined judicially and two Sub-Inspectors, 11 head-constables and 14 constables punished departmentally in 1893.

71. I have commented so freely in previous reports on the want of special detective ability which prevails in the Chota Nagpur Police, chiefly in connection with burglaries and dacoities, that very little remains to be said on this subject. The materials of which the police is composed and the conditions under which they have to work—unsympathetic foreigners among an alien and aboriginal people—remain much the same as before, and nothing has occurred to justify any sort of conclusion that there has been any satisfactory advance

made of conducting enquiries or in the attendant results. I may, however, observe that while in this respect there has possibly been no deterioration, in matters of discipline a marked improvement is noticeable. The punishments are fewer, and no flagrant instance of a breach of good conduct has occurred. This state of things is, in my opinion, attributable in some measure to more stringent rules of discipline and drill which have been introduced under the orders of the Inspector-General of Police. If the superior officer is careless in these respects the rank and file soon take their cue and become equally lax and inefficient. A smart District Superintendent who will wear the uniform of his corps when on duty and is ready to give the right word of command will be more likely to instil a habit of prompt obedience into his men than one who is indifferent to such matters. The improvement in the appearance and physique was very noticeable at Daltonganj, where I had the good fortune to be present on the parade ground at the time of Mr. Giles' inspection of the police force. The men had lately undergone some training at the hands of an officer who knew his drill, and their attitude and movements were in marked contrast to their form and bearing in previous years.

72. Colonel Gordon has recorded the following remarks on the conduct of the police in his district:—

"After carefully watching the work of the local police, I have invariably found them to be deficient in detective acumen and energy, as is evidenced by their failure in detection of many serious crimes and of a great majority of theft and burglary cases, and generally by the low percentage of convictions obtained in police cases on comparison with results shown by their brother officers in the regulation districts. I am nevertheless of opinion that the working of the police during the year under review shows, on the whole, an improvement on the previous year; and when the scheme of reorganisation which has been partly carried out shall have been completed, I feel no doubt that the results of the police work will still further improve. In noticing the work of the local police, I cannot of course speak in terms of praise, but I must say that there were several instances of good services which I have considered it my duty to mention in the departmental report for the past year."

73. As regards the work of the Palamau Police, Mr. Streatfeild quotes the following remarks recorded by the late Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Bright:—"Generally speaking, I think there has been an improvement. Inspections have been made with proper regularity, and now that there are two Inspectors, supervision can be more strict. At the same time there is much room for improvement."

74. Mr. Morshead quotes the following remarks of Mr. Windsor as regards the conduct of the Manbhum police:—"The general conduct of the force was fairly good during the year 1894. The District Superintendent of Police has not been able to mention any specially meritorious work by any officer. Speaking generally, the police of the district are on a dead level of mediocrity. There has been no specially good work done, but, on the other hand, there have been no instances of seriously bad conduct." It must be remembered, however, that they had the disadvantage of being under the supervision of an officer who was for a long time in bad health, and this must have impaired the efficiency of the force.

75. Act V (B.C.) of 1887 is in force in the districts of Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, and Palamau, in the greater portion

Rural police.

of Manbhum and in pargana Dhalbhum in Singhbhum. In Hazaribagh there were 1,323 chaukidars employed under the Act against 1,220 in the previous year. During the past year the Act was introduced in 219 new villages for which 125 new chaukidars were appointed. Some difficulty was found in introducing the Act on account of the number of small and scattered villages, too small to provide statutory chaukidars of their own and too much isolated to be formed into unions for the purpose. The assessments were collected regularly and the chaukidars were paid their salaries most punctually. The number of chaukidars employed under Regulation XX of 1817 was 1,357 against 1,482 of the previous year. Under existing circumstances nothing can be done to improve their condition. The chaukidars as a body behaved well and proved very useful during the year. In Lohardaga there were altogether 2,104 chaukidars employed against

2,098 in the preceding year. Of those employed in 1894, 1,732 were enrolled under Act V (B.C.) of 1887 and 372 under Regulation XX of 1817. During the past year a proposal was made by the Deputy Commissioner for increasing the pay of the chaukidars employed under Act V (B.C.) of 1887, in which he recommended a graduated scale of pay, but this could not be given effect to for want of funds, and I have accordingly pointed out to the Deputy Commissioner the necessity for a general revision of assessments. This is now being done, and as soon as the revision is made the proposed increase will be given effect to. As regards the quality of the work done by the village chaukidars in Lohardaga, Colonel Gordon writes that, considering the inadequate salaries now received by them, no better service could be expected of them. In Palamanu the number of chaukidars enrolled under Act V (B.C.) of 1887 was 1,094 against 1,100 in 1893, and the number enrolled under Regulation XX of 1817 was 211. The further extension of the Rural Police Act is probably impracticable owing to the wild nature of the country and the intense dislike of the people to cash payments. Mr. Bright very properly attached very great importance to the regular payment of all chaukidars, and I was glad to find that there was a marked improvement in this respect. In Manbhum the work of making assessments under Act V (B.C.) of 1887 in thanas Raghunathpur, Chas, Jhalda, Para, and Gouarangi in the Sadar subdivision and in thana Niraha in the Gobindpur subdivision was concluded within the past year, and the Act has been brought into operation in these jurisdictions with effect from 1st January 1895. The only portion out of the area covered by the Notification No. 3863J. of the 15th August 1893, to which it now remains to be introduced, is thana Topechanchi, where, except a certain area around Katras, the circumstances of the people are said to be such as to make it undesirable to introduce it. The chaukidars in this district are almost invariably low caste men, and their position is considered rather as a degrading than an honourable one. The chaukidars under Regulation XX of 1817 are paid irregularly, but complaints to this effect are seldom made by them. In Singhbhum there was no change in the number of chaukidars enrolled under Act V (B.C.) of 1887, which remained unaltered at 455, but the chaukidars under Regulation XX of 1817 decreased from 165 to 161. In the Monoharpur and Ohakradharpur thanas the chaukidars are still under the old regulation. Their pay is small and their work in keeping with their pay. The opening of the railway and the consequent development of trade of all kinds throughout the district demand an improved rural police machinery in those thanas. The question of introducing Act V (B.C.) of 1887 will be taken into consideration. Two chaukidari tahsildars in Singhbhum were prosecuted and convicted for embezzlement during the year.

76. There was no change in the ghatwali police force of Hazaribagh, which consisted of 118 sirdars and 345 digwars.

Road patrols.

They were stationed at 113 road posts along main roads and in jungly tracts for the prevention of crime and protection of travellers. The force is a most useful one and a valuable adjunct to the regular police force of the district. The men patrol along the main roads and guard most of the wild passes, and it is very probable that but for them violent crimes on travellers would be of much more frequent occurrence than they are. The conduct of the force was fairly good during the year under review. In Lohardaga there are 114 ghatwals employed on patrol duty who receive Rs. 3 per month, but the men are inclined to be remiss in the performance of their duties and do not attend with alacrity to the wants of travellers who may require their aid. The annual assessment under Part III of Act V (B.C.) of 1887 in this district is not sufficient to meet the annual expenditure, and hence a proposal made by the Deputy Commissioner of Lohardaga to increase the pay of the ghatwals to Rs. 4 each per month has been negatived, and the Deputy Commissioner has been directed to take steps for the revision of the assessments. In Palamanu there were on the 1st January 1894 43 ghats and 73 ghatwals; but as the funds were not sufficient to meet all necessary expenditure, it was decided to reduce the number of ghats to 39 and number of ghatwals to 66. The ghats are all situated in thick jungles in dangerous parts of the roads by which the people are accustomed to travel. In Manbhum the rank and file of the ghatwali police force number 1,772 sardar ghatwals,

village sardars, and tabedars who are remunerated by lands and are located in road posts erected along the main routes and jungle tracts. Their services are, however, not considered by the District Officer to be of much use, as they cannot be entrusted with the simplest investigating duties; some of them are also said to have become refractory and troublesome. A proposal is now before the Government for the commutation of their services. In Singhbhum the ghatwals are employed in six ghatwali posts in pargana Dhalbhum, where they hold service lands. Their conduct during the year was fairly satisfactory. The ghatwali police force of all the districts require to be thoroughly looked after, controlled and inspected by the regular police in order to keep them up to the mark. I have myself seen them when marching through the districts absent from their posts, but I would not on that account condemn the system. There can be no doubt that if properly looked after and controlled they can be of much use in the difficult jungly tracts through which the desolate roads pass in this Division. Constant and regular supervision is necessary to keep them up to the mark, and where this has been the case, they have given little trouble to the District Officer. The unsatisfactory state of things in Manbhum may, to a certain extent, be attributed to the compromise of 1883-84, which, while it rendered the sardar ghatwals liable to pay to the zamindar the entire rent assessed on all excess mal lands, has given them no power to enforce payment from the subordinate ghatwals and tabedars.

XV.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

77. The working of the criminal courts is shown below:—

DISTRICT.	Class of officers.	Number of officers.	Cases disposed of.	Persons disposed of.	Ratio per cent. of persons convicted to persons disposed of.	Number of witnesses examined.	Ratio per cent. of witnesses detained over two days to total number examined.	Ratio per cent. of decisions confirmed in appeal to total appeals.	Number of cases A disposed of.	Number remanded more than six times.	Average cases disposed of per officer.	Average of witnesses examined per case disposed of.	Ratio per cent. of column 11 to column 10.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Hazaribagh ...	Stipendiary ...	7	1,366	1,843	58.9	5,065	3.2	72.9	701	8	125.1	4.1	1.1	
	Honorary ...	8	246	270	50.7	663	0.9	68.3	8	...	125.0	3.7	...	
Lohardaga ...	Stipendiary ...	74	1,734	2,853	50.4	8,317	7.3	77.3	471	62	230.1	3.06	13.1	
	Honorary ...	14	368	547	44.4	808	1.4	70.0	44	11	243.3	3.3	35.0	
Palamau ...	Stipendiary ...	4	66	1,009	51.3	2,324	3.1	60.8	306	3	164.0	3.3	0.9	
	Honorary ...	14	63	86	61.6	89	7.8	...	...	...	42.0	1.4	...	
Manbhum ...	Stipendiary ...	94	1,707	2,651	54.0	7,391	3.07	60.9	884	9	194.3	4.06	3.3	
	Honorary ...	7	573	711	52.3	669	8.3	47.05	...	...	61.8	1.1	...	
Singhbhum ...	Stipendiary ...	4	810	1,334	50.7	3,138	7.3	60.6	448	16	202.3	3.9	3.6	
	Honorary ...	1	311	230	93.7	116	...	...	...	...	211.0	0.6	...	
Total ...	Stipendiary ...	314	6,363	9,693	54.4	23,735	4.5	74.4	2,305	96	192.0	3.7	4.3	
	Honorary ...	13	1,468	1,934	58.9	2,543	13.4	60.0	88	11	113.1	1.6	31.1	

The average number of Stipendiary Magistrates employed was 31.5 against 32.25, and the number of criminal cases disposed of by them 6,363 against 6,533 in the previous year, the average for each officer being 202 in both years. The number of cases disposed of by each officer is not large, but it must be recollected that many of the officers had also to try civil and rent suits. The largest average number of criminal cases (239) was disposed of by the Stipendiary Magistrates of Lohardaga and the smallest (164) by those of Palamau. The number of witnesses examined by Stipendiary Magistrates was 23,735, which gives an average of 753 to each officer and nearly 4 to each case. The average number of Honorary Magistrates and Benches employed was 13 against 16 and of cases tried 1,458 against 1,478, the average number tried by each court being 113 against 92 in 1893. The number of witnesses examined by Honorary Magistrates and Benches was 2,343 against 3,345 in the previous year, or on an average 180 for each court and 1.6 witnesses per case. Among Stipendiary Magistrates the largest number (408) of disposals fell to the share of Mr. Rattray

Subdivisional Officer of Giridih, and after him to Babu Nobin Krishna Banerjee at Purulia (399 cases), Mr. C. F. Manson (396 cases), and Babu Jadu Nath Chatterjee (382 cases) at Ranchi. The largest number of witnesses (1,512) was examined by the Subdivisional Officer of Giridih, and after him come Babus Upendra Chandra Mukerjee and Nobin Krishna Banerjee with 1,494 and 1,322 respectively. The proportion of witnesses detained over two days was highest in the case of the late Babu Niranjan Bhattacharjee (28·3) and Mr. C. Cuthbertson (26·3). Out of 673 cases in which appeals were preferred, in 501, or about 74·4 per cent., the decisions were confirmed against 69·6 per cent. in the previous year. Taking the districts separately Singhbhum comes out best with a percentage of 80·6, and after it Lohardaga and Hazaribagh with percentages of 77·3 and 72·9 respectively. In Hazaribagh the percentage of decisions confirmed was over 75 in the cases of all Stipendiary Magistrates, except Babu Kedar Nath Mukherjee, Deputy Magistrate at head-quarters (66·6), Mr. Rattray, Sub-divisional Officer of Giridih (62·6), and the two Sub-Deputy Collectors, Mr. R. C. Gupta (66·6), and Babu Surendra Lal Mitra (44·4). In the majority of cases the percentages exceeded 80. In Lohardaga the percentage of confirmation exceeded 75 in the cases of all officers except the Deputy Commissioner, Colonel Gordon, and Mr. Manson. In the case of the former the percentage has been only 58·3, while in that of the latter it is 70. In this district the best results are shown against Babu Krishna Kali Mukherjee, all the 14 appeals against whose decisions were confirmed. In Palamau the percentage exceeded 75 in the case of the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Bright. In the case of all other officers it was either 69·04 or 60·0. In Manbhum the best results are shown against Messrs. Bedford and Bompas and Babu Nobin Krishna Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and the Munsif of Raghunathpur, all the appeals against whose orders were confirmed. The percentage against the Subdivisional Officer of Gobindpur, Mr. N. Warde-Jones, is very low, being only 42·1. In Singhbhum the percentages exceeded 75 in the cases of all officers, except Babu Bipin Bihary Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate, and Babu Srish Chandra Mazumdar, Sub-Deputy Magistrate.

Of the 13 independent Honorary Magistrates and Benches employed in the Division the largest number of cases (222) was disposed of by the Bench at Purulia, and after it comes the Chaibassa Bench with 211 cases. Among independent Honorary Magistrates the largest number (117) of cases was tried by Kumar Jagat Mohan Nath Sahi Deo of Ranchi, and after him comes Babu Woodhub Chandra Roy with 91 cases. The following Benches and Honorary Magistrates deserve special mention for having discharged all the witnesses who appeared before them without detention for a single day:—

Hazaribagh Bench.	Mr. C. H. Maseyk of Purulia.
Kumar Jagat Mohan Nath Sahi Deo of Ranchi.	Rai Raj Chandra Das Bahadur of Chaliama.
Babu Woodhub Chandra Roy of Ranchi.	The Bench at Jhalda.
Rai Bhagbat Dayal Singh Bahadur of Palamau.	Mr. A. Campbell of Pokhuria.
	„ H. C. Veasey of Kumardubi.
	The Bench at Chaibassa.

The number of appeals from the decisions of the Bench and Honorary Magistrates was very few, being only 45 or about 3·1 per cent. of the number of cases decided. Out of these 45 cases, in 27 or 60 per cent. the decisions were confirmed against the same percentage in the previous year—a result which is on the whole satisfactory and creditable to all the Benches and Honorary Magistrates concerned.

78. Colonel Garbett, the Deputy Commissioner of Hazaribagh, has recorded the following remarks regarding the working of the two Benches in his district:—

“I have again to report favourably regarding the working of both Benches. Most of the Magistrates of both Benches take considerable interest in their work, and having acquired considerable experience render invaluable assistance to the Stipendiary Magistrates. The attendance of the Hazaribagh Bench Magistrates was remarkably regular, and there were only two absences during the whole year. In the Giridih Bench there were 92 absences out of 339 calls, but all the absences appear to have been unavoidable and were occasioned by press of business.”

79. In Lohardaga a new Bench was established at the town of Lohardaga with third class powers and commenced its sittings from the 3rd July 1894

Babu Woodhub Chandra Roy was formerly attached to the Ranchi Independent Bench, but since August 1894 he has been authorised to sit singly. Kumar Jagat Mohan Nath Sahi Deo was at the same time vested with first class powers, which he exercised up to the end of October last, after which he unexpectedly absented himself and did not return to work. He left a heavy file of partly-heard cases which caused very great inconvenience both to the parties and to the Courts. The Ranchi Bench is formed for the most part of efficient men whose attendance, though not good, has been fair except in the case of the total absentee, Mr. Binning, whose name has been removed from the list of Honorary Magistrates. In Palamau the Garwah Bench was abolished in July, as the principal members comprising it resigned. In Manbhum the attendance of some of the members of the Purulia Bench was very satisfactory and indicated that considerable sacrifice was made by them for the public good. The attendance of other gentlemen was, however, not good. In the Gobindpur subdivision, with the exception of the Reverend Mr. A. Campbell of Pokhuria and Mr. Veasey of Kumardubi, none of the Honorary Magistrates did any work. In Singhbhum the attendance of Babu Shib Chander Ganguly and Sadhu Manki, who sat on the Chaibassa Bench on Wednesdays, was not good.

The former suffered from ill-health and the latter lives 15 miles from Chaibassa. The Reverend Luther Daud Singh, Captain Manki, and Joseph Captain sat on every Saturday, and their attendance was satisfactory. The Bench tried only petty nuisance cases. In future it is proposed to make over to the Bench cases of a more interesting nature.

Out of 2,355 A cases disposed of, 872 or about 37 per cent. were disposed of on the day of first hearing, 557 or about 23·6 per cent. after one remand, 295 or 12·5 per cent. after two remands, 228 or about 9·5 per cent. after three remands, 146 or about 7·2 after four remands, 92 after five remands, while 165 or 7 per cent. were disposed of after six remands. Out of the 109 cases remanded more than six times, 75 appertain to the Lohardaga district, the Deputy Commissioner of which says that the remands in his district were beyond the control of the Magistrates concerned owing to the paucity of officers. My experience, however, is that the frequency with which remands occur in the subordinate courts is a sure indication of laxness of supervision on the part of the District Officer over the proceedings of the subordinate courts. A careful and regular scrutiny of the list of pending cases will generally ensure the prompt disposal of cases.

RESULTS OF SESSIONS TRIAL.

80. The following statement shows that in sessions cases there has been a marked improvement in the percentage of average convictions which in 1894 was 73·07 against 64·1 in 1893 and 67·3 in 1892:—

	DISTRICT.					Total.
	Hazaribagh.	Lohardaga.	Palamau.	Manbhum.	Singhbhum.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number of cases committed, but pending at commencement of year.	4	3	2	7	...	16
Number committed during the year	...	16	13	13	5	47
Total number for disposal	4	19	15	20	5	63
Number disposed of	2	15	13	18	4	52
Number in which conviction was obtained	1	13	11	11	2	38
Number in which sentence was modified or reversed by High Court.	...	1	1	1	...	3
Number of cases acquitted by Sessions Judge	1	2	1	7	2	13
Number of cases otherwise disposed of	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage of cases resulting in conviction to cases disposed of.	50·0	86·6	84·6	61·1	50·0	73·07

The following statement shows that the percentage of the total number of persons convicted in each district on the total number committed was comparatively much higher in the past year:—

DISTRICT.	Number of persons committed.		Number of persons convicted.		Number of persons acquitted.		Percentage of convictions.		Percentage of acquittals.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Hazaribagh	40	19	8	9	13	9	20.0	47.3	61.9	50.0
Lohardaga	23	35	23	23	40	13	39.5	65.7	63.5	34.3
Palamau	11	18	4	15	6	2	36.3	73.3	50.0	13.3
Manbhum	57	33	8	14	28	18	14.08	42.4	82.6	50.3
Singbhum	7	18	2	5	2	3	28.6	66.6	50.0	30.0
Total	178	117	45	67	97	43	25.2	67.2	68.3	39.0

The Judicial Commissioner made special arrangements for the more prompt disposal of cases, and hence this marked improvement in the results. The percentage of acquittals in Manbhum and Hazaribagh is still high. The Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum attributes this to the length of time which elapses between commitment and trial. In Hazaribagh no new cases were committed for trial during 1894, but two dacoity cases pending from the previous year were disposed of during the year, one of them resulting in the conviction of nine persons. Eight cases triable by the Sessions Court were taken up by the Deputy Commissioner under sections 30 and 34 of the Code of Criminal Procedure; in six of these 11 persons were convicted and in two four persons were acquitted or discharged. In Lohardaga the Deputy Commissioner tried nine cases under the special powers referred to above against 15 in the previous year. In Palamau the results of sessions trial were very satisfactory, as 12 out of 13 cases tried ended in conviction by the Sessions Judge, though in one case the conviction was subsequently set aside by the High Court. The Deputy Commissioner of Palamau disposed of six cases under his special powers under sections 30 and 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. In Manbhum the Deputy Commissioner disposed of seven such cases under his special powers.

XVI.—REGISTRATION OF DEEDS.

81.

DISTRICT.		Deeds registered in 1893-94.	Deeds registered in 1894-95.
1		2	3
Hazaribagh	...	6,277	6,157
Lohardaga	...	5,524	6,309
Palamau	...	1,392	1,519
Manbhum	...	14,865	13,974
Singbhum	...	654	597
Total	..	28,712	28,556

There was a decrease of 156 in the total number of deeds registered in this Division. The decrease in Hazaribagh is not of sufficient importance to need special explanation. In Lohardaga the increase of 785 or 12.44 per cent. is said to be due (1) to the normal development of the registration system, (2) to the indebtedness of the people of the district, and (3) to the reduction of the minimum *ad valorem* fee from 12 annas to 8 annas. In Palamau the increase of 127 is specially due to the opening of the sub-registry office at Hosanabad. Mr. Streetfeild writes that the establishment of this office as a permanent institution in the district has conferred a real boon on the people of that part of the district. The total receipts were Rs. 3,041 against Rs. 3,256 in 1893-94. The falling off is said to be partly due to the registration of a large number of security bonds without fees. In Manbhum the large decrease of 891 in the number of deeds is said to be due to the fact that owing

to the good outturn of the crops the poorer classes had little occasion to procure money by selling their petty holdings. In Singhbhum, registration has developed from year to year since 1888-89 up to the past year, but is still insignificant, and will no doubt continue to be so for a long time. The fluctuations in the district are therefore seldom very large. The registration offices were generally in fair order, and the work more or less up to date at the time of my inspection. I may again single out Babu Aghore Nath Chatterjee, the Special Sub-Registrar of Purulia, as deserving of very favourable mention in this respect.

XVII.—CONDITION OF THE DIVISION AS REGARDS LAND AND LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

82. The following table compares the demand and collections of land revenue during the past two years:—

DISTRICT.	NUMBER OF ESTATES.		DEMANDS.						COLLECTIONS.					
			1893-94.			1894-95.			1893-94.			1894-95.		
	1893-94.	1894-95.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh	364	369	1,25,045	89	1,25,123	1,26,173	113	1,26,286	1,24,332	79	1,25,011	1,10,060	107	1,25,167
Lohardaga	7	7	43,772	1,736	45,508	45,901	4,494	50,395	41,586	1,458	43,044	42,404	3,165	45,569
Palamau	53	53	63,271	4,234	67,505	63,298	3,328	66,626	68,043	4,147	72,190	58,755	3,241	62,000
Manbhum	26	26	82,417	...	82,417	82,463	...	82,463	82,417	...	82,417	82,463	...	82,463
Singhbhum	4	4	69,493	833	70,326	68,403	812	69,215	67,682	24	67,706	67,096	3	67,101
Total	454	461	3,83,996	6,903	3,90,899	3,96,223	8,747	4,05,000	3,78,560	5,708	3,84,268	3,76,781	6,616	3,83,397

* Includes demands and collections on account of Tributary States.

There has been an increase of seven in the number of estates. Four of these are owing to the resumption of four villages in the Koderma Government estate in Hazaribagh on the death, without male issue, of a maintenance-holder, and three to the permanent settlement of three small plots of land out of the area acquired by Government for the cutcherry compound in the town of Purulia in Manbhum.

83. The increase in the current demand as compared with the preceding year amounts to Rs. 2,226, out of which Rs. 1,130 are contributed by Hazaribagh, Rs. 29 by Lohardaga, Rs. 1,021 by Palamau, and Rs. 46 by Manbhum. In Singhbhum the demand remained unaltered. The increase in Hazaribagh is owing mainly to the resumption of four villages already mentioned and to the second instalment of increase in the rasadi jama in the Kharakdiha estate falling due in the year of report. In Lohardaga the increase of Rs. 29 is owing to the settlement for building purposes of some plots of upland of the Barkagurh estate in the town of Ranchi. The increase in Palamau is due to 16 villages of the Palamau Government estate coming under khas management, and in Manbhum to the permanent settlement of the three plots of land in the town of Purulia already mentioned.

84. The percentage of collections in Hazaribagh is 99, the same as in the preceding year. In Lohardaga the percentage has slightly increased from 90·4 in 1893-94 to 90·6 in 1894-95. In Palamau it has decreased from 94·8 to 93·06. In Manbhum the entire demand was collected against 97·6 per cent. the year before. In Singhbhum the collections amounted to 96·8 per cent. against 100 per cent. in 1893-94. Errors were discovered in the jamabandis of certain villages of the Barkagurh Government estate in Lohardaga, and as the demand of rent payable by each raiyat was not ascertained till as late in the year as the 10th March, the collections fell short. In Palamau the deficiency is thus explained. In the previous year the thikadars paid up unusually well in prospect of the expiry of their leases and in hopes of their renewal, but in the year of report they generally believed that their villages would be taken under khas management. Moreover, the 28th March, the last kist day, was a gazetted holiday, and the last day of the year a Sunday, and hence a large amount of

rents payable by jagirdars and thikadars was credited into the treasury on the 1st and 2nd April. In Singhbhum the greater portion of the unrealised balance was nominal, being the rental of lands taken up for the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. Rupees 809 on this account were remitted during the year of report and Rs. 844 have been remitted since its close.

85. There were eleven estates in default in Hazaribagh, including four remaining over from the preceding year. In three the sale day had not arrived when the year closed, and the remaining eight all were exempted, except one which was sold as there had been as many as nine instances of default. In none of the other districts was there any sale of estate under Act XI of 1859.

Roads and Public Works Cesses.

86. The following table shows statistics of the Road and Public Works cesses:—

DISTRICT.	DEMAND.			COLLECTION.				BALANCE.			Deduct remission.	Net arrear.
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current including previously paid in advance.	Arrear.	Advance for future year.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh ... { Road cess ...	51,180	1,984	53,164	49,917	1,984	1,775	53,686	1,363	...	1,363	...	1,363
... { Public Works cess ...	51,181	1,984	53,165	49,918	1,984	1,775	53,687	1,363	...	1,363	...	1,363
Total ...	1,03,361	3,968	1,07,329	99,835	3,968	3,550	1,07,353	2,726	...	2,726	...	2,726
Lohardaga ... { Road cess ...	47,284	8,329	55,613	39,975	8,329	2	48,306	7,309	...	7,309	...	7,309
... { Public Works cess ...	47,284	8,330	55,614	39,974	8,330	2	48,306	7,310	...	7,310	...	7,310
Total ...	94,568	16,659	1,11,227	79,949	16,659	4	96,612	14,619	...	14,619	...	14,619
Palamau ... { Road cess ...	18,870	1,383	20,253	16,763	1,383	879	19,025	2,107	...	2,107	...	2,107
... { Public Works cess ...	18,871	1,383	20,254	16,764	1,383	879	19,026	2,107	...	2,107	...	2,107
Total ...	37,741	2,766	40,507	33,527	2,766	1,758	38,051	4,214	...	4,214	...	4,214
Manbhum ... { Road cess ...	47,282	3,412	50,694	32,194	3,306	5	35,504	15,088	47	15,135	382	14,753
... { Public Works cess ...	47,282	3,412	50,694	32,194	3,306	5	35,504	15,088	48	15,136	383	14,753
Total ...	94,564	6,824	1,01,388	64,388	6,732	11	71,131	30,176	95	30,271	765	29,506
Singbhum ... { Road cess ...	4,739	88	4,826	4,097	10	...	4,707	41	78	119	69	50
... { Public Works cess ...	4,737	89	4,826	4,097	11	...	4,708	40	78	118	69	50
Total ...	9,476	177	9,653	8,194	21	...	9,415	81	156	237	137	100
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,38,709	30,364	3,69,073	2,87,093	30,103	5,323	3,22,519	51,615	281	51,907	903	50,905

There are differences of Rs. 6 and Rs. 321 between the figures in column 3 of the above statement representing the total arrear demand of the Road and Public Works cesses in the districts of Hazaribagh and Manbhum and the figures shown in column 13 of the statement given in the previous report. The difference of Rs. 6 in Hazaribagh is owing to the correction of a mistake in the assessment of an estate, while that of Rs. 321 in Manbhum is owing to the demand on account of jungles in pargana Barabhum held by Messrs. Robert Watson and Company for the years 1891-92, 1892-93, and 1893-94 having been added under the orders of the Commissioner.

87. The total current demand of cesses in the Division rose from Rs. 3,28,467 in 1893-94 to Rs. 3,38,709 in 1894-95, giving an increase of Rs. 10,242. In Lohardaga the demand remained unaltered; in Palamau and Singhbhum the fluctuations are small. The chief increases in the total demand come from Hazaribagh and Manbhum. In Hazaribagh the increase of Rs. 998 is the result of a decrease of Rs. 317 and an increase of Rs. 1,315. The decrease of Rs. 317 is in respect of cesses on lands and represents the reduction allowed under the orders of the Board of Revenue in the assessment of Gadi Nowdiha, while the increase of Rs. 1,315 was obtained from the year's valuation of mines under Chapter V of the Cess Act. In Manbhum out of the increase of Rs. 9,306, Rs. 4,196 represent the increase from the revaluation of eight revenue-paying estates, Rs. 5,011, the assessment of certain coal mines and quarries newly opened during the year, and Rs. 99, the increase in the assessment on jungles.

88. The collections of the arrears amounted to Rs. 30,103, or 99 per cent., and of the current demand to Rs. 2,87,093, or 85 per cent. The percentage of collections during the preceding year was 90·8 in the case of current and 90·9 in the case of arrear demand. The falling off in the collections of the current demand was due mainly to the inability of the Rajah of Pachete to pay up his dues to the extent of Rs. 21,867.

89. Of the arrears outstanding, the greater portion is due on account of the March kist, regarding which no coercive measures could be adopted within the year. Rupees 14,490 out of the arrears outstanding in Lohardaga were realised up to the date of submission of the district report. In Singhbhum the net arrear, after exclusion of the amount remitted, amounts to Rs. 100 only.

90. No revaluation was undertaken during the year.

91. In Hazaribagh there was no fresh case of land acquisition: the Burrakar wire tramway case still remains pending.

Land acquisition.

In Lohardaga the two pending cases were disposed of during the year, but two fresh institutions are pending. In Palamau all the preliminary stages, including the preparation of land plans, were finished in respect of the area required for extending the Japla road. In Manbhum the proceedings for the acquisition of land for the enlargement of the Madhab bandh have been concluded. The appeal against the award of the Civil Court in the Subarnarekha bridge case is still pending before the Judicial Commissioner. The award of compensation in the case relative to the land for the quarters of the Assistant Engineer, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, was made on the 15th March last, but of the three parties interested, two have accepted the award and received payments, while the third, the Rajah of Pachete, has not accepted the tender or filed a petition for reference to the Civil Court. The award in the case for the Public Works Department subordinates' quarters was made in February 1895, but the Rajah of Pachete, who is a party in this case also, has not come forward, and the amount of compensation has been placed to his credit in the treasury. The proceedings in connection with the case of a catch-water tank at Chandil have been stopped under orders of the Consulting Engineer. As to the land required for the rifle range for the Chota Nagpur Mounted Rifles at Purulia, the general notice under section 9 of the Act has been issued. The two projects in connection with the railway in this district, namely, the Jharia extension and the Chanch branch, were in charge of the Special Deputy Collector, Babu Sasi Bhusan Sen, who works also in Burdwan and Hooghly. The work in connection with the Jharia extension was taken up by the Special Deputy Collector in December 1892. It has now nearly been completed, but additional work in connection with it, namely, the Damuda branch of the extension, ten miles long, and three large sidings, aggregating four miles in length, have recently been received. The total amount of the estimate for the Jharia extension is Rs. 1,12,121 on 33 miles at Rs. 3,397 per mile, and the total amount awarded during the year was Rs. 77,464 for the same mileage, or at the rate of Rs. 2,347 per mile. There are still nine cases for disposal in connection with this project, and the award in these amounts to about Rs. 832. There will thus be a saving of Rs. 33,825 out of the amount estimated. Of the sum of Rs. 77,464 awarded in this project, Rs. 63,201 have been paid. The remainder could not be paid on account of difficulties regarding the apportionment of compensation. All the cases in connection with the Chanch branch have been disposed of. The acquisition of land in connection with this project was commenced in November 1893. The cost of acquisition was estimated at Rs. 2,366. The awards made have amounted to Rs. 1,184. The saving effected is therefore Rs. 1,182. The cost of land for the railway projects was estimated at Rs. 50 per bigha (standard) of paddy land, Rs. 20 per bigha of cultivated high land, and Rs. 10 per bigha of waste land or 20 years' purchase of Rs. 2·8, Rs. 1, and Rs. 8, respectively, less cost of collection at 10 per cent. and Government revenue of the land. Compensation has been awarded at Rs. 40 per bigha of paddy land, Rs. 10 per bigha of upland, and Rs. 5 per bigha of waste land or 20 years' purchase of Rs. 2, Rs. 8 and Rs. 4, respectively, less cost of collection at 10 per cent. and Government revenue of the land, and there has been no reference to the Civil Court. The average actual cost of land per bigha, including houses, tanks, and trees, is

Rs. 21-1 or Rs. 63-12 per acre. Of the compensation awarded per bigha as stated above, Rs. 7 and Re. 1 have been allowed to the raiyats per bigha of paddy land and upland, respectively. The remainder has been awarded for the proprietary interest. The Special Deputy Collector reports that it is always exceedingly difficult to secure to the raiyats a share of the compensation, and he found it impossible to secure them a larger share than the aforesaid amounts. The zamindars invariably oppose the allowing of any portion of the compensation to the raiyats, specially as the compensation is awarded on the basis of rent and not the rack-rent of land under the law, the land is treated as one claim, and all the interests are valued together in a lump. If an attempt is made to make separate valuations of the proprietary interest and the occupancy right and to award the total as the value of the land, the zamindars would agree to the total only as the value of the land and oppose the apportionment. If a reference is made to the Court on this ground, the raiyats do not appear, and the whole amount goes to the zamindar. The reason why the zamindar appears in Court and the raiyats do not is that the zamindar is interested in all the land in a village, and the raiyat only in his own holding. Under the circumstances the best course which the Land Acquisition Officer could adopt in the interests of the raiyats was to induce the zamindars to consent to a portion of the compensation being given to the raiyats, by representing to them that it was not only just that they should get a share, but that the zamindars would probably lose as much, if not more, if they went to court and even if the raiyats did not oppose them. In some instances the raiyats, at the instance of their zamindars, came ready with petitions asking that the whole of the compensation might be given to the zamindars, but the Special Land Acquisition Deputy Collector deprecated such measures and secured to the raiyat a share of the compensation, however small, in every case. The work remaining to be done in connection with the Railway projects in Manbhum is expected to give the Special Deputy Collector sufficient work during the current official year.

92. In Singhbhum the work of acquiring land for the Ranchi-Chaibassa road and the inspection bungalows was completed. Some additional land was acquired at Chakradharpar for the rifle range of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Corps. In this district, as also in the districts of Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, and Palamau, the work in connection with the land acquisition cases was done by the ordinary district staff. In Manbhum also all works except the railway projects were done by the district staff.

93. The survey of the Government khalsa villages in the Palamau estate continued during the year. Up to the 31st March 1895 174 villages with an area of 181·4 square miles were traverse-surveyed and demarcated, while 359 villages with an area of 245·4 square miles were cadastrally surveyed. The work has progressed satisfactorily, and is likely to be completed by the 15th of October next, unless it be decided to demarcate the boundaries between the khalsa and jagirdari villages. The total cost on the survey operation up to the 31st March 1895 amounted to Rs. 35,706.

94. The survey of the Kolhan was begun on the 1st November 1894. The original programme was that 804 villages covering an area of 1,423 square miles were to be surveyed in season 1894-95, but this was not found practicable as there was much sickness amongst the sub-surveyors and line-cutters. Up to the end of March 1895 622 villages with an area of 938 square miles were traverse-surveyed, and the plots of 156 villages comprising an approximate area of 160 square miles were supplied to the Settlement Department.

95. In Palamau the records of 271 villages were received from the Survey Office, 91 with terij, milan-khasra, &c., and 180 were without them, leaving 128 village records still due. The records of 225 villages covering an area of 147·7 square miles with 7,280 tenants and 87,264 plots have been attested. Besides this, the khatians of 151 records were checked, and status figures tabulated for 4,715 holdings in 162 villages and 37 boundary disputes were disposed of. Of the holdings above mentioned, 2,746 or 58 per cent. were found to be held by settled and occupancy raiyats, and 1,863 or 39 per cent. by non-occupancy raiyats. The total cost of settlement up to the end of the year amounted

to Rs. 8,779. Mr. Sunder joined his appointment as Settlement Officer of the Palamau estate on the 17th November 1894, and took up the settlement work proper with Babu Rameshwar Proshad as his assistant. At first the terij, the milan khasra, and other papers were prepared by the Survey Office establishment; but as it was found that this work greatly interfered with the field inspection of the Assistant Superintendent of Survey, it was transferred in January last to the Settlement Officer. By that time, however, a great portion of the work had been done, terij having been prepared for 70 out of 210 villages, milan khasra written for all but 47 and crop statements filled up for all but 48 villages. At first the progress in the attestation work was not satisfactory. Since March last there has been considerable improvement, and it is expected that if the Settlement Officer works up to his present programme the settlement will be completed by the 31st March next.

96. In Singhbhum Mr. J. A. Craven assumed charge of the settlement of the Kolhan estate on the 6th February 1895 and commenced field operations with effect from the 13th idem with 70 trained amins. The training of local men as amins was proceeded with at the same time, and at the end of March last 113 amins were at work in 116 villages. The total area measured up to March was 25,512 acres comprised in 66,134 plots. The daily outturn of work per amin was about 20 bighas, equivalent to 6.6 acres, which is very poor. This is partly due to the men being naturally slow workers and most of them being quite new to the work, partly to sickness, and partly to the difficulty of finding men in the villages willing to chain. There were 114 boundary disputes reported up to the close of the year. These were all made over to the village headmen for decision. The number of cases disposed of by them within the year was 58. There was no opposition against the operations and no excitement anywhere, and it seemed that the people were quite prepared for resettlement of their holdings.

XVIII.—WARDS AND ATTACHED ESTATES.

97. The number of private estates under Government management is shown below:—

District.		Number of wards' estates.	Number of encumbered estates.
Hazaribagh	...	1	12
Lohardaga	...	1	26
Palamau	...	2	6
Manbhum	...	3	6
Singhbhum	...	...	3
Total	...	7	53

* Hazaribagh—
Dhurguli and Nawadih.
Lohardaga—
Sahijena and Bonnaidega.
Palamau—
Namudar (six annas) and
Majhiwan.

Six new estates* were taken under management during the past year.

98. In Lohardaga, Barendra, Bakronda, Hatikursi, and Hurhuri, and in Manbhum Pandra $\frac{1}{2}$ all encumbered estates were released from management. The Hensla encumbered estate in Manbhum was cleared of all debts during the year, but has been brought under the Court of Wards during the minority of the proprietor. Except in the case of the Pandra $\frac{1}{2}$ estate and the new estate of Nawadiha, the demands on account of Government revenue and cesses, aggregating Rs. 65,460, were paid in full during the year. The Pandra $\frac{1}{2}$ estate was released on the 20th February 1895, and Rs. 7,074 on account of the instalment of the Government revenue and cesses which fell due in March last has been shown against it as a balance. The Nowadiha estate was brought under management towards the close of the year, and the balance on account of cesses remained unpaid for want of funds. Out of Rs. 68,078 due to superior landlords on account of rents and cesses, Rs. 59,143 were paid. The balance remained unpaid, partly because the parties to whom the amount was payable did not come forward to take payment, partly because the superior landlords refused to take payment, and partly because there were not sufficient funds available.

99. The demands, collections, and balances of rents and cesses due to the estates are shown below :—

District.	DEMANDS.			COLLECTIONS.			Balance.	PERCENTAGE.			Remissions.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current, including advance for future years.	Total.		Current collection on current demand.	Total collection on total demand.	Of gross collections on current demand.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
Hazaribagh	45,835	1,55,432	1,99,267	19,700	1,41,198	1,60,898	38,095	85.0	90.7	103.5	2,463
Lohardaga	79,317	1,22,590	2,01,913	57,949	84,525	1,32,474	77,821	69.9	60.6	99.9	2,196
Palamau	4,811	23,029	26,840	3,069	16,771	19,840	6,712	76.1	73.0	90.06	3.8
Manbhum	52,825	1,34,735	1,87,550	32,217	97,709	1,29,926	55,188	72.5	69.2	96.4	4,404
Singbhum	1,82,316	87,301	2,00,517	44,740	37,727	82,467	1,83,587	43.2	30.5	94.4	3,512
Total	3,63,004	5,22,083	8,85,087	1,37,675	3,77,930	5,15,605	3,50,203	70.4	58.2	96.7	19,763
Total for 1893-94 ...	3,69,717	5,35,451	9,05,168	1,40,700	3,65,414	5,05,114	3,75,141	68.5	55.8	94.3	23,206

The collections were satisfactory in Hazaribagh and Lohardaga, being either over or nearly 100 per cent. of the current demands. In Manbhum and Singbhum they were fair, being either above or nearly 95 per cent. of the current demands. In Palamau the collections were bad, and the reason alleged is that the establishment was chiefly occupied during the collection season in getting the affairs of the new estate Majhiwan into order. About three-fourths of the annual demand of this estate are payable in kind. In Manbhum the collections would have been better had not much of the time of the manager been taken up by the Begunkudar succession case. In Singbhum the collections were about 94.4 per cent. on the total current demands against 84.1 per cent. in the previous year, and would have been much better but for the fact that the raiyats of pargana Ambicanagore (Dhalbhum estate) withheld payment in consequence of the negotiations for the sub-lease of the pargana to Rajah Sir Surendra Mohun Tagore, Kt. In Hazaribagh the percentage of total collections on the current demand of the Dhanwar ward's estate was 102.3 against 98.7, and of the encumbered estates 104.1 against 102.4 in the preceding year.

100. The following statement shows the extent to which the debts due by the estates have been paid :—

District.	Debts due at the commencement of the year.	Debts ascertained and accrued during the year.	Total.	Payments.	Amounts provided in the scheme for payment.	Reductions by compromise or otherwise	Balance due at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh	4,21,681	1,27,763	5,49,444	44,056	46,041	...	5,05,889
Lohardaga	2,26,764	1,20,374	3,47,138	49,110	46,219	28,192	2,69,836
Palamau	1,13,411	2,617	1,16,028	6,733	11,717	...	1,09,295
Manbhum	2,67,416	13,687	2,71,103	54,954	28,398	2,900	2,13,249
Singbhum	1,62,740	5,146	1,67,886	32,284	30,866	...	1,35,812
Total	11,82,012	2,69,687	14,51,699	1,87,136	1,63,241	31,092	12,93,871
				670(a)			

(a) Antique figures indicate payment of debts by rents assigned.

In Hazaribagh no debts are due by the Dhanwar ward's estate. In the encumbered estates there was a slight deficiency of Rs. 1,886 in the amount of debts paid. In five estates the aggregate payments since the dates of assumption of charges have exceeded the provisions in the schemes by Rs. 13,338, while in five others they have fallen short by Rs. 18,606 in consequence of the non-realisation of anticipated increments in their assets by

resettlements and unforeseen expenditure incurred in litigation. In Lohardaga the payments exceeded the estimate by Rs. 2,891, while in ten estates the aggregate payments since the dates of assumption of charge were in excess of the provisions of the scheme by Rs. 19,602, in two they were in accordance with the schemes, and in twelve they fell short by Rs. 43,629, chiefly because the contemplated sale of portions of some of them in order to liquidate debts has not yet been accomplished.

In Palamau the deficiency of Rs. 4,894 is due to the failure of the Raja of Ramgurih to pay in time his promised contribution to the Gurwah estate. In Manbhum the payments exceeded the estimate by Rs. 26,556, and the aggregate payments in four estates from the dates of assumption of charge exceeded the provisions in the scheme by Rs. 43,686, while on the other hand in three others they fell short by Rs. 10,135. The excess payment of Rs. 43,686 includes Rs. 32,818 paid in advance on account of the Jhalda ward's estate, while the deficiency of Rs. 10,135 includes a sum of Rs. 4,999 by which the payments have fallen short in the Nagarkhari ward's estate. In Singhbhum the payments exceeded the estimates by Rs. 1,418, and the aggregate payments in two estates are in advance of the schemes by Rs. 3,130. In the Dhalbhum estate there was a deficiency of Rs. 12,684 in the total payments, but this was due entirely to the inability of the agents or assignees of certain creditors to whom payments were due to produce the necessary powers-of-attorney or proofs of the transfers of the debts. The estate had an actual cash balance of nearly Rs. 18,000 at the close of the year.

101. The following statement shows the expenditure incurred in the several districts from the funds of ward's and attached estates on schools, dispensaries, maintenance of buildings, and on works of improvement:—

DISTRICT.	Subscriptions and donations to schools.	Subscriptions and donations to dispensaries.	Maintenance in efficient condition of estates, buildings, and other improvement of property.	Improvement of land and property.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh	1,111	265	681	8,105
Lohardaga	570	27	540	161
Palamau ... ..	...	...	31	200
Manbhum	1,166	286	1,084	1,570
Singhbhum	761	191	1,950	100
Total	3,608	769	4,286	10,136

In Hazaribagh the Dhanwar ward's estate spent Rs. 1,094 as subscriptions to schools. It contributed towards the maintenance of a high school at Giridih and a middle vernacular school at Kharakdiha, and utilised the saving effected by the conversion of the middle English school at Dhanwar into an upper primary school, in the establishment of a number of lower primary schools in different parts of the estate. It maintains no dispensary, but subscribes Rs. 20 per mensem to the charitable dispensary at Giridih. The Bursote encumbered estate contributed Rs. 5 each to the Burhi school and dispensary and Dorunda estate Rs. 12 to the Giridih high school. The sum of Rs. 681 was spent in repairing the dwelling-houses of the proprietors of the Asko, Chackmanjo, Digghi, Dorunda, Marafari, Parsowan, and Satgawan encumbered estates. Rupees 8,105 were spent on the construction of, and repairs to, certain bandhs and irrigation reservoirs in the Dhanwar ward's estate and in the construction of sheds for a market at Dhengali. In Lohardaga the Badla and Nagra encumbered estates paid yearly subscriptions of Rs. 6 each to the middle English school at Lohardaga. A contribution of Rs. 10 per month was paid by the Siri encumbered estate for the maintenance of the Basorgarh English

school in which the two sons of the proprietor have been placed for their education. A sum of Rs. 125 was spent from the funds of the Bassia encumbered estate for the construction of a school-house at Raikera. The Jeria ward's estate contributes Rs. 40 per month towards the maintenance of a middle English school newly started at Jeria. The Kairo, Nagra, Bethal, and Badla encumbered estates paid subscriptions amounting to Rs. 27 to the charitable dispensary at Lohardaga. The sum of Rs. 540 was spent in the construction of a dwelling house for the proprietor of the Burhadih encumbered estate and in the repairs to a temple at Hesog belonging to the Siri estate. The sum of Rs. 161 was spent in repairing a bandh at Murma in the Badla encumbered estate. In Palamau none of the estates paid any subscriptions to schools and dispensaries. Rupees 31 were spent in repairing a bhandar house in the Majhiwan ward's estate. Rupees 200 were spent in the Namoodag encumbered estate in the construction of a well for the supply of good drinking water. In Manbhum in 1893-94 there was a very large outlay from the funds of the Jeria ward's estate for the construction of a dwelling-house for the proprietor and for expenditure on works of improvement. The estate was released in December 1893. The expenditure during the past year was chiefly incurred in effecting the annual repairs to the dwelling-houses of the proprietors whose estates are now under management as well as to the school-houses in the estates. Rupees 1,236 were spent by the Begunkudar ward's estate in the construction of a road from Begunkudar to Jhalda and in repairing two bandhs or tanks, and Rs. 224 by the Hesla encumbered estate in the construction of a drain and in repairing a tank. In Singhbhum the Dhalbhum encumbered estate contributed Rs. 761 as subscriptions to schools, Rs. 191 towards the maintenance of the charitable dispensary at Chaibassa, Rs. 1,950 in repairing the manager's quarters, tahsil cutcherries, and the dwelling-house of the proprietor. It spent Rs. 100 in the construction of a well at Bahragora. In Hazaribagh a sum of Rs. 7,905 was spent from the funds of the Dhanwar ward's estate in the construction of new and the repair of old bandhs or irrigation reservoirs; also Rs. 100 were spent in repairing the roads in the town of Dhanwar. No agricultural improvements were undertaken in any of the encumbered estates for want of funds. In Hazaribagh the material condition of the tenantry in the Dhanwar ward's estate as well as in all the encumbered estates was fairly good. The bhadoi crop was damaged by excessive rainfall, but the loss was more than compensated for by the good outturn of the winter rice and poppy crops. In Lohardaga the condition of the agricultural population was good. The rainfall in August and September, though injurious to the bhadoi crop, was very favourable to the winter rice, which yielded a 16-anna crop. The outturn of the rabi crops was not equally good, as it was estimated only at 10 annas of an average crop. The strained relations between the landlords and tenants of most of the estates continued, and no improvement in this respect is expected until the predial services renderable by the tenants are commuted to money rents. In Palamau the year was a fairly prosperous one, and the tenantry had little to complain of.

In Manbhum there was a bumper rice crop in most of the estates, though the Indian-corn and sugarcane suffered to some extent owing to excessive and continued rainfall. The relations between landlords and tenants were generally satisfactory in all the estates under management. In Singhbhum the material condition of the tenants was fairly prosperous and the relations between them and their zamindars fairly satisfactory. The eldest son of the lunatic proprietor of the Dhanwar estate resides at Bankipur and studies under a tutor specially entertained for the purpose. He is by no means brilliant, but on the contrary dull and morose, and is studious only so long as he is kept beyond home influence. The second son attends the Giridih high English school, and his progress during the year was satisfactory. In Lohardaga the Jeria ward and his second brother are being educated in the Ranchi zillah school, and did fairly well in the last annual examination. In Manbhum the Begunkudar ward is said to have made some progress under the tuition of the mistress appointed for her. The succession suit instituted by the junior widow of her late husband was dismissed by the Sub-Judge of Manbhum in May last, and she has now been confirmed in her possession of the estate. An appeal is likely to be preferred by the junior widow to the High Court on behalf of the

spurious child set up by her. The Jhalda minor's age is 18, and was ordered to attend the Manager's office twice a week, but his frequent and continued absence from the station has prevented his making any progress.

102. The Chota Nagpur Encumbered Estates Act was passed with the object of making provision for the prevention from ruin of members of the land-holding class belonging to ancient families whose estates owing to the indebtedness of the proprietors were rapidly passing into the hands of money-lenders and traders who were aliens to the country and entirely out of sympathy with the people, their customs and institutions and peculiar system of land tenures. The disappearance of these old families who had held their land from time immemorial carried with it in many cases the extinction of the peasantry, or at any rate the lowering of their status and curtailment of their privileges, and therefore these simple folk infinitely preferred the light yoke of the feudal proprietors to which they were well accustomed to the uncertain and heavy burdens which an unfriendly alien sought to impose upon them. It was considered that the passing away of these ancestral properties into the hands of outsiders might involve grave political consequences, and this led to the passing of Act VI of 1876, which has stood the test of 19 years, and though it has certain inherent defects, may be said to have worked fairly well and to have given general satisfaction. The landlords like it because it affords them a means of escape from their embarrassments without any very great loss of prestige, and an opportunity for incurring fresh debts without any immediate serious consequences; for, notwithstanding their disability under the law to enter into contracts—and to their honour it must be said—one of the first things they do on the restoration of their estates is to renew the engagements they have made during their period of disability. Numerous instances can be given of this, so that the chief object of the law in restoring the fortunes of the ancient proprietors is not always attained, but the property and the tenants are nevertheless indirectly benefited by the substitution of good and orderly management for disorder and confusion, and now and then improvements may be possible, though these occasions are rare, as the first duty of the management is the freedom of the estate from debt. The estates are often so much involved that the management has little opportunity or means of undertaking any improvements likely to be of permanent benefit. In some parts of the Lohardaga district in which there has been great tension between the raiyats and their landlords, the protection afforded by the Act has been much prized by the latter, as it has enabled him to transfer the difficulty of collecting his rents to more effective hands.

XIX.—EXCISE.

103.

DISTRICT.	NUMBER OF SHOPS.		License fees.	Duty.	Distillery fee.	TOTAL REVENUE OF—		REMARKS.
	This year.	Preceding year.				This year.	Preceding year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Country spirit ...	593	509	Rs. 8,12,236	Rs. 10,955	Rs. 684	Rs. 8,23,776	Rs. 7,16,987	
Tari ...	296	266	7,084	...	...	7,084	6,990	
Pachwai ...	166	166	14,194	...	...	14,194	12,331	
Rum, imported wine, &c. ...	14	13	1,976	...	...	1,976	1,739	
Charas, majum, chendu, and madak.	19	21	3,820	...	...	3,820	3,056	
Ganja and bhang ...	163	166	37,501	39,376	...	76,877	77,125	
Opium ...	52	52	16,091	42,514	...	58,605	60,065	
Druggists' licenses ...	3	3	8	...	...	3	4	
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	272	226	
Total ...	1,305	1,273	8,92,906	92,845	684	9,86,608	9,08,501	

Financially the results were fairly successful, for there has been an increase in the receipts from all sources except ganja and opium. The total demand for the year was Rs. 9,86,606 against Rs. 9,08,501 in the previous year, showing an increase of 8·6 per cent. This increase is partly due to keener competition among the abkars and partly to the good harvest of the year. The bulk of the excise revenue in the Division is derived from country spirits, which contributed Rs. 8,23,775 or 84·5 per cent. of the year's receipt. Ganja contributed 7·7 per cent. and opium 5·9 per cent. The decrease under opium is mainly due to the issue of a smaller quantity of the drug from the Manbhum treasury to the opium vendor of the Gangpur Tributary State. The revenue from ganja shows a net decrease of Rs. 248, due to the consumption of a smaller quantity of the drug in the districts of Lohardaga, Palamau, and Singhbhum. The outstill system prevails throughout the Division except in a small area in the Giridih subdivision, where owing to the existence of a large mining population the distillery system is maintained. The two sanctioned pachwai shops in Hazaribagh remained unsettled during the year. The difficulty of settling them is due not so much to the non-consumption of the liquor in the district as to the practice of home-brewing by the Sonthals. During the year four of them were for the first time prosecuted and convicted for manufacturing pachwai illicitly. The result was that a large body of Sonthals assembled together and loudly protested against these convictions and drew up a petition to Government praying for the privilege of brewing pachwai in their homes which is enjoyed by other aboriginal tribes in the Division. The matter is now under the consideration of Government. I consider that the Sonthals and other aborigines of the district should be allowed the same privileges as regards pachwai as their brethren enjoy in the districts of Lohardaga, Manbhum, and Singhbhum. So far as can be ascertained from old records and other sources the Sonthals are by no means new in Hazaribagh, but have been resident there a very long period.

104. There were altogether 451 cases detected in the Division during the year for the infringement of the Excise and Opium laws. Out of these, 73 cases were detected in Hazaribagh, 199 in Lohardaga, 76 in Palamau, 35 in Manbhum, and 68 in Singhbhum. The police detected 251 cases and the Excise officers 200. Over 73 per cent. of the cases in Lohardaga were purely pachwai cases, while cases of illicit distillation and sale of country spirits were very few (only 7) in number, and cases of smuggling of illicit opium were altogether absent. It is difficult to understand why it should be easier to detect the unlawful manufacture of pachwai than cases of illicit distillation of country spirit. The licensed vendors of this as well as the district of Hazaribagh cannot complain of severe treatment when there were only six prosecutions in one district and two in the other for breaches of the conditions of their licenses.

XX.—STAMPS.

105.

District.	1893-94.				1894-95.			
	Receipts from stamps of all kinds.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Duty and penalty.	Total.	Receipts from stamps of all kinds.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Duty and penalty.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hazaribagh	Rs. 1,01,531	Rs. 1,307	Rs. 614	Rs. 1,03,252	Rs. 99,728	Rs. 1,307	Rs. 798	Rs. 1,01,728
Lohardaga	1,34,403	1,730	637	1,36,750	1,17,300	1,530	519	1,20,000
Palamau	29,087	367	344	30,004	30,473	680	331	31,800
Manbhum	1,57,256	2,038	516	1,59,913	1,63,686	2,077	377	1,66,239
Singhbhum	17,823	466	50	18,343	17,365	448	33	17,900
Total	4,30,900	5,367	2,057	4,37,914	4,20,156	4,044	2,423	4,27,346

The gross revenue of the Division amounted to Rs. 4,37,243 against Rs. 4,37,914 in the previous year, and the total charges incurred to Rs. 10,659 against Rs. 10,791 in 1893-94, as detailed below:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh ...	2,210	2,109
Lohardaga ...	2,650	2,797
Palamau ...	733	711
Manbhum ...	4,343	4,763
Singhbhum ...	855	279
Total ...	10,791	10,659

The net revenue thus amounted to Rs. 4,26,584 against Rs. 4,27,123 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 539, which is mainly attributed to the falling off in the institution of civil and rent suits in the district of Lohardaga.

106. The following table shows the number of cases in which deficient stamp duty and penalty were levied under sections 34 and 37 of the Indian Stamp Act during the past two years:—

DISTRICT.	NUMBER OF CASES.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3
Hazaribagh ...	84	89
Lohardaga ...	72	68
Palamau ...	43	59
Manbhum ...	57	50
Singhbhum ...	7	10
Total ...	263	276

There has been a net increase of 13 cases owing to the stricter observance of the Stamp Law in the districts of Hazaribagh and Palamau. There were 31 criminal prosecutions for infringement of the provisions of the Indian Stamp Act against 18 in the preceding year. The number of persons brought to trial was 37 against 13. The fines imposed amounted to Rs. 216 against Rs. 92 in the previous year.

XXI.—INCOME-TAX.

107. The administration of the income-tax has been fairly successful. The final demand was Rs. 93,264 assessed on 4,437 persons against Rs. 87,243 on 4,350 persons in the previous year, an increase of Rs. 6,021 and 87 assesseees, shared by all the districts, except Singhbhum, where there was a decrease of Rs. 1,016 and 52 assesseees, due to the exemption of persons improperly assessed during the previous year. The aggregate demand, including arrears, penalties, and costs, &c., amounted to Rs. 97,630 against Rs. 91,074 in the previous year. The gross collections were Rs. 94,609. Excluding Rs. 425 on account of excess collections and advance payments, Rs. 1,367 on account of arrears, and Rs. 1,172 on account of penalties, costs, &c., the net collections amounted to Rs. 91,645 against Rs. 85,116 in the previous year. The balance outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 3,446.

108. The number of persons originally assessed was 4,508, of whom 526 or about 11·7 per cent. filed petitions of objection against 13 per cent. in the preceding year, while the percentage of objections rejected to those preferred was 75·5 against 67·9. The amount remitted on objections was Rs. 2,773, which

represent 2·4 per cent. of the amount (Rs. 96,037) originally assessed against 3·8 per cent. in the preceding year. Of the Rs. 2,773 remitted, Rs. 2,627 represent remission allowed by Collectors and Rs. 146 remission allowed by the Commissioner. Of the 4,508 persons originally assessed, 71 were exempted on revision, and the percentage of exemption was 1·44 against 2·2 in 1893-94. The majority of the assessees who paid tax during the year belonged to class I, their incomes ranging from Rs. 500 to Rs. 750. The highest amount of tax (Rs. 4,308) was paid by an assessee in Manbhum on a bonus derived from the leasing out of sub-soil rights.

109. No serious complaint against the tax or the mode of its assessment reached me from the districts of Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, Manbhum, and Singhbhum, and the people are not likely to complain, as they seem to be on the whole taxed fairly. In Palamau, however, the late Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Bright, during his cold-weather tour, made a considerable number of local enquiries and found some hard cases. This was especially the case with *ahirs*, who are peculiarly liable to lose their income by loss of cattle from disease. The levy of the tax on purely pastoral sources should be made with very great care, and only where the income is well over the minimum assessable income. It is said that some of the Palamau *ahirs* have left the district for Sirguja for fear of tax—a result which, if true, is to be deplored. Much of this bad result in Palamau is undoubtedly due to the inexperience of the new assessor who was perfectly new to the work, and naturally enough made many mistakes in assessment. He is, however, reported to be a hardworking officer who is likely to turn out fully up to the average of assessors. The scheme of employing one assessor in the two districts of Manbhum and Singhbhum has financially proved a success in reducing the percentage of charges, though it will take time to satisfactorily gauge its influence on administration.

XXII.—MONETARY ARRANGEMENTS.

110. The following table gives the statistics of receipts and disbursements in the district treasuries during the last two years:—

DISTRICT.	RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh	18,16,747	18,52,004	17,02,914	13,99,605
Lohardaga	16,22,689	15,13,702	15,37,817	15,97,120
Palamau	6,02,968	6,98,647	6,31,295	6,35,160
Manbhum	15,97,781	17,95,045	16,71,654	17,81,876
Singhbhum	7,10,277	7,70,721	7,17,777	8,31,949
Total	63,50,457	60,70,119	55,29,380	62,45,710

In Hazaribagh the transactions in the district treasury during 1893-94 were abnormal, owing to the sale of a number of villages belonging to the Karharbari encumbered estate. In Lohardaga the fluctuation in the receipts is owing to the transfer of a lakh of rupees from the currency chest into the treasury during 1893-94. It is also partly due to the falling off in the stamp revenue. The increase in the disbursements in this district is owing to the increase in the military expenditure and in the remittances sent out to other treasuries. In Palamau the increase in the receipts is chiefly due to increase in the revenue from Excise, Stamps, Post Offices and the District Road Fund. The figures representing treasury receipts and disbursements in this district for 1893-94 shown in the previous report were incorrect. The table above shows the correct figures. In Manbhum the increase in the transactions is owing mainly to large remittances having been received from different treasuries to meet the demands of the contractors working on the Jharria line and

to payment of supply bills. It is also partly owing to increase in the receipts under heads "Post Office," "Stamps," "Excise," and "Cesses." As Manbhum is centrally situated with reference to the adjoining districts and has railway communications, the Accountant-General keeps there, for the sake of convenience, a reserve stock in silver for remittances elsewhere on occasions arising.

111. The following table compares the transactions in currency notes:—

DISTRICT.	RECEIPTS.		ISSUES.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh	3,86,755	3,58,470	3,46,990	4,23,020
Lohardaga	3,62,140	4,61,765	3,59,280	4,54,000
Palamau	2,96,888	4,01,745	2,99,180	2,92,550
Manbhum	5,21,645	9,84,325	4,85,945	9,20,585
Singhbhum	2,40,895	2,65,993	2,61,582	2,58,745
Total ...	18,07,923	24,72,288	15,17,957	23,48,900

There has been considerable increase in the transactions in the district of Manbhum. The increase in receipts is due to the briskness of the trade in lae, which brought into the district a large number of currency notes. The increase here in the issues is chiefly due to the increase in remittances made to the reserve treasury by reason of the accumulation of a large number of currency notes. Such remittances amounted to Rs. 4,70,970 in the past against only Rs. 1,65,990 in the preceding year.

Savings Bank.

112. The following table shows the transactions in the Postal Savings Bank:—

DISTRICT.	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Amount deposited.	Amount withdrawn.	Amount deposited.	Amount withdrawn.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh	55,024	39,117	61,088	60,772
Lohardaga	58,241	42,443	59,202	4,6243
Palamau	22,534	9,287	23,976	18,310
Manbhum	76,131	63,961	71,464	64,850
Singhbhum	33,654	23,837	43,494	40,458
Total ...	2,40,584	1,78,588	2,49,224	2,15,633

In Hazaribagh and Manbhum the decrease in the deposits and the increase in the withdrawals are probably due to the reduction in the rate of interest from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. The increase in the transactions in the remaining districts merely indicate that the advantages of the Savings Bank are becoming better known and appreciated.

Money order.

113. The following table exhibits the money-order transactions :—

DISTRICT.	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Issued.	Paid.	Issued.	Paid.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh	6,48,560	5,88,336	6,64,913	6,71,612
Lohardaga	7,78,157	3,84,853	7,61,917	4,23,180
Palamau	2,24,969	1,51,290	2,01,246	1,54,254
Manbhum	6,76,776	3,08,617	7,32,859	2,86,641
Singbhum	5,14,890	2,18,521	5,59,771	2,45,167
Total	28,43,152	16,51,617	29,20,706	17,80,864

There has been a considerable increase in the amount of money-orders paid in the districts of Hazaribagh and Lohardaga. It is owing to large remittances in favour of coolie recruiters and agents working in those districts. The decrease in the amount of money-orders issued in the district of Lohardaga is said to arise from the fact that the people remit currency notes in registered covers. No special reason can be assigned to the fluctuations in other districts.

114. The Chota Nagpur Banking Association in Hazaribagh with its head-quarters at Hazaribagh and branch offices at Giridih and Chatra continued to work during the year. The nominal capital of the Association, which is registered under Act VI of 1882, is Rs. 50,000, divided into 5,000 shares of Rs. 10 each. The paid-up capital at the close of the year was Rs. 38,110 and the amount in the reserve fund Rs. 22,665, making a total of Rs. 60,775. The business of the Association is chiefly confined to money-lending and cashing and issuing bank cheques. The total income of the year amounted to Rs. 26,984 and the expenditure to Rs. 17,924, giving a net profit of Rs. 9,060, out of which Rs. 5,716 were distributed amongst the share-holders as dividends and Rs. 3,344 carried to the reserve fund. The amount of loans granted was Rs. 94,042. The deposits received amounted to Rs. 2,09,360 and the refunds of deposits to Rs. 1,65,449. There is no other Banking Association in the Division.

XXIII.—RAILWAYS AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

115. The Jharia extension of the East Indian Railway was completed during the year, and the line opened for coaching and goods traffic with effect from the 24th May 1894. The Chanch branch is still under construction, and will probably be opened during the current year. Another branch leaving the Katras line at Jhariajoha and going down to the Damuda river was started a few months ago, and the rails are now down as far as the village of Jharia through which it passes. The object of this new branch is to tap the southern portion of the Jharia coal-fields. The Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company kept better time than previously. Since the 23rd April last they have added one "up" and one "down" train to run from Asansol to Purulia.

116. Thirty-seven bandhs or irrigation reservoirs were constructed, repaired, or improved in the Government estates in Hazaribagh at a cost of Rs. 1,767. Two pucca wells and two pucca basins for two natural springs were also constructed in them at a cost of Rs. 801 for the supply of good drinking water.

117. In Lohardaga three tanks in the Government estates were improved during the year at a total cost of Rs. 1,125, and Rs. 431 spent in purchasing corrugated iron rings for the protection from fouling of certain natural springs and in filling up ditches in Government villages.

118. In the Palamau Government estate Rs. 805 were spent during the year in the construction of wells and village lanes, and Rs. 2,465 in the construction of 17 irrigation reservoirs.

119. In Manbhum Rs. 2,500 were specially sanctioned by the Board of Revenue for expenditure on the project of the Baghmundi Mahta-Balarampur feeder road, which passes through the temporarily-settled Government estate of Mahta and includes the construction of some bandhs, four of which lie within the Mahta estate. The entire amount was made over to the Road Committee of the district and was spent by them in the re-excavation of the four bandhs in Mahta referred to above with embankments, culverts, and irrigation outlets. A further sum of Rs. 3,000 was spent in this district in the re-excavation of three other bandhs in the temporarily-settled estates of Mahta and Kailapal. The enlargement of the Madhub bandh in the town of Purulia in this district undertaken by the Municipality was completed during the year of report at a total cost of Rs. 12,760.

120. In Singhbhum Rs. 1,718 were spent in completing the wells in certain Government villages started in previous years and in the partial construction of three new wells in certain others. The sites of these wells were generally selected at places where during the weather the scarcity of water is severely felt both by resident raiyats and travellers. Two new bandhs were also constructed and five old ones repaired in the Government villages in this district during the year at a total cost of Rs. 1,375.

XXIV.—COMMUNICATIONS.

121. The following roads in the Division are in charge of the Public Works Department road. Works Department:—

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| (i) Giridih-Dumri road. | (vi) Ranchi-Purulia road. |
| (ii) Grand Trunk road. | (vii) Ranchi-Chaibassa road. |
| (iii) Bogodar-Hazaribagh road. | (viii) Chord line between Aimandih and |
| (iv) Burhi-Hazaribagh road. | Churra in Manbhum. |
| (v) Hazaribagh-Ranchi road. | |

The Giridih-Dumri road in Hazaribagh is in fair condition, but the surface of the stone causeway across the Burrakar river on the 9th mile of the road is very rough and needs repairs, as do the crests of the two ramps leading to the causeway. The large rock boulders at the head of the Burrakar ferry crossing and in the bed of the river cause much damage to the ferry boats every year. Last year an attempt was made to remove the rock boulders by blasting, and half the work was done. The Grand Trunk road which passes through the districts of Hazaribagh and Manbhum has a metalled surface 9 feet wide in the middle of a crest 30 feet wide. The Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum reports that this road is not in as good condition as it was some years ago. It has been cut up in places, and 2 miles of it between Nirsa and Gobindapur are very bad. The Bogodar-Hazaribagh road, 32 miles long, has a crest 23 feet wide, 9 feet of which are gravelled in the centre. The 31st mile of this road near Hazaribagh should be metalled with quartz, as the present gravelled surface cannot resist heavy traffic, and during the rainy season this portion of the road becomes almost impassable. The metalled surface of the Burhi-Hazaribagh road needs renewal in several places. In other respects the road is generally in fair order. The Hazaribagh-Ranchi road has been metalled throughout and is in fair condition. A stone causeway at the place where the road crosses the Damuda river is being constructed, but the benefit which it will confer on the traffic is uncertain, if it be a fact that it will only be serviceable for about three months in the year when the water is low. When completed, it will facilitate traffic between Ranchi and Hazaribagh and Hazaribagh and Gola. The large rock boulders here, too, at the heads of the ferry crossing and in the bed of the river need be blasted and removed as they caused greater damage here to ferry boats than at the Burrakar crossing. The Ranchi-Purulia road, the Ranchi-Chaibassa road and the Aimandih-Churra road were in fairly good order. The third section of the Ranchi-Chaibassa road from Chakradharpur to Bandgaon was opened out for traffic and two culverts on the first section of it were renewed during the year.

122. In Hazaribagh Rs. 2,169 were spent during the year in the construction of five inspection bungalows and one roadside well.

District roads. Original works.

123. In Lohardaga a project for the construction of the Bero-Toto road, 35 miles long, was taken in hand at an estimated cost of Rs. 12,638. Nearly the whole of the earthwork was executed during the year, and the bridges were under construction when the year closed. The expenditure on this project up to the 31st March amounted to Rs. 4,603. The approaches to four unbridged rivers in this district, namely, two on the Ranchi-Palkot road and two on the Lohardaga-Sambalpur road, were rendered easy at a total cost of Rs. 960. An inspection bungalow with kutcha-pucca masonry walls and terraced roof and outhouses was also constructed at Jeria on the 33rd mile of the Ranchi-Palkot road in this district at a cost of Rs. 1,399. The zamindar of Biru, Babu Gajraj Singh, in this district opened out about 80 miles of road within his zamindari, which is very rocky and hilly. This has been a great boon to the people of this part of the district, and the liberality and public spirit of Babu Gajraj Singh in providing the community with roads cannot be too highly commended.

124. In Palamau a 20-foot bridge of masonry abutments and sâil timber roadway over the Okraha nala on the Daltonganj-Moharajganj road was constructed during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,019. Thirty-five culverts, namely, 17 on the Daltonganj-Moharajganj road, 17 on the Daltonganj-Ranchi road, and one on the Daltonganj-Hariharganj road, were also constructed at a total cost of Rs. 4,418. The first section of the Garwah-Sirguja road, for which a special grant of Rs. 13,000 was made by Government from the Provincial revenue, was constructed up to the 9th mile. The expenditure on this road during the year amounted to Rs. 6,085. The Committee also provided the staging bungalow at Manka with an outhouse at a cost of Rs. 351, and the ferry on the Amanat river on the 16th mile of the Daltonganj-Sherghati road with a boat at a cost of Rs. 141. The construction of the proposed extension of Daltonganj-Hosseinaabad road to the banks of the Sone at Dangwar could not be taken in hand owing to the land acquisition proceedings not having been completed. Rupees 1,890 was made over by the Committee to Collector for the acquisition of land for this road.

125. In Manbhum Rs. 1,306 were spent during the year towards the construction of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway feeder road from Balarampur to Bagmundi, the total estimated cost of which is Rs. 17,056. The total amount spent on this road up to the close of the year amounted to Rs. 2,958. Another feeder road from Chandil to Bundu is in contemplation and has been partially surveyed.

126. In Singhbhum the total expenditure on account of original works amounted to Rs. 5,084, namely, Rs. 2,546 in gravelling heavy portions of roads, Rs. 166 in cutting the ramps of nalas on the Chaibassa-Amda road, Rs. 366 for a diversion on the Chaibassa-Subarnarekha river road, Rs. 1,038 in completing the Hari nala bridge on the Chaibassa-Bend road, and Rs. 368 on other petty works.

127. In Hazaribagh there are altogether 46 district roads, 35 out of which aggregating 544 miles in length were repaired during the year at a cost of Rs. 29,945. Thirty-four village roads aggregating 187 miles in length were also maintained at a cost of Rs. 7,515. In Lohardaga Rs. 11,096 were spent on the repairs of 23 district roads and Rs. 6,218 on that of village roads. In Palamau the sums spent on the repairs of district and village roads amounted respectively to Rs. 9,437 and Rs. 80. The district roads repaired here were 16 in number. In Manbhum Rs. 14,524 were spent on the Chass-Goolbera and the Purulia-Burrakar Provincial roads transferred by Government to the charge of the Road Committee of the district on an annual grant of Rs. 13,000. A further sum of Rs. 22,572 was spent by the Road Committee in maintaining 406 miles of other roads. In Singhbhum 430 miles of district and 51 miles of village roads were maintained during the year at the cost of Rs. 4,941 and Rs. 227 respectively.

128. In Hazaribagh 750 new trees were planted to fill up gaps in existing avenues and 4,442 old ones maintained on the road-sides. The total expenditure under the heading amounted to Rs. 2,875 in the past against Rs. 682 in the preceding year. The

Repairs of district and village roads.

Arboriculture.

nursery at Hazaribagh continued also to be maintained. It contained 2,507 plants when the year closed.

129. In Lohardaga 1,449 seedlings of mango, jack, karapj, teak, jamun, &c., were planted along different roads to fill up gaps. and the existing roadside trees attended to throughout the year, and 1,550 bamboo gabions of approved type and some of ordinary kind were supplied to plants. From the nursery at Ranchi 1,027 seedlings were raised during the year. The total expenditure on arboriculture amounted to Rs. 1,499.

130. In Palamau the total number of roadside trees was 1,700 in the past against 1,400 in the preceding year, and the number protected by substantial bamboo gabions was 933 against 408. The Road Committee's nursery here contained 200 seedlings.

131. In Manbhum the work done under this heading was generally restricted to the maintenance of the nursery seedlings and young trees in the Town Hall compound and filling up gaps in the avenues in some of the station roads at Purulia.

132. In Singhbhum varieties of young plants were brought from the Botanic Gardens at Sibpur and planted along the roadsides. These grew up well.

133. The following table shows the receipts from the ferries in the Division during the last two years:—

DISTRICT.	Name of ferry.	RECEIPTS.	
		1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4
		Ra.	Ra.
Hazaribagh	Damodar ...	500	651
	Burrakar ...	851	870
Palamau	11 Sone ferries ...	946	1,350
Manbhum	Hijooli ...	618	522
	Chinakuri ...	168	309
	Telkupi ...	2	4
	Sarisakuri ...	5	11
	Manikai ...	53	43
	Total ...	3,143	3,760

The new boat which was purchased at a cost of Rs. 457 for the Burrakar ferry in Hazaribagh was brought into use. Both the ferries in this district worked with fair regularity, but the farmer of the Damodar ferry had to be fined for delays on three occasions in crossing the mails. There has been no accident at either ferry. In Lohardaga and Singhbhum there was no public ferry. In Palamau the 11 Sone ferries fetched Rs. 1,350 during the past against Rs. 946 during the preceding year, while the six ferries in Manbhum fetched Rs. 889 against Rs. 846.

XXV.—WORKING OF THE LODGING-HOUSE ACT.

134. The Act is not in force in this Division.

XXVI.—EDUCATION.

135. The following statement compares the number of schools in the Division and pupils during the past two years:—

PUBLIC INSTITUTION.	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Secondary Instruction.</i>				
High English schools	7	1,303	8	1,372
Middle " "	32	2,130	36	2,373
" vernacular	30	1,865	31	1,815
<i>Primary Instruction.</i>				
Upper primary	110	5,234	129	5,903
Lower "	1,886	52,147	2,058	54,168
Special or technical	44	311	47	395
Female	136	3,633	166	3,813
Total of public institutions ...	2,245	66,623	2,469	69,839
<i>Private Institution.</i>				
Advanced—				
Teaching Arabic or Persian	27	350	33	367
" " Sanskrit	13	147	13	122
Elementary—				
Teaching vernacular only or mainly	84	594	64	472
" Koran only	3	89	4	117
Other schools ... ..	...	...	1	21
Total of private institutions ...	127	1,800	115	1,099
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,372	67,803	2,584	70,938

These figures speak for themselves and show that while public institutions have increased there has been a decline in the number of elementary private schools giving instruction in the vernacular. The increase in the number of high schools is owing to the opening of a new school of this class in the town of Purulia.

136. The results of the last Entrance examination were excellent, as out of 63 candidates 50, or nearly 80 per cent., passed against 53·6 per cent. in the previous year. In the Chaibassa school all the three candidates who appeared in the examination passed, one being placed in the first division, one in the second, and the last, an aboriginal Christian boy, in the third division. The two other boys have obtained Government scholarships, one taking the first place in the list of successful candidates in the Division, and thus securing a second grade junior scholarship of Rs. 15 per mensem. This satisfactory result in a school situated in an out-of-the-way place like Chaibassa reflects very great credit on the head-master, Babu Kedar Nath Sen, M.A. All the six candidates who appeared from Palamau passed, viz., one in the first, three in the second, and the rest in the third division. The school is doing well under the present head-master. Out of the 17 boys who competed from the Hazaribagh

and Giridih schools ten passed. Of the ten candidates who appeared from the Ranchi zilla school in Lohardaga, nine were successful. This excellent result is most creditable to the head-master, Babu Kesab Lal Basu. In Manbhum out of 27 candidates sent up 22 were successful.

137. The number of middle English schools has increased from 32 to 36 and their pupils from 2,130 to 2,373. The increase of four in the number of schools is the result of the opening of three new schools in Lohardaga, the conversion of two middle vernacular schools, one in Palamau and the other in Manbhum into middle English schools, and the abolition of one school in Hazaribagh. Of the 36 middle English schools which existed in the Division, only 21 sent up 62 candidates for the last middle scholarship examination, of whom 25 from 16 schools were successful.

138. There has been an increase of one school and a decrease of 50 pupils in the middle vernacular class. Of the 31 middle vernacular schools, 13 are departmental, 12 aided, and the rest unaided. The departmental schools are thus distributed,—4 in Hazaribagh, 4 in Lohardaga, one in Palamau, 3 in Manbhum, and 5 in Singhbhum. Of the 12 aided institutions, one is in Lohardaga, 9 in Manbhum, and 2 in Singhbhum. The number of candidates who competed for the middle vernacular examination was 103, of whom 57 passed.

139. Upper primary schools have advanced from 110 to 129 and their pupils from 5,224 to 5,903. The increase of 19 schools is the result of increases of 7, 8, 6, and 1 schools in Lohardaga, Palamau, Manbhum, and Singhbhum, respectively, and a decrease of 3 in Hazaribagh. The number of candidates who competed in the upper primary scholarship examination was 208, of whom 71 or 34.1 per cent. passed against 42.6 per cent. in the previous year.

140. Under the lower primary class there were 2,058 schools with 54,160 pupils against 1,886 and 52,147 pupils in the previous year. The increase of 172 schools and of 2,021 pupils was the result of increases of 6 schools and 33 pupils in Hazaribagh, 188 schools and 3,506 pupils in Lohardaga, 14 schools and 241 pupils in Palamau, and of decreases of 21 schools and 535 pupils in Manbhum and 15 schools and 1,226 pupils in Singhbhum. The gain in Lohardaga is satisfactory. One thousand five hundred and two candidates competed in the last lower primary examination, of whom 711 or 47.3 per cent. were successful against 42.5 per cent. in the previous year.

141. The number of girls' schools advanced from 136 to 160 and the number of pupils from 3,633 to 3,813. This increase is the result of increases of 39 schools and 760 pupils in Lohardaga and 3 schools and 54 pupils in Palamau, and of decreases of 1 school and 18 pupils in Manbhum and 19 schools and 509 pupils in Singhbhum. In Hazaribagh the number remained unchanged, but the number of pupils declined from 1,048 to 941. Thirteen girls competed in the last upper primary scholarship examination, of whom 6 passed and 1 only obtained scholarship. By far the best upper primary girls' school in the Division is the Ranchi Bengali girls' school, from which 2 girls competed in the last upper primary scholarship examination, both of whom passed, one being placed in the second and the other in the third division. This is the more creditable inasmuch as both girls passed the lower primary scholarship examination in the previous year, and had thus only about eight months to go through the upper primary course, which ordinarily takes other pupils two years to finish. In the lower primary scholarship examination 63 girls competed, of whom 56 were successful and 7 obtained scholarships. Six of the girls passed from the Ranchi Bengali girls' school, viz., 5 in the first and one in the second division.

142. As regards the progress of female education in Palamau, Mr. Bright has recorded the following remarks:—"Female education is, of course, in its infancy, and there is a good deal of feeling against it. The theory put forward—and there is much in its favour—is that at present education of the females makes them less useful at home, as it makes them disinclined to content themselves with the quiet household duties, which form so important a part of the home-life of a native woman of this country. No doubt this should not be so, but it is undoubtedly a fact, and this drawback can only disappear when education has spread much more widely than it has at present in this